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of
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CRAYFORD & GASCONADE COUNTIES
MISSOURI

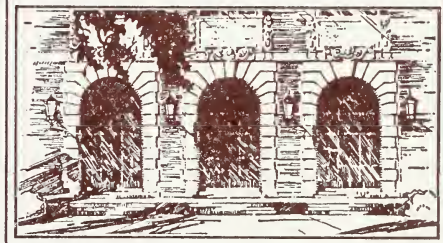
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HISTORY

OF

RANKLIN, JEFFERSON, WASHINGTON, CRAWFORD & GASCONADE COUNTIES, MISSOURI.

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PRESENT; TOGETHER WITH SUNDRY PERSONAL,
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL SKETCHES AND NUMEROUS FAMILY
RECORDS; BESIDES A VALUABLE FUND OF NOTES,
ORIGINAL OBSERVATIONS, ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.



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ILL. Hist. Survey

PREFACE.

This volume has been prepared in response to the prevailing and popular demand for the preservation of local history and biography. The method of preparation followed is the most successful and the most satisfactory yet devised—the most successful in the enormous number of volumes circulated, and the most satisfactory in the general preservation of personal biography and family record conjointly with local history. The number of volumes now being distributed seems fabulous. Careful estimates place the number circulated in Ohio at 50,000 volumes; Pennsylvania, 60,000; New York, 75,000; Indiana 40,000; Illinois, 40,000; Iowa, 35,000; Missouri, 25,000; Minnesota, 15,000; Nebraska, 15,000, and all the other States at the same proportionate rate. The southern half of Missouri has as yet scarcely been touched by the historian, but is now being rapidly written.

The design of the present extensive historical and biographical research is more to gather and preserve in attractive form, while fresh with the evidence of truth, the enormous fund of perishing occurrence, than to abstract from insufficient contemporaneous data remote, doubtful or incorrect conclusions. The true perspective of the landscape of life can only be seen from the distance that lends enchantment to the view. It is asserted that no person is competent to write a philosophical history of his own time; that, owing to imperfect and conflicting circumstantial evidence, that yet conceals, instead of reveals, the truth, he cannot take that correct, unprejudiced, logical, luminous and comprehensive view of passing events that will enable him to draw accurate and enduring conclusions. The duty, then, of a historian of his own time is to collect, classify and preserve the material for the final historian of the future. The present historian deals in fact; the future historian in conclusion. The work of the former is statistical; of the latter, philosophical.

To him who has not attempted the collection of historical data, the obstacles to be surmounted are unknown. Doubtful traditions, conflicting statements, imperfect records, inaccurate public and private correspondence, the bias or untruthfulness of informers, and the general obscurity which, more or less, envelops all passing events, combine to bewilder and mislead. The publishers of this volume, fully aware of their inability to furnish a perfect history, an accomplishment vouchsafed to the imagination only of the dreamer or the theorist, make no pretension of having prepared a work devoid of blemish. They feel assured that all thoughtful people, at present and in future, will recognize and appreciate the importance of their undertaking, and the great public benefit that has been accomplished.

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In the preparation of this volume the publishers have met with nothing but courtesy and assistance from the public. The subscription list was smaller than the publishers hoped and expected to receive; and although the margin of profit was thus cut down to the lowest limit, no curtailment or omission of matter was made from the original extensive design of the work. No subject promised is omitted, and many not promised are given. The number of pages given exceeds the number promised by over 400 — a volume alone. The extreme difficulty of securing the correct spelling of German proper names, must be the excuse of the publishers for the few mistakes of that character to be found in this volume. The publishers disclaim responsibility for the substance of the matter contained in the Biographical Appendix, as the material was wholly furnished by the subjects of the sketches.

MAY, 1888.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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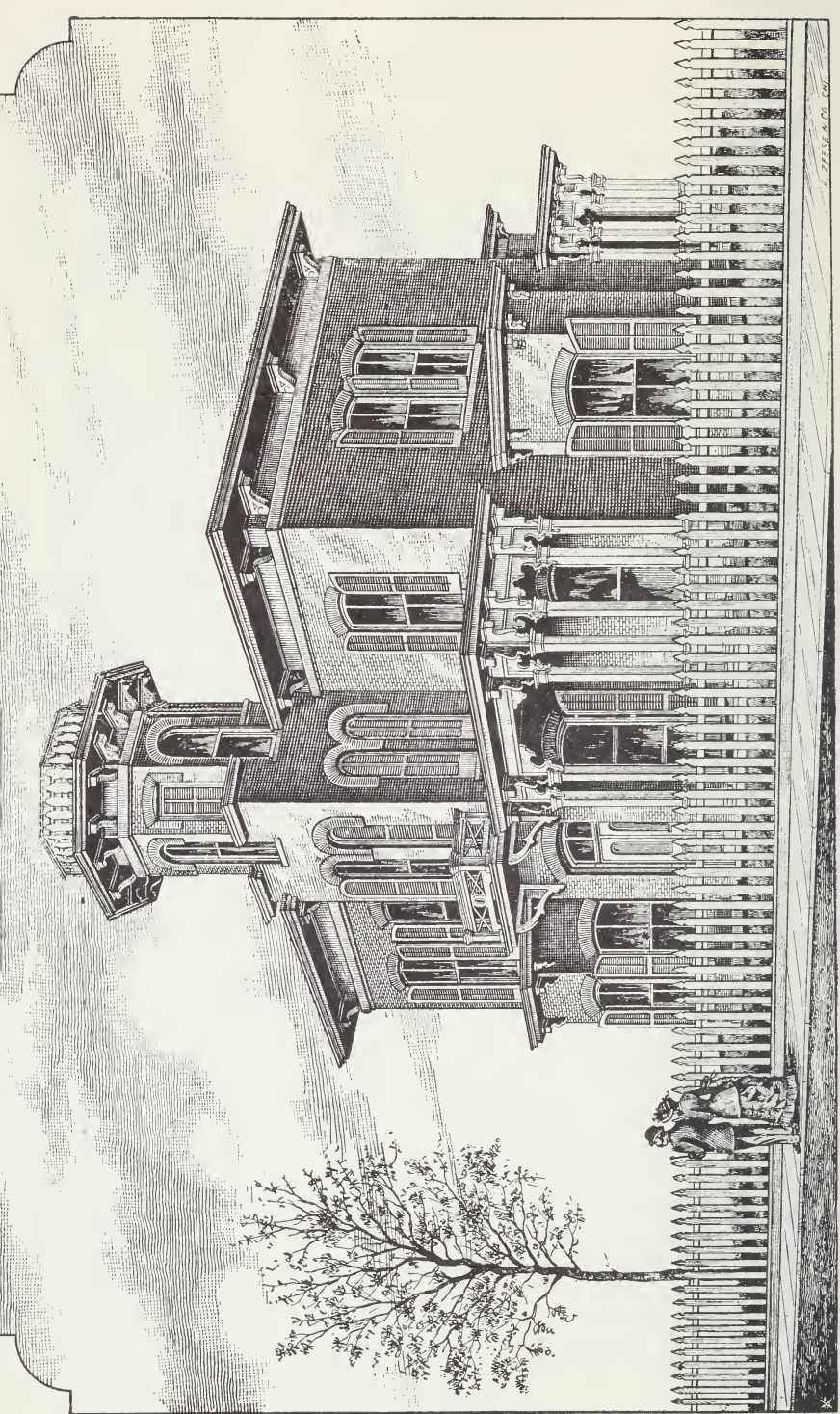
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Simon Boeger	697	William S. Jewett	865
Thomas G. Brent	864	Z. T. Maxwell	1032
J. L. Denton	600	C. A. Newcomb	329
Charles D. Eitzen	1131	G. W. Schweer	200
T. A. Gibson	536	Residence-Chas. F. Goodrich	10
Rudolph Hirzel	760	Vineyards of Stone Hill	672

PART I.

HISTORY OF MISSOURI.



HISTORY OF MISSOURI.

INTRODUCTORY.

MISSOURI, the eighth State of the Union in size, the seventh in wealth, and the fifth in population and political power, lies in the very heart of the Mississippi Valley. Extending from the thirty-sixth nearly to the forty-first degree of north latitude, it has considerable diversity both of soil and climate.

Its eastern limit is marked from north to south by the great "Father of Waters," and the Missouri washes its western boundary, from the northwest corner southward about 250 miles to the mouth of the Kansas, and thence flows south of east through the heart of the State, and joins its muddy torrent with the waters of the Mississippi.

These two mighty rivers have many tributaries which are, to a greater or less extent, navigable for steamboats, keelboats and barges.

The extreme length of the State is 328 miles; the extreme breadth, in the southern part, is 280 miles; and the average breadth 250 miles. Missouri has an area of 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres. It has 18,350 more square miles than the State of New York, is nearly nine times the size of Massachusetts, and exceeds in extent all of the New England States combined.

There is no State in the Union which surpasses Missouri in respect to geographical situation and natural resources. Other

NOTE.—In the compilation of the State History the authors consulted, among others, the following authorities: "State Geological Reports;" "Charlevoix's Journal of a Voyage to North America in 1721," Stoddard's "Historical Sketches of Louisiana;" Schoolcraft's "Narrative Journal;" Breckenridge; Pike's "Expedition;" Switzler's "History of Missouri;" Bradbury's "Travels;" "Lilliman's Journal;" "American Cyclopaedia;" Beck's "Gazetteer of Indiana and Missouri," 1823; Wetmore's "Gazetteer of Missouri," 1837; Shebard's "Early History of St. Louis and Missouri;" Parker's "Missouri As It Is in 1867;" Davis & Durrie's "History of Missouri," 1876.

regions may boast of delightful climate, rich and productive soil, abundant timber, or inexhaustible mineral deposits, but Missouri has all of these. She has more and better iron than England and quite as much coal, while her lead deposits are rivaled by that of no other country of equal area upon the globe.

The population of the State, according to the census of 1880, was 2,168,380, showing an increase of 25.9 per cent within the preceding decade.

GEOLOGY.

The stratified rocks of Missouri may be classified as follows, enumerating them from the surface downward:

I. Quaternary or Post Tertiary.—Alluvium, 30 feet thick. Soils—Pebbles and sand, clays, vegetable mold or *humus*, bog iron ore, calcareous tufa, stalactites and stalagmites, marls; bottom prairie, 35 feet thick; bluff, 200 feet thick; drift, 155 feet thick.

II. Tertiary.—Clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, fine and coarse sands.

III. Cretaceous.—No. 1, 13 feet, argillaceous variegated sandstone; No. 2, 20 feet, soft bluish brown sandy slate, containing quantities of iron pyrites; No. 3, 25 feet, whitish brown impure sandstone, banded with purple and pink; No. 4, 45 feet, slate, like No. 2; No. 5, 45 feet, fine white siliceous clay, interstratified with white flint, more or less spotted and banded with pink and purple; No. 6, 10 feet, purple red and blue clays. Entire thickness, 158 feet.

IV. Carboniferous.—Upper carboniferous or coal measures, sandstone, limestone, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores, coals. Lower carboniferous or mountain limestone, upper Archimedes limestone, 200 feet; ferruginous sandstone, 195 feet; middle Archimedes limestone, 50 feet; St. Louis limestone, 250 feet; oölitic limestone, 25 feet; lower Archimedes limestone, 350 feet; encrinital limestone, 500 feet.

V. Devonian.—Chemung group: Chouteau limestone, 85 feet; vermicular sandstone, 75 feet; lithographic limestone, 12.5 feet. Hamilton group: Blue shales, 40 feet; semi-crystalline limestone, 107 feet; Onondaga limestone, Oriskany sandstone.

VI. Silurian.—Upper silurian: Lower Helderberg, 350 feet; Niagara group, 200 feet; Cape Girardeau limestone, 60 feet. Lower silurian: Hudson River group, 220 feet; Trenton limestone, 350 feet; Black River and Birdseye limestone, 75 feet; first magnesian limestone, 200 feet; saccharoidal sandstone, 125 feet; second magnesian limestone, 230 feet; second sandstone, 115 feet; third magnesian limestone, 350 feet; third sandstone, 60 feet; fourth magnesian limestone, 300 feet.

VII. Azoic Rocks.

The Quaternary rocks, the most recent of all the formations, contain the entire geological record of all the cycles from the end of the Tertiary period to the present time; and their economical value is also greater than that of all the other formations combined. This system comprises the drift and all the deposits above it. There are, within the system, four distinct and strongly defined formations in the State, namely: Alluvium, bottom prairie, bluff and drift.

SOILS.

Soils are a compound of pulverized and decomposed mineral substances, mingled with decayed vegetable and animal remains, and containing all the ingredients necessary to the sustenance of the vegetable kingdom. The soils of Missouri have been produced by the mixing of organic matter with the pulverized marls, clays and sands of the Quaternary deposits which are found in great abundance in nearly all parts of the State, and are of material best designed for their rapid formation. For this cause the soils of the State are marvelously deep and productive, except in a few localities where the materials of the Quaternary strata are very coarse, or entirely wanting.

CLAYS.

Clays are dark, bluish-gray strata, more or less mixed with particles of flint, limestone and decomposed organic matter. When the floods of the Mississippi and the Missouri subside, lagoons, sloughs and lakes are left full of turbid water. The coarser substances soon subside into a stratum of sand, but the finer particles settle more slowly and form the silico-calcareous

clays of the alluvial bottom. Thus, after each flood, strata of sand and clay are deposited, until the lakes and lagoons are filled up.

Then a stratum of *humus*, or decayed vegetable matter, is formed by the decomposition of the annual growth and of the foreign matter which falls into the water, and every succeeding crop of vegetation adds another such stratum. Thus are rapidly formed thick beds of vegetable mold, yielding support to the magnificent forest trees which grow upon the sites of those ancient lakes and morasses. In this manner have been formed the vast, alluvial plains bordering upon the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, which comprise about 4,000,000 acres of land, based upon these strata of sand, clays, marls and *humus*. The soil formed upon these alluvial beds is deep, rich and light almost beyond comparison, and is constantly increasing by the filling up of lakes and sloughs as above described.

THE BLUFF OR LOESS.

This occurs in the Missouri bluffs forming a belt of several miles in width, extending from the mouth of the Missouri to the northwest corner of the State, where it is found just beneath the soil, and also in the bluffs of the Mississippi from Dubuque to the mouth of the Ohio. Thus while the bottom prairie occupies a higher geological horizon, the bluff is usually several hundred feet above it topographically. The latter is generally a finely comminuted, siliceous marl, of a light, brown color, and often weathers into perpendicular escarpments. Concretions of limestone are often found, and to the marly character of these clays may be ascribed the richness of the overlying soil. It is to this formation that the Central Mississippi and Southern Missouri valleys owe their superiority in agriculture. Where it is best developed in Western Missouri the soil is equal to any in the country.

DRIFT.

This formation exists throughout Northern Missouri. The upper members consist of stiff, tenacious, brown, drab and blue clays, often mottled and sometimes containing rounded pebbles,

chiefly of granite rocks. The lower division includes beds of dark blue clay, often hardening on exposure, frequently overlaid and sometimes interstratified with beds and pockets of sand, sometimes inclosing leaves and remains of trees. Good springs originate in these sand beds, and when they are ferruginous the springs are chalybeate.

TERTIARY SYSTEM.

There is a formation made up of clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, and a variety of fine and coarse sand, extending along the bluffs, and skirting the bottoms, from Commerce, in Scott County, westward to Stoddard, and thence south to the Chalk Bluffs in Arkansas.

The iron ore of these beds is very abundant, and exceedingly valuable. The spathic ore has been found in no other locality in Southeastern Missouri, so that the large quantity and excellent quality of these beds will render them very valuable for the various purposes to which this ore is peculiarly adapted.

The white sand of these beds is available for glass making, and for the composition of mortars and cements. The clays are well adapted to the manufacture of pottery and stoneware.

CRETACEOUS ROCKS.

These strata are very much disturbed, fractured, upheaved and tilted, so as to form various faults and axes, anticlinal and synclinal; while the strata, above described as tertiary, are in their natural position, and rest nonconformably upon these beds. In these so called cretaceous rocks no fossils have been observed.

CARBONIFEROUS ROCKS.

This system presents two important divisions: The upper carboniferous, or coal measures; and the lower carboniferous or mountain limestone.

The coal measures, as seen by the table, are composed of numerous strata of sandstone, limestone, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores and coals. About 2,000 feet of these coal measures have been found to contain numerous beds of iron ore, and at least eight or ten beds of good, workable coal. Investigation shows

a greater downward thickness of the coal formation in Southwest Missouri, including beds whose position is probably below those of the northern part of the State. These rocks, with the accompanying beds of coal and iron, cover an area of more than 27,000 square miles in Missouri alone.

The geological map of the State shows that if a line were roughly drawn from Clark County on the northeast to Jasper County in the southwest, most of the counties northwest of this line, together with Audrain, Howard and Boone, would be included in the coal measure. There are also extensive coal beds in Cole, Moniteau, St. Charles, St. Louis and Callaway Counties.

The Missouri coal basin is one of the largest in the world, including besides the 27,000 square miles in Missouri, 10,000 in Nebraska; 12,000 in Kansas; 20,000 in Iowa, and 30,000 in Illinois; making a total of about 100,000 square miles.

The fossils of the coal measure are numerous, and distinct from those of any other formation. This latter fact has led to the discovery of the existence of coal measures and the coal beds contained in them, over an area of many thousand miles, where it had been supposed that no coal measures and no coal existed.

Of the lower carboniferous rocks, the upper Archimedes limestone is developed in Ste. Genevieve County.

The ferruginous sandstone is generally found along the eastern and southern limit of the coal fields, passing beneath the coal formation on the west. It varies from a few feet to 100 feet in thickness. In Callaway it occurs both as a pure white sandstone, a ferruginous sandstone, and a conglomerate. In Pettis and Howard Counties we find it a coarse, whitish sandstone. In Cedar, Dade and Lawrence a very ferruginous sandstone, often containing valuable deposits of iron ore. In Newton County it occurs in useful flaglike layers.

The St. Louis limestone, next in descending order, forms the entire group of limestone at St. Louis, where it is well marked and of greater thickness than seen elsewhere in this State. It is more often fine grained, compact or sub-crystalline, sometimes inclosing numerous chert concretions, and the beds are often separated by thin, green shale beds.

Its stratigraphical position is between the ferruginous sand-

stone and the Archimedes limestone, as seen near the Des Moines, and near the first tunnel on the Pacific Railroad. It is found in Clark and Lewis Counties, but, as has been said, attains its greatest development at St. Louis—hence its name.

The most characteristic fossils yet described are *palæchinus multipora*, *lithostrotion canadense*, *Echinocrinus nereis*, *Poteriocrinus longidactylus* and *Atrypa lingulata*.

The lower Archimedes limestone includes the "arenaceous bed," the "Warsaw or second Archimedes limestone," the magnesian limestone, the "Geode bed," the "Keokuk or lower Archimedes limestone" of Prof. Hall's section, and the lead-bearing rocks of Southwestern Missouri; which last, though different from any of the above beds, are more nearly allied to them than to the encrinital limestone below. All of the above beds are easily recognized in Missouri, except, perhaps, the Warsaw limestone, which is but imperfectly represented in our northeastern counties, where the "Keokuk limestone," the "Geode beds," and the magnesian limestone are well developed.

This formation extends from the northeastern part of the State to the southwest, in an irregular belt, skirting the eastern border of the ferruginous sandstone. The extensive and rich lead deposits of Southwestern Missouri are partly in this formation, these mines occupying an area of more than one hundred square miles, in Jasper, Newton, and the adjoining counties.

The upper beds of encrinital limestone are gray and cherty. The top beds in St. Charles County include seventeen feet of thin chert beds with alternate layers of red clay. The middle beds are generally gray and coarse, the lower ones gray and brown with some buff beds.

Crinoid stems are common in nearly all the beds, hence it has been appropriately termed encrinital limestone.

The lower beds often abound in well preserved *crinoidæ*. This rock occurs at Burlington, Iowa, Quincy, Ill., Hannibal and Louisiana, Mo., and is well exposed in most of the counties on the Mississippi River north of St. Louis, and from the western part of St. Charles to Howard County. South of the Missouri River and along its southwest outcrop it is not generally well developed.

In Green County it is quite cavernous. It has not been recognized east of Illinois, and is not separated from other carboniferous stones of Tennessee.

DEVONIAN ROCKS.

The devonian rocks occupy a small area in Marion, Ralls, Pike, Callaway, Saline and Ste. Genevieve Counties; also narrow belts along the carboniferous strata to the south and west.

In the Chemung group, the Chouteau limestone, when fully developed, is in two divisions.

Immediately under the encrinital limestone, at the top of the formation, there are forty or fifty feet of brownish gray, earthy, silico-magnesian limestone in thick beds, which contain scattered masses of white or transparent calcareous spar.

The upper division of the Chouteau limestone passes down into a fine, compact, blue or drab, thin-bedded limestone, whose strata are considerably irregular and broken. In the northeastern part of the State, the Chouteau limestone is represented only by a few feet of coarse, earthy, crystalline, calcareous rock, like the lower division of the encrinital limestone.

THE VERMICULAR SANDSTONE AND SHALES.

The sandstones of this division are generally soft and calcareous. They are easily recognized, being ramified by irregular windings throughout, resembling the borings of worms. This formation attains a thickness of seventy five feet near Louisiana in Pike County. It is seen in Ralls, Pike, Lincoln, Cedar and Greene.

The lithographic limestone is a fine grained, compact limestone, breaking with a free conchoidal fracture into sharp, angular fragments. Its color varies from a light drab to the lighter shades of buff and blue. It gives out, when struck with the hammer, a sharp, ringing sound, and is therefore called "pot metal" in some parts of the State. It is regularly stratified in beds varying from two to sixteen inches in thickness, and often presents, as in the mural bluffs at Louisiana on the Mississippi, all the regularity of masonry.

Where elsewhere seen, it somewhat resembles the upper beds

of the group. At Taborville, St. Clair County, it is of a salmon drab color, occurring in thick beds having an open texture, and contains a characteristic fossil—*Pentremites Ræmeri*. This limestone is found in Pike, Ralls, St. Clair, Cedar and Greene Counties.

THE HAMILTON GROUP.

This is made up of some forty feet of blue shales, and 107 feet of semi-crystalline limestone, containing *Dalmania*, *Callitelles*, *Phacops bufo*, *Spirifer mucronatus*, *S. sculptilis*, *S. Congesta*, *Chonetes carinata* and *Favosites basaltica*. The Hamilton group is found in Ralls, Pike, Lincoln, Warren, Montgomery, Callaway, Boone, Cole and probably Moniteau; also in Perry and Ste. Genevieve.

ONONDAGA LIMESTONE.

This formation is usually a coarse gray or buff, crystalline, thick bedded and cherty limestone, abounding in *Terebratula*, *reticularis*, *Orthis resupinata*, *Chonetes nana*, *Productus subaculeatus*, *Spirifer euruteines*, *Phacops bufo*, *Cyathophyllum rugosum*, *Emmonsia hemispherica*, and a *Pentamerus* like *galeatus*. Generally it is coarse, gray and crystalline; often somewhat compact, bluish and concretionary, having cavities filled with green matter or calspar; occasionally it is a white saccharoidal sandstone; in a few localities a soft, brown sandstone, and at Louisiana a pure white oölite.

ORISKANY SANDSTONE.

In spite of its name, this is a light gray limestone, containing the *Spirifer arenosa*, *Leptoma depressa*, and several new species of *Spirifer*, *Chonetes*, *Ilæenus* and *Lichas*.

SILURIAN ROCKS.

This system is divided into the upper and lower silurian. Of the former are the following: The lower Helderberg group, which is made up of buff, gray, and reddish cherty, and argillaceous limestones, blue shales, and dark graptolite slates. The Cape Girardeau limestone, found on the Mississippi River, about a mile above Cape Girardeau, a compact, bluish gray, frangible limestone, with a smooth fracture, in layers from two to six inches in thickness, with thin argillaceous partings.

There are at least ten formations belonging to the lower silurian series. There are three distinct formations of the Hudson River group, as follows: First—Immediately below the oölite of the Onondaga limestone, in the bluffs both above and below St. Louis, there are forty feet of blue, gray and brown argillaceous, magnesian limestone. Above, these shales are in thick beds, showing a dull, conchoidal fracture. Below, the division becomes more argillaceous, and has thin beds of bluish-gray crystalline limestone. Second—Three and one-half miles northwest of Louisiana, on the Grassy River, some sixty feet of blue and purple shales are exposed below the beds above described. Third—Under the last named division are, perhaps, twenty feet of argillo-magnesian limestone resembling that in the first division, and interstratified with blue shales. These rocks crop out in Ralls, Pike, Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve Counties. On the Grassy, a thickness of 120 feet is exposed, and they extend to an unknown depth.

Trenton Limestone.—The upper portion of this formation comprises thick beds of compact, bluish gray and drab limestone, abounding in irregular cavities, filled with a greenish substance. The lower beds abound in irregular cylindrical pieces, which quickly decompose upon exposure to the air, and leave the rocks perforated with irregular holes, resembling those made in timber by the *Toredo navalis*. These beds are exposed between Hannibal and New London, north of Salt River, and near Glencoe, St. Louis County. They are about seventy-five feet thick. Below them are thick strata of impure, coarse, gray and buff crystalline magnesian limestone, containing brown, earthy portions, which quickly crumble on exposure to the elements. The bluffs on Salt River are an example of these strata. The lowest part of the Trenton limestone is composed of hard, blue and bluish-gray, semi-compact, silico-magnesian limestone, interstratified with soft, earthy, magnesian beds of a light buff and drab color. Fifty feet of these strata crop out at the quarries south of the plank road bridge over Salt River, and on Spencer's Creek in Ralls County. The middle beds sometimes develop a beautiful white crystalline marble, as at Cape Girardeau and near Glencoe.

The Black River and Birdseye limestones are often in even

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

layers; the lower beds have sometimes mottled drab and reddish shades, often affording a pretty marble. Near the base this rock is often traversed by vermicular cavities and cells. These may be seen from Cape Girardeau to Lincoln, and in St. Charles, Warren and Montgomery Counties, thinning out in the latter.

The First Magnesian Limestone is generally a buff, open-textured, thick and even bedded limestone, breaking readily under the hammer, and affording a useful building rock. Shumard estimated its thickness in Ste. Genevieve County to be about 150 feet. In Warren County, in North Missouri, it is seventy feet thick. It is found in Ralls, Pike, Lincoln, St. Charles, Warren, Callaway and Boone. Southwesterly, it is not well marked—indeed it seems to be absent in some counties where, in regular sequence, it should be found. It occurs in Franklin, St. Louis, and southwardly to Cape Girardeau County.

Saccharoidal Sandstone is usually a bed of white friable sandstone, sometimes slightly tinged with red and brown, which is made up of globular concretions and angular fragments of limpid quartz. The formation is well developed in Lincoln, St. Charles, Warren, Montgomery, Gasconade, Franklin, St. Louis, Jefferson, Ste. Genevieve, Perry and Cape Girardeau Counties. Besides the above, it is also developed in a more attenuated form, in Callaway, Osage, Cole, Moniteau and Boone. This sandstone is probably destined to be one of the most useful rocks found in Missouri. It is generally of a very white color, and the purest sandstone found in the State, and is suitable for making the finest glassware. Its great thickness makes it inexhaustible. In St. Charles and Warren Counties it is 133 feet thick, and in Southeast Missouri over 100 feet thick.

The Second Magnesian Limestone occurs in all the river counties south of Pike as far as the swamps of Southeast Missouri, and is more often the surface rock in all the counties south of the Missouri and Osage Rivers, to within fifty miles of the western line of the State. It is generally composed of beds of earthy magnesian limestone, interstratified with shale beds and layers of white chert, with occasionally thin strata of white sandstone, and, near the lower part, thick cellular silico-magnesian limestone beds. The layers are more often of irregular thickness and not

very useful for building purposes. It is often a lead-bearing rock, and most of the lead of Cole County occurs in it. It is from 175 to 200 feet thick.

The second sandstone is usually a brown or yellowish brown, fine-grained sandstone, distinctly stratified in regular beds, varying from two to eighteen inches in thickness. The surfaces are often ripple-marked and micaceous. It is sometimes quite friable, though generally sufficiently indurated for building purposes. The upper part is often composed of thin strata of light, soft and porous, semi-pulverulent, sandy chert or hornstone, whose cavities are usually lined with limpid crystals of quartz.

The Third Magnesian Limestone.—This also is an important member, occurring in nearly all the counties of Southern Missouri. It is generally a thick-bedded, coarsely crystalline bluish gray, or flesh-colored magnesian limestone, with occasional thick chert beds. It is the chief lead-bearing rock of Southeast and Southern Missouri. In some counties it is as much as 300 feet thick.

The Third Sandstone is a white, saccharoidal sandstone, made up of slightly-cohering, transparent globular and angular particles of silex. It shows but little appearance of stratification.

The Fourth Magnesian Limestone.—This formation presents more permanent and uniform lithological characters than any other of the magnesian limestones. It is ordinarily a coarse-grained, crystalline magnesian limestone, grayish-buff in color, containing a few crevices filled with less indurated, siliceous matter. Its thick, uniform beds contain but little chert. The best exposures of this formation are on the Niagara and Osage Rivers.

This magnesian limestone series is very interesting, both from a scientific and an economical standpoint. It covers a large part of Southern and Southeastern Missouri, is remarkable for its numerous and important caves and springs, and comprises nearly all the vast deposits of lead, zinc, copper, cobalt, the limonite ores of iron, and nearly all the marble beds of the State. The lower part of the first magnesian limestone, the saccharoidal sandstone, the second magnesian limestone, the second sandstone, and the upper part of the third magnesian limestone be-

long, without doubt, to the age of the calciferous sand rock; but the remainder of the series to the Potsdam sandstone.

AZOIC ROCKS.

Below the rocks of the silurian system there is a series of siliceous and other slates, which present no remains of organic life; we therefore refer them to the Azoic age of the geologist. They contain some of the beds of specular iron. In Pilot Knob we have a good exposition of these Azoic strata. The lower fossiliferous rocks rest non-conformably on these strata.

IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCKS.

Aside from the stratified rocks of Missouri, there is a series of rounded knobs and hills in St. Francois, Iron, Dent and the neighboring counties, which are composed of granite, porphyry, diorite and greenstone. These igneous and metamorphic rocks contain some of those remarkable beds of specular iron, of which Iron and Shepherd Mountains are samples. This iron ore often occurs in regular veins in the porphyry.

HISTORICAL GEOLOGY.

When the continent of North America began to emerge from the primeval ocean, Pilot Knob, Shepherd Mountain and the neighboring heights were among the first bodies of land that reared themselves above the surrounding waters. When Pilot Knob thus grew into an island, it stood alone in the ocean waste, except that to the northwest the Black Hills, to the northeast a part of the Alleghany system, and to the southwest a small cluster of rocks lifted their heads out of the flood. These islands were formed in the Azoic seas by mighty internal convulsions that forced up the porphyry and granite, the slates and iron beds of the great ore mountains of Missouri.

COAL.

The Missouri coal fields underlie an area of nearly 25,000 square miles, including about 160 square miles in St. Louis County, eight square miles in St. Charles, and some important outliers and pockets, which are mainly cannel coal, in Lincoln,

Warren and Callaway Counties. This area includes about 8,400 square miles of upper coal measures, 2,000 square miles of exposed middle, and about 14,600 square miles of exposed lower measures.

The upper coal measures contain about four feet of coal, including two seams of one foot each in thickness, the others being thin seams or streaks.

The middle coal measures contain about seven feet of coal, including two workable seams of twenty-one and twenty-four inches, one other of one foot, that is worked under favorable circumstances, and six thin seams.

The lower measures contain about five workable seams of coal, varying in thickness from eighteen inches to four and one half feet, thin seams varying from six to eleven inches, and several minor seams and streaks, in all, thirteen feet, six inches of coal. We therefore have in Missouri, a total aggregate of twenty-four feet, six inches of coal. The thinner seams are not often mined, except in localities distant from railroad transportation.

All beds over eighteen inches thick are workable coals. The area where such may be reached within 200 feet from the surface is about 7,000 square miles. Most of the State underlain by the coal measure is rich farming land. That underlain by the upper measure includes the richest, which is equal to any upon the globe. The southeastern boundary of the coal measure has been traced from the mouth of the Des Moines through Clark, Lewis, Scotland, Adair, Macon, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Cooper, Pettis, Benton, Henry, St. Clair, Bates, Vernon, Cedar, Dade, Barton and Jasper Counties into the Indian Territory, and every county on the northwest of this line is known to contain more or less coal. Great quantities exist in Johnson, Pettis, Lafayette, Cass, Chariton, Howard, Putnam and Audrain. Outside the coal fields, as given above, the regular coal rocks also exist in Ralls, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles, Callaway and St. Louis, and local deposits of cannel and bituminous coal in Moniteau, Cole, Morgan, Crawford, Lincoln and Callaway. In 1865 Prof. Swallow estimated the amount of good available coal in the State, at 134,000,000,000 tons. Since then numerous other developments have been made, and that estimate is found to be far too small.

LEAD.

This mineral occurs in lodes, veins and disseminations, which are, as yet, only partially determined. Enough, however, is known of the number, extent, dip and thickness of these deposits to show that their range and richness exceed those of any other lead-bearing region in the world.

Galena occurs in this State in ferruginous clay, that becomes jointed, or separates into distinct masses, quite regular in form, when taken out and partially dried; also in regular cubes, in gravel beds, or with cherty masses in the clays associated with the same. These cubes in some localities show the action of attrition, while in others they are entirely unworn. Lead is found in the carboniferous rocks, but perhaps the greater portion is obtained from the magnesian rocks of the lower silurian, and in one or two localities galena has been discovered in the rocks of the Azoic period. At Dugals, Reynolds County, lead is found in a disseminated condition in the porphyry.

THE SOUTHEAST LEAD DISTRICT.

The Mine La Motte region was discovered about 1720 by La Motte and Renault. It was not, however, until this territory was ceded to Spain that any considerable mining for lead was done in this part of Missouri. Moses Austin, of Virginia, secured from the Spanish Government a large grant of land near Potosi, and sunk the first regular shaft; and, after taking out large quantities of lead, erected, in 1789, the first reverberatory furnace for the reduction of lead ever built in America.

In all this region are found crystallized cubes of galena in the tallow clay, occurring as float. In Franklin, Washington and Jefferson Counties galena is found in ferruginous clay and coarse gravel, often associated with small masses of brown hematite iron and the sulphuret of iron; sometimes lying in small cavities or pockets.

The Virginia mine in Franklin County has produced by far the greater portion of lead from this section.

At the Webster mines, the silicate and carbonate of zinc are found always accompanying the lead. At the Valle mines silicate of zinc and baryta occur, as well as hematite iron ore. The

Mammoth mine was a succession of caves, in which millions of pounds of lead were found adhering to the sides and roof, and on the bottom was mixed with clay and baryta.

The Frumet or Einstein mines are the most productive ever opened in Jefferson County, and yield also large quantities of zinc ore. There are other valuable mines, in some of which silver has been found.

In Washington County lead mining has been carried on uninterruptedly for a greater length of time, and more acres of land have been dug over that have produced lead than in any other county in the State.

In St. Francois County, lead deposits are found in the ferruginous clay and gravel. These mines formerly produced many millions of pounds, but have not been extensively worked for many years.

Over portions of Madison County considerable lead is found in the clay. There is lead in several locations in Iron County. In Wayne, Carter, Reynolds and Crawford Counties lead has been found.

Ste. Genevieve has a deposit of lead known as the Avon mines on Mineral Fork, where mining and smelting have been prosecuted for many years. In this vicinity lead has also been found as "float" in several places.

Lead exists in the small streams in several places in the western part of Cape Girardeau County.

In the region above described at least 2,000 square miles are underlaid with lead, upon which territory galena can be found almost anywhere, either in the clay, gravel openings, or in a disseminated condition.

The Central Lead district comprises the counties of Cole, Cooper, Moniteau, Morgan, Miller, Benton, Maries, Camden and Osage. During later years the lead development of Cole County has been more to the northwestern corner, passing into Moniteau and Cooper Counties. In the former several valuable mines have been opened.

The West diggings have been extensively developed and proved rich. The mineral is found in connected cubes in limestone rock, and lies in lodes and pockets. Lead has been found

in several places in Cooper and Osage Counties. The later discoveries in that vicinity, although not yet fully developed, give promise of great richness.

Camden County possesses considerable deposits of lead; a number of mines have been successfully worked, and, as the entire northern portion of the county is underlaid with the magnesian limestone formation, it may be discovered in many places where its existence has never been suspected. Miller County is particularly rich in galeniferous ore.

Paying lead has been found north of the Osage River. On the Gravois, Big Saline, Little Saline and Bush Creeks, and the Fox, Walker, Mount Pleasant and Saline Diggings have yielded millions of pounds of lead.

Benton County contains a number of lead deposits, the most important being the Cole Cany mines. Lead has been found as a "float" in many localities.

Morgan County, like Washington, can boast of having lead in every township, either as clay, mineral, "float," or in veins, lodes, pockets and caves. The magnesian limestone series of Morgan, in which the lead ores now are, or have all existed, are the most complete and well defined of any in Missouri.

The most extensive deposits of lead in Morgan County have been found south of the center of the county, yet in the northwestern part are several well known lodes. We can not even name the hundreds of places in the county where lead is found in paying quantities. There seems to be a region, covering 200 square miles, entirely underlaid by lead. These wonderful deposits are as yet but partially worked.

The Southern Lead Region of the State comprises the counties of Pulaski, Laclede, Texas, Wright, Webster, Douglas, Ozark and Christian. The mineral deposits of this region are only partially developed. In Pulaski County lead has been discovered in several localities. Laclede County has a number of lead deposits; one about eleven miles from Lebanon, where the ore is found in a disseminated condition in the soft magnesian limestone. In the southwestern part of Texas County, along the headwaters of the Gasconade River, there are considerable deposits of lead ore. Wright County has a number of lead

mines almost unworked, which are situated in the southeastern part of the county, and are a continuation of the deposits in Texas County. In Douglas County, near the eastern line, and near Swan Creek, are considerable deposits of galena. Ozark and Christian Counties have a number of lead deposits, zinc being invariably found in connection.

The Western Lead District comprises Hickory, Dallas, Polk, St. Clair, Cedar and Dade Counties. In Hickory County quite extensive mining has been carried on, the larger deposits having been found near Hermitage. In the northern part of the county and along the Pomme de Terre River, lead occurs as "float," and in the rock formation. The more prominent lodes are found in the second magnesian limestone, with a deposit occurring in the third. The lead deposits of Hickory County are richer and more fully developed than any other in this district. Dallas County has a few deposits of lead, and float lead has been found in various localities in Polk. In St. Clair County the galeniferous deposits are in the second sandstone, and in the ferruginous clay, with chert, conglomerate and gravel. Cedar County presents a deposit of lead, copper and antimony. Galena is found in the clay and gravel. In Dade County a considerable quantity of galena has been found in the southeastern corner of the county.

The Southwest Lead District of Missouri comprises the counties of Jasper, Newton, Lawrence, Stone, Barry and McDonald. The two counties first named produce more than one-half of the pig lead of Missouri, and may well boast their immense deposits of galeniferous wealth. The lead mining resources of Jasper and Newton Counties are simply inexhaustible, and new and rich deposits are continually being found. Lead ore seems to have been obtained here from the earliest recollection, and furnished supplies to the Indians during their occupation. Formerly, smelted lead, merchandise and liquor were the principal return to the miner for his labor, as the distance from market and the general condition of the country precluded enlarged capital and enterprise. Since the war capital has developed the hidden wealth, and systematized labor, and rendered it remunerative. This, with the additional railroad facilities, has brought the county prominently and rapidly before the public as one of the

most wonderful mining districts of the world. The total production of lead in Jasper County for the centennial year was, according to the estimates of the best authorities, over half the entire lead production of the State, and more than the entire lead production of any other State in the Union. Later statistics show a steady and rapid increase in the yield of these mines.

One fact, worthy of notice, is, that Jasper County, the greatest lead producing county of the greatest lead producing State, raises every year, upon her farms, products of more value than the lead dug in any one year from her mines.

IRON.

In the mining, shipping, smelting and manufacturing of the ores of iron, there is, perhaps, more capital invested and more labor employed than in all the other metal industries of our State combined.

There are three principal and important iron regions in Missouri, namely:

The Eastern Region, composed of the southeastern limonite district, and the Iron Mountain specular ore district.

The Central Region, containing principally specular ores.

The Western or Osage Region, with its limonites and red hematites.

These three principal regions combined form a broad ore belt running across the State from the Mississippi to the Osage, in a direction about parallel to the course of the Mississippi River from southeast to northwest, between the thirtieth and fortieth township lines. The specular ores occupy the middle portion of this belt, the limonites both ends of it. The latter are besides spread over the whole southern half of the State, while these sub-carboniferous hematites occur only along the southern border of the North Missouri coal field, having thus an independent distribution, and being principally represented in Callaway, St. Clair and Henry Counties.

Iron Mountain is the greatest exposure of specular iron yet discovered. It is the result of igneous action, and is the purest mass or body of ore known. The work of years has only just uncovered the massive columns of specular ore that seems to pass

down through the porphyry and granite to the source of their existence. The region about is covered with the ore debris. The broken masses have the same general color and quality as the vein ore of Iron Mountain. The fresh fracture presents a light gray, tinged distinctly with blue. The crystallization is often coarse, presenting an irregular fracture. All the ore is more or less magnetic. The streak is a bright cherry red, and possesses the hardness of 6. Analysis shows it to contain from 65 to 69 per cent of metallic iron.

The ore of Shepherd Mountain is called a magnetite. In some portions of the veins it shows itself to be granular, brown in color, and to have a clear black streak. Other portions present all the qualities of a specular ore. In portions of the specular, as well as magnetite, beautiful crystals of micaceous ore are found. The streak of this specular and micaceous is a dark red; the hardness is about 5, with from 64 to 67 per cent of metallic iron. The magnetic qualities of this ore are quite variable, usually the strongest at or near the surface, but this is not the case in all the veins. The ore of Shepherd Mountain is superior to any yet developed in Missouri, not quite as rich as that of Iron Mountain, but so uniform in character, and devoid of sulphur and phosphoric acid that it may be classed as superior to that, or any other ore that we have.

The ore of Pilot Knob is fine grained, very light bluish gray in color, and with a hardness representing 6, with a luster sub-metallic. There is a most undoubted stratification to the deposition, occurring as before indicated. The ore of Pilot Knob gives from 53 to 60 per cent metallic iron, and is almost free from deleterious substances. The ore below the slate seam is much the best, containing only about from 5 to 12 per cent of silica, while the poorer ores show sometimes as high as 40 per cent. There have been more than 200,000 surface feet of ore determined to exist here.

The Scotia Iron Banks, located on the Meramec River, in Crawford County, are most remarkable formations. Here the specular ore is a deep, steel gray color, with a metallic luster. The crystals are fine, and quite regular in uniformity. This ore is found in the shape of boulders, sometimes small and sometimes

of immense size, resting in soft red hematites, that have been produced by the disintegration of the specular ores. These boulders contain a great number of small cavities in which the ore has assumed botryoidal forms; and upon these, peroxide iron crystallizations are so formed that a most gorgeous show of prismatic colors is presented. The hardness of this ore is about 6; the soft red ore, in which it occurs, not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$.

In these banks there are some carbonates and ochraceous ores, but not in any quantity to deteriorate or materially change the character of the other ores. Many of the boulders present a soft red mass with a blue specular kernel in the center. This ore is found to be slightly magnetic, and gives from 58 to 69 per cent metallic iron.

Simmons Mountain, one-half mile south of Salem, Dent County, is about 100 feet high, and covers nearly forty acres. The second sandstone is the country rock and at the summit is uncovered, and mixed with specular and brown ores. Down the elevation larger masses of ore are met with that have the appearance of being drifts from the main deposit higher up. Shafts have been sunk in this elevation determining more than thirty feet of solid ore. The ore is a splendid, close, compact, brilliant specular, very hard and free from deleterious substances. The ores of this mountain do not show nearly as much metamorphism as many of the other banks in the second sandstone of this region. The ore is quite strongly magnetic, and gives a bright red streak. This is the largest specular iron deposit, with the exception of Iron Mountain, that is known in the State.

Some of the most extensive red hematite banks in Missouri are located in Franklin County. Along the Bourbense there are thirteen exposures of fine red hematite iron ore. Near Dry Branch Station is an elevation, capped at the summit with saccharoidal sandstone, beneath which there is a large body of red and specular ore. The red hematite, however, predominates, and is remarkably pure and free from sulphur or other deleterious substances. The sinking of a number of shafts upon this hill reaches the deposits in several places, in all of which the red hematite shows itself to be the prevailing ore. This ore will be found to work well with the hard specular and ores of the siliceous character, like Pilot Knob.

In Miller, Maries, Cole and Camden Counties, also in Bollinger, Stoddard and Butler Counties, along the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, there are a number of red hematite banks of considerable promise. There are similar banks in the northern part of Texas and Wright Counties, and in Morgan, Benton, Cedar and Laclede.

In Wayne County there are over seventy different limonite ore banks. In Miller, Maries, Camden, Cole, Moniteau and Calaway Counties there are very extensive banks of the same kind. In Morgan, Benton, St. Clair, Cedar, Hickory and Vernon Counties, considerable brown hematite has been found.

In Franklin, Gasconade, Phelps, Crawford, Laclede, Christian, Webster and Green Counties, large limonite beds have been found. In the Moselle region very large deposits have been opened and worked for many years. In Osage County there are a number of promising brown ore banks, as well as fine specular and red hematite.

It is impossible, in the brief space at our command, to describe the number of banks, rich in iron ore, which are situated in the above and other counties of our State; but a glance at the tables found in the works of prominent geologists of the State, will give some idea of the resources of Missouri as an iron producing region.

ZINC.

The ores of zinc in Missouri are almost as numerous as those of lead. They are distributed throughout almost all the geological strata, and scattered through nearly every mineral district; but the principal supply of the metal for commercial purposes is obtained from a very few ores, the more important of which are zinc blende (sulphuret of zinc), the silicate of zinc and the carbonate of zinc, and these are furnished by a comparatively few localities.

In reference to their geological position, the ores are in two classes: The first class includes all zinc ores which occur in the regular veins of the older rocks, and hence are associated with other metalliferous ores. The second mode of occurrence, and the ore by far of paramount importance in Missouri, is that of the third magnesian limestone of the lower silurian series, where

it usually occurs in association with galena in the cave formation.

Zinc blende abounds at Granby and Joplin, and is found at many other mines of the southwest. It also occurs at the lead mines of Franklin and Washington Counties, and at some other points in Southeast Missouri.

The pockets of coal in Central Missouri nearly all contain zinc blende. The lead mines of the same section also sometimes carry it.

There are quantities of silicate of zinc at Granby and Joplin, and the ore is found at most of the lead mines of the southwest, and occasionally in Central and Southeast Missouri. Carbonate of zinc occurs at Granby, Joplin, Minersville and Valle's mines. It is in the Granby, Joplin and Valle mining districts that zinc ore is principally worked.

COPPER.

Several varieties of copper ore exist in the Missouri mines. The copper mines of Shannon, Madison and Franklin Counties have been known for a long time. Some of those in Shannon and Franklin were once worked with bright prospects of success, and some in Madison have yielded good results for many years.

Deposits of copper have been discovered in Dent, Crawford, Benton, Maries, Green, Lawrence, Dade, Taney, Dallas, Phelps, Reynolds and Wright Counties, but the mines in Franklin, Shannon, Madison, Crawford, Dent and Washington give greater promise of yielding profitable results than any other yet discovered.

NICKEL AND COBALT.

These ores abound at Mine La Motte and the old copper mines in Madison County, and are also found at the St. Joseph mines.

Sulphuret of nickel, in beautiful hair-like crystals, is found in the limestone at St. Louis, occupying drusy cavities, resting on calcite or fluor spar.

MANGANESE.

The peroxide of manganese has been found in several localities in Ste. Genevieve and other counties.

SILVER AND GOLD.

Silver occurs to a limited extent in nearly all the lead mines in the State. Gold, though found in small quantities, has never been profitably worked in any part of Missouri.

MARBLE.

Missouri has numerous and extensive beds of marble of various shades and qualities. Some of them are very valuable, and are an important item in the resources of the State.

Fort Scott marble is a hard, black, fine-grained marble, with veins of yellow, buff and brown. It receives a fine polish, and is very beautiful. It belongs to the coal measures, and is common in the western part of Vernon County.

There are several beds of fine marbles in the St. Louis limestone, of St. Louis County.

The fourth division of encrinital limestone is a white, coarse-grained crystalline marble of great durability. It crops out in several places in Marion County.

The lithographic limestone furnishes a fine, hard-grained, bluish-drab marble, that contrasts finely with white varieties in tessellated pavements.

The Cooper marble of the devonian limestone has numerous pellucid crystals of calcareous spar disseminated through a drab or bluish-drab, fine compact base. It exists in great quantities in some localities of Cooper and Marion Counties, and is admirably adapted to many ornamental uses. There are extensive beds of fine, variegated marbles in the upper silurian limestones of Cape Girardeau County. Cape Girardeau marble is also a part of the Trenton limestone, located near Cape Girardeau. It is nearly white, strong and durable. This bed is also found near Glencoe, St. Louis County.

In the magnesian limestone series there are several beds of very excellent marble. Near Iron-ton there are beds of semi-crystalline, light-colored marbles, beautifully clouded with buff and flesh colors. In the third magnesian limestone, on the Niangua, is a fine-grained, crystalline, silico-magnesian limestone, light drab, slightly tinged with peach blossom, and beautifully clouded with deep flesh-colored shades. It is twenty feet thick, and crops out in the bluffs of the Niangua for a long distance.

There are numerous other beds in the magnesian limestones, some of which are white and others so clouded as to present the appearance of breccias.

The Ozark marbles are well known, some of them having been used to ornament the Capitol at Washington. Wherever the magnesian limestones come near the igneous rocks, we may expect to find them so changed as to present beds of the beautiful variegated marbles.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

In its pure white form, this mineral is very abundant in Missouri. It occurs in large beds in the mining regions, as the gangue of our lead veins, and as large masses, especially in the magnesian limestone of the lower silurian rocks. It is utilized as a pigment in connection with lead, and may be made valuable for the same purpose in connection with some of our ferruginous and argillaceous paints.

CLAYS.

Fire clays, possessing refractory qualities, suitable for making fire brick, occur beneath most of the thicker coal seams.

Potter's clay is abundant, especially among the coal measure clays. It is also sometimes found associated with the lower carboniferous rocks.

Kaolin is only found in Southeast Missouri, where porphyries or granites prevail.

Brick clays have been found and worked in nearly all the counties where there has been a demand for them. The argillaceous portions of the bluff formation make good brick, as shown in the brick yards all along our large rivers. Some of the tertiary clays will make the very best brick.

CAVES, ETC.

There are several very interesting and quite remarkable caves in the State. Hannibal Cave, situated one mile below the city of Hannibal, and about a quarter of a mile from the Mississippi River, is approached through a broad ravine, hemmed in by lofty ridges, which are at right angles with the river. The ante-chamber is about eight feet high and fifteen feet long. This

descends into the Narrows, thence through Grand Avenue to Washington Avenue, and through the latter to Altar Chamber. This is a ferruginous limestone formation, and crystal quartz, carbonate of lime and sulphate of magnesia abound. Stalactites and stalagmites are continually forming by limestone percolations. In Bat Avenue Chamber the bats may be seen hanging from the ceiling in clusters, like swarms of bees, some of them fifteen inches from tip to tip. Washington Avenue, over sixteen feet high, with long corridors of stalactites and stalagmites, is the largest division of the cave. It contains a spring, and a deep pool, in which are found the wonderful eyeless fish. The Devil's Hall, Alligator Rock, Elephant's Head, two natural wells filled with limpid water, Table Rock, and numbers of other curiosities, will amply repay the tourist for his exploration.

Cliff Cave, thirteen miles below St. Louis, has been utilized by the Cliff Cave Wine Company as a wine cellar.

There are several caves in Miller County, the largest of which is on Big Tavern Creek, in the bluff near its confluence with the Osage River. The entrance is about twenty-five feet square, and is situated thirty or forty feet above the river, in a solid limestone bluff. During the civil war it was used as a retreat by the bandit, Crabtree. The stalactite formations are of strange and fantastic appearance, some of them looking like colossal images of marble, and the whole effect by torchlight is weird and solemn.

Phelps County contains several interesting caves, the most accessible of which is Freide's Cave, about nine miles northwest of Rolla. Its mouth is 60 feet in width and 35 feet in height. It has been penetrated to a distance of three miles without finding any outlet. The Stalactite Chamber is a beautiful apartment 200 yards in length, varying from 15 to 30 feet in width, and from 5 to 30 feet in height. The Bat Chamber contains thousands of wagon loads of guano, which is extensively used by the farmers of the neighborhood. The cave also contains quantities of saltpetre, and during the war large amounts of powder were manufactured there.

There are also caves in Christian County. The principal one is two and a half miles northeast of Ozark. Its entrance is

through a rock arch 50 feet across and 80 feet high. About 400 feet from the entrance, the passage is so contracted that the explorer must crawl through on his hands and knees. A fine stream of water, clear and cold, gurgles down through the cave.

About twelve miles south of Ozark, near the Forsyth road, on the top of a very high hill, is a small opening, which, about 100 feet from the surface, expands into a hall 30 feet wide and about 400 feet long, the sides and top of which are of rock lined with beautiful stalactites.

In Stone County at least twenty-five caves have been explored and many more discovered. One mile from Galena is an extensive cave from which the early settlers procured saltpetre in large quantities. About two and a half miles above this is a smaller one of great beauty. From the ceiling depend glittering stalactites, while the floor sparkles with fragments of gem-like luster. A pearly wall, of about half an inch in thickness and 15 inches high encloses a miniature lake, through whose pellucid waters the wavy stalagmite bottom of this natural basin can be plainly seen. The sacred stillness of the vaulted chamber renders its name, "The Baptismal Font," a peculiarly fitting one.

A cave about twelve miles from Galena is well known among curiosity seekers in the adjacent country. The entrance chamber is a large dome-shaped room, whose ceiling is very high; a glittering mound of stalagmites rises in the center of the room, nearly one-third the height of the ceiling; stretching out at right angles from this are long shining halls leading to other grand arched chambers, gorgeous enough for the revels of the gnome king, and all the genii of the subterranean world. One can not but think of the Inferno, as, wandering down a labyrinthian passage, he reaches the verge of an abyss, striking perpendicularly to unknown and echoless depths. The name, "Bottomless Pit," is well bestowed on this yawning gulf.

Knox Cave, in Green County, about seven miles northwest of Springfield, is of large dimensions, and hung in some parts with the most beautiful stalactites.

Fisher's Cave, six miles southeast of Springfield, is of similar dimensions, and has a beautiful stream of water flowing out of it.

There are a number of saltpetre caves along the banks of the Gasconade, which were once profitably worked. Some of these caves are large and interesting, consisting frequently of a succession of rooms joined to each other by arched halls of a considerable height, with walls of white limestone, upon which, as well as upon the floors, the saltpetre is deposited, and is generally so pure as to need but one washing to prepare it for use or export. When these caves were first discovered, it was not unusual to find in them stone-axes and hammers which led to the belief that they had formerly been worked for some unknown purpose by the savages. It is doubtful whether these tools were left there by the Indians or by another and more civilized race which preceded them.

There are numerous caves in Perry County, two of which penetrate beneath Perryville.

Connor's Cave, seven miles southeast of Columbia, has an entrance twenty feet wide and eight feet high, and has been explored for several miles.

There are extensive and beautiful caves in Texas, Webster, Lawrence, Laclede, Oregon and several other counties.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

Salt springs are exceedingly abundant in the central part of the State. They discharge vast quantities of brine in Cooper, Saline, Howard and the adjoining counties. These brines are near the navigable waters of the Missouri, in the midst of an abundance of wood and coal, and might furnish salt enough to supply all the markets of the continent.

Sulphur Springs are also numerous throughout the State. The Chouteau Springs in Cooper, the Monagaw Springs in St. Clair, the Elk Springs in Pike, and the Cheltenham Springs in St. Louis County, have acquired considerable reputation as medicinal waters, and have become popular places of resort. There are similar sulphur springs in other parts of the State.

Chalybeate Springs.—There are a great many springs in the State which are impregnated with some of the salts of iron. Those containing carbonates and sulphates are most common, and several of these are quite celebrated for their medicinal properties.

Sweet Springs on the Blackwater, and the Chalybeate Spring in the University campus, are perhaps the most noted of the kind in the State. The Sweet Springs flow from cavities in the upper beds of the Burlington limestone. The hill is here forty-seven feet high above water in the Blackwater, spreading out at the back in a flat table-land. The spring itself is about twenty-feet above the river, and has a sweetish alkaline taste. It is useful as a promoter of general good health, and is much resorted to at the proper season. The water is used for ordinary cooking and drinking purposes, except for making tea.

Petroleum Springs.—These are found in Carroll, Ray, Randolph, Cass, Lafayette, Bates, Vernon and other counties. Many of these springs discharge considerable quantities of oil. The variety called lubricating oil is the most common. It is impossible to tell whether petroleum will be found in paying quantities in these localities, but there is scarcely a doubt that there are reservoirs of considerable quantities.

MANUFACTURING.

The State of Missouri presents every facility for extensive and successful manufacturing; abundant timber of the best quality, exhaustless deposits of coal, iron, lead, zinc, marble and granite, unmeasured water power, distributed over the State, a home market among an industrious and wealth-accumulating people, and a system of navigable rivers and railway trunk line and branches, that permeate, not only the State, but reach out in direct lines from gulf to lake, and from ocean to ocean.

Of the manufacturing in Missouri over three-quarters of the whole is done in St. Louis, which produced in 1880, \$114,333,375 worth of manufactured articles, thus placing her as the sixth manufacturing city in the Union, being surpassed only by New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Brooklyn and Boston.

The leading manufacturing counties of the State are St. Louis, Jackson, Buchanan, St. Charles, Marion, Franklin, Greene, Cape Girardeau, Platte, Boone, Lafayette, followed by Macon, Clay, Phelps, St. Francois, Washington and Lewis.

The subjoined table, arranged from the tenth United States census, will give the reader a comprehensive view of the pres-

ent state of manufacturing in Missouri, and its variation during recent years.

Year.	No. Establishments.	Capital.	Average Number of Hands Employed.			Total Amount Paid in Wages During the Year.	Value of Materials.	Value of Products.
			Males Above 16 Years.	Females Above 15 Years.	Children and Youths.			
1850	2,923	\$ 8,576,607	14,880	928		\$ 4,692,648	\$ 12,798,351	\$ 24,324,418
1860	3,157	20,034,220	18,628	1,053		6,669,916	23,849,941	41,782,731
1870	11,871	80,257,244	55,904	3,884	5,566	31,055,445	115,533,269	206,213,429
1880	8,592	72,507,844	54,200	5,474	4,321	24,309,716	110,798,392	165,386,205

The products of the principal lines of manufacturing interests, for the year 1880, are as follows: flouring and grist mills, \$32,438,831; slaughtering and meat packing, \$14,628,630; tobacco, \$6,810,719; iron, steel, etc., \$5,154,090; liquors, distilled and malt, \$5,575,607; clothing, \$4,409,376; lumber, \$6,533,253; bagging and bags, \$2,597,395; saddlery and harness, \$3,976,175; oil, \$851,000; foundry and machine shop products, \$6,798,832; printing and publishing, \$4,452,962; sugar and molasses, \$4,475,740; boots and shoes, \$1,982,993; furniture, \$2,380,562; paints, \$2,825,860; carriages and wagons, \$2,483,738; marble and stone works, \$1,003,544; bakery products, \$3,250,192; brick and tile, \$1,602,522; tinware, copper ware and sheet-iron ware, \$1,687,320; sash, doors and blinds, \$1,232,670; cooperage, \$1,904,822; agricultural implements, \$1,141,822; patent medicines, \$1,197,090; soap and candles, \$1,704,194; confectionery, \$1,247,235; drugs and chemicals, \$1,220,211; gold and silver reduced and refined, \$4,158,606.

These, together with all other mechanical industries, aggregate \$165,386,205.

RAILROADS.

Since 1852, when railroad building began in Missouri, between 4,000 and 5,000 miles of track have been laid. Additional roads are now in process of construction, and many others in contemplation. The State is well supplied with railroads which tread her surface in all directions, bringing her remotest districts into close connection with St. Louis, that great center of western commerce. These roads have a capital stock aggregating more than \$100,000,000, and a funded debt of about the same amount.

The lines of roads which are in operation in the State are as follows:

The Missouri Pacific, chartered May 10, 1850; the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which is a consolidation of the Arkansas branch; the Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad; the Cairo & Fulton Railroad; the Wabash Western Railway; the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway; the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad; the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad; the Keokuk & Kansas City Railway Company; the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad Company; the Missouri & Western; the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad; the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad; the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway; the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad.

STEAM CRAFT.

In 1880 there were 167 steam crafts owned in Missouri, including sixty passenger steamers, thirty-seven ferry-boats, thirteen freight steamers, forty-six tow boats and eleven yachts. Their combined tonnage was 60,873.50; their total value, \$2,098,800; their crews numbered 2,733 persons, whose wages amounted to \$1,423,375, or an average of \$281.13 to each person during the season; the number of passengers carried was 642,303; the freight in tons 2,556,815; coal used for fuel, 399,659 tons; wood used for fuel, 25,085 cords; gross earnings of all the steam crafts, \$5,560,949.

WEALTH.

The total valuation of Missouri real estate and personal property, according to the census of 1880, was \$532,795,801; of which her real estate was valued at \$381,985,112, and her personal property at \$150,810,689. At that time the bonded debt of the State was \$55,446,001; the floating debt, \$2,722,941; the gross debt, \$58,168,942; the sinking fund, \$681,558, and the net debt, \$57,487,384.

THE INDIANS.

When Christopher Columbus set sail from the port of Palos, it was with no expectation of finding a new continent, but with the hope of discovering a direct western route to those far-famed Indies whose fabulous riches were the unfailing theme of travelers and geographers. Even to the day of his death the illustrious explorer had no suspicion of having discovered other than the remote islands and shores of the old world, and, accordingly, he called all the inhabitants of the mysterious country "Indians" — a name which has not only outlasted the error of early navigators, but is destined to cling to this unhappy race as long as a vestige of it remains. Whence they came, and to what other family of the earth they are allied, or whether they were originally created a distinct people in the forest wilds of America, have been questions much mooted among the learned and unlearned of modern times, but thus far have elicited only hypotheses in reply. The most common supposition is, however, that the Indians are a derivative race, sprung from one of the more ancient people of Asia, and that they came to this continent by way of Behring's Strait, and this, doubtless, is the true theory.

The tribes with whom the first settlers of Missouri came principally in contact were the Pottawattomies, the Iowas, the Kickapoos, the Sacs and the Foxes.

OTHER RACES.

The ancient cities of Central America, judging from their magnificent ruins, consisting of broken columns, fallen arches and the crumbling walls of temples, palaces and pyramids, which, in some places, bestrew the ground for miles, must have been of great extent, magnificent and very populous. When the vast period of time necessary to erect such colossal structures, and the time required to reduce them to their present ruined state are considered, something can be conceived of their antiquity. These edifices must have been old before many of the ancient cities of the Orient were built, and they point, without doubt, to a civilization at once considerably advanced and very far removed from the present.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

Of a much less degree of culture, but reaching back into an antiquity so remote as to have left behind no vestige of tradition, the Mound-Builders present themselves to the archæologist as a half-civilized people who once occupied Missouri and various other parts of the country now included in the United States. This pre-historic race has acquired its name from the numerous large mounds of earth left by them. Remains of what were apparently villages, altars, temples, idols, burial places, monuments, camps, fortifications and pleasure grounds have been found, but nothing showing that any material save earth was used in the construction of their habitations. At first these works were supposed to be of Indian origin, but careful examination has revealed the fact that—despite several adverse theories—they must have been reared by a people as distinct from the North American Indian as were those later people of Central America. Upon making excavations in these mounds, human skeletons were found with skulls differing from those of the Indians, together with pottery and various ornaments and utensils, showing considerable mechanical skill. From the comparatively nude state of the arts among them, however, it has been inferred that the time of their migration to this country, if indeed they did migrate, was very remote. Their axes were of stone, their raiment, judging from fragments which have been discovered, consisted of the bark of trees interwoven with feathers, and their military works were such as a people would erect who had just passed to the pastoral state of society from that dependent alone upon hunting and fishing. They were, no doubt, idolaters, and it has been conjectured that the sun was the object of their adoration. The mounds were generally built in a situation affording a view of the rising sun; when enclosed in walls their gateways were toward the east; the caves in which their dead were occasionally buried always opened in the same direction; when bodies were buried in graves, as was frequently the case, they were laid in a direction east and west, and, finally, medals have been found representing the sun and his rays of light.

The mounds and other ancient earth-works constructed by this people are far more abundant than is generally supposed,

from the fact that while some are quite large, the greater part of them are small and inconspicuous. Along nearly all the water courses, that are large enough to be navigated by a canoe, the mounds are almost invariably found, so that when one places himself in such positions as to command the grandest river scenery he is almost sure to discover that he is standing upon one of these ancient *tumuli*, or in close proximity thereto.

St. Louis was originally known as the "Mound City," from the extent and variety of the curious monuments found there, and although these, as well as numbers of others scattered over various parts of the State, have been defaced or entirely obliterated, Missouri still presents an unusually fruitful field of investigation to the archæologist. This is particularly true of the southeastern counties, especially in the region of New Madrid.

Mr. Breckenridge, who examined the antiquities of the West in 1817, speaking of the mounds in the Mississippi Valley, says: "I have sometimes been induced to think, that, at the period when they were constructed, there was a population here as numerous as that which once animated the borders of the Nile or Euphrates, or of Mexico. I am perfectly satisfied that cities similar to those of ancient Mexico, of several hundred thousand souls, have existed in this country."

EARLY DISCOVERIES AND EXPLORERS.

Ferdinand De Soto, a Spanish cavalier, who had been associated with Pizarro in the conquest of Peru, but whose ambition and cupidity were only increased by his success in that country, determined to possess himself also of the boundless wealth reputed to lie hidden in the mines of Florida. Undismayed by the fate of other adventurers, he equipped at his own expense a band of 700 men, or more, and landed in Tampa Bay, in the spring of 1539. Thence, in spite of hostile Indians, he forced his way to the northwest, and, although not finding gold or precious stones, he made himself immortal as the discoverer, in 1541, of the Mississippi River. The point at which De Soto first saw the Mississippi was at the lower Chickasaw Bluffs, a few miles below Memphis. There he constructed boats, and, after crossing the stream, proceeded up its west bank, and made his way into the re-

gion now known as New Madrid, in Missouri. At this point therefore, and at this time, the first European set foot on the soil of Missouri. In 1542, overcome by disease, privation and discouragement, De Soto died, and those of his followers who remained, having secretly sunk his body in the Mississippi, lest the Indians should discover his death, floated down the river to the Gulf of Mexico, and returned to their homes. The design of the expedition had been conquest as a means of acquiring gold, and it left behind no traces of civilization.

MARQUETTE.

While Spain had turned her attention to the conquest of Mexico, South America, the West Indies and Florida, and English colonists had made feeble beginnings in Virginia and New England, the French, advancing still farther north, had possessed themselves of the St. Lawrence River, and were fast pushing their way into the interior by way of the great lakes. Jacques Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, belonging to an ancient family of France, arrived in Canada at a time when the public mind was much exercised upon the subject of exploring the Mississippi River. A plan of operations was accordingly arranged, and Louis Joliet, a native of Canada, joined Father Marquette at the Jesuit mission on the Straits of Mackinaw, and with five other Frenchmen and a simple outfit, the daring explorers, on the 17th of May, 1673, set out on their perilous voyage to re-discover the great river. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan they entered Green Bay, and passed thence up Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Muscatines ("Mascoutens") and Miamis, where great interest was taken in the expedition by the natives. Procuring guides they proceeded up the river. Arriving at a portage between the Fox and Wisconsin, they soon carried their light canoes and scanty baggage to the latter stream, about three miles distant. Their guides now refused to accompany them further, and endeavored, by reciting the dangers incident to the voyage, to induce them to return. They stated that huge demons dwelt in the great river, whose voices could be heard a long distance, and who engulfed in the raging waters all who came within their reach. They also rep-

resented that if any of them should escape the dangers of the river, fierce tribes of Indians dwelt upon its banks ready to complete the work of destruction. The explorers proceeded on their journey, however, and on the 17th of June, with joy inexpressible, pushed their frail barks out on the bosom of the stately Mississippi, 132 years after its first discovery by De Soto. Journeying down the mysterious stream, which Marquette named the "Conception," they passed the mouth of the Illinois, Missouri and Ohio, landing at various places, and, after proceeding up the Arkansas a short distance, at the advice of the natives, they turned their faces northward. After several weeks of hard toil they reached the Illinois, up which stream they proceeded to Lake Michigan, and entered Green Bay in September of the same year, having traveled a distance of 2,500 miles in a little more than four months.

LA SALLE.

About the time of Marquette's return, Robert de La Salle, a native of Normandy, set about discovering a northwest passage to China and Japan, the scientific men of that time generally coinciding in the belief that such a passage existed in the direction of the Great Lakes. He was accompanied from France by an Italian named Tonti, and was joined in his enterprise by Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar of a bold and ambitious disposition. After various hindrances and perils, they arrived at the present site of Peoria on the Illinois River, where they built a fort, which, on account of their many vicissitudes, they named Creve Coeur, or Broken Heart. There they separated, Hennepin turning northward to discover, if possible, the source of the Mississippi; La Salle, after visiting Canada, to perfect his arrangements, descending that river in search of its mouth, and Tonti remaining at Creve Coeur in command of men and supplies left at that point. La Salle reached the junction of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, in February, 1682, and, on the 5th of April following, passed safely through one of the three channels by which the latter stream discharges its waters into the Gulf of Mexico. Three days afterward, with the most imposing ceremonies, La Salle took formal possession of the country in the name of Louis XIV, the reigning king of France, in whose honor he named it

Louisiana. The region thus acquired by the French embraced territory on both sides of the Mississippi, and, comprising rather indefinite limits, included the present States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri.

La Salle subsequently returned to Canada, thence to France, and led an expedition to the Gulf of Mexico for the purpose of entering the Mississippi at its mouth, and establishing settlements in Louisiana. Being unable to find the mouth of the river, he landed upon the coast of Texas, and, after some fruitless wanderings, was shot by one of his own disaffected followers. However, he had effectually opened the way for the French occupancy of the Mississippi Valley.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Within a few years after the death of La Salle forts and colonies were located at Biloxi Bay, Mobile, Natchez, New Orleans and other points farther north. It is a fact worthy of notice that the first French settlements, all of which were projected in the interest of gold and silver mining, were confined entirely to the eastern bank of the river. It was not until 1705 that the Missouri River was explored as far as the mouth of the Kansas.

In 1720 Renault, the son of a French iron founder, came to Louisiana for the purpose of engaging in gold and silver mining. He brought with him from France 200 miners and artificers, and purchased 500 slaves at the island of St. Domingo. Proceeding up the Mississippi River, he established himself at Fort Chartres, about ten or fifteen miles above the present site of Ste. Genevieve, on the opposite bank of the stream. From this point he dispatched miners to "prospect" for the precious metals, and they crossed the river to the west bank, and explored what is now Ste. Genevieve County. Although Renault failed to discover either gold or silver, he found lead ore in great abundance, and having built rude furnaces for smelting it, conveyed it on pack-horses to Fort Chartres, and thence by boat to New Orleans and France.

The date of the actual settlement of Ste. Genevieve is disputed by historians, though all agree that it was the first in the State of Missouri. There is some evidence to support the theory

that there might have been inhabitants at this place as early as 1735. The cultivation of tobacco, indigo, rice and silk had already been introduced into the southern part of the province of Louisiana, the lead mines of Missouri were opened, and the culture of wheat was commenced in Illinois. In the meantime the French were firmly establishing their power in the Northwest. By the middle of the eighteenth century (1750) they had control of all the water routes leading from the great lakes to the valley of the Mississippi. They had more than sixty military stations from Lake Ontario by way of Green Bay and the Illinois River, the Wabash and Maumee Rivers, down the Mississippi to New Orleans.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

The French had formed the grand design of establishing a magnificent empire in the interior of the continent, which should have abundant and uninterrupted intercourse with the outside world by means of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence and Mississippi Rivers. The English, whose colonies were scattered up and down on the Atlantic coast, claimed the right to extend their possessions as far westward as they chose. As long as the latter nation confined itself to the eastern part of the country there was little reason for controversy. As soon, however, as the English became acquainted with the beautiful and fertile Mississippi Valley, they not only learned the value of the vast territory, but also resolved to set up a counter-claim to the soil. The French, besides establishing numerous military and trading posts from the frontiers of Canada to New Orleans, in order to confirm their claims to jurisdiction over the country, had carved the lilies of France on the forest trees, or sunk plates of metal in the ground. These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations; and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm should burst upon the frontier settlement. The French based their claims upon discoveries, the English on grants of territory extending from ocean to ocean, but neither party paid the least attention to the prior claims of the Indians. From this position of affairs, it was evident that actual collision between the contending parties would not much

longer be deferred. The English Government, in anticipation of a war, urged the governor of Virginia to lose no time in building two forts, which were equipped with arms from England. The French anticipated the English, and gathered a considerable force to defend their possessions. The governor determined to send a messenger to the nearest French post, to demand an explanation. This resolution brought into the history of our country, for the first time, the man of all others whom America most loves to honor, namely, George Washington. He was chosen, although not yet twenty-one years of age, as the one to perform this delicate and difficult mission. With five companions he set out on November 10, 1753, and after a perilous journey returned January 6, 1754. The struggle could not, however, be averted by diplomacy. It commenced, continued long, and was bloody and fierce; but on October 10, 1765, the ensign of France was displaced on the ramparts of Fort Chartres, by the flag of Great Britain. This fort was the depot of supplies, and the place of rendezvous for the united forces of the French, and was then the best built and most convenient fort in North America. In subsequent years the Mississippi reached and undermined its west wall; the inhabitants of Kaskaskia carried away much of the remaining portions for building material, and at the present day nothing remains of it but a ruin in the midst of a dense forest.

Although, as has been already seen, Fort Chartres was not occupied by the English until 1765, the treaty which terminated what is known as the French and Indian War had been arranged late in 1762. According to its stipulations France ceded to England all of her possessions in Canada and east of the Mississippi, and to Spain all that part of the province of Louisiana lying west of the same, which, although really belonging to Spain, remained under French laws and jurisdiction until 1768.

THE FOUNDING OF ST. LOUIS.

In the year 1762 M. D'Abadie, who was at that time director general and civil and military commandant of Louisiana, granted to a certain company the exclusive right to trade with the Indians of Missouri, and indeed of the whole northwest, for a term of eight years. At the head of this company was M.

Pierre Laclede Liguist, Laclede as he is generally known, a man of ability, foresight and experience. He left New Orleans in August, 1763, and arrived in Missouri the following November. It will be remembered that all the French settlements except that at Ste. Genevieve were on the east side of the river, and consequently included in the territory ceded to England. At the one small village west of the Mississippi there was no building large enough to contain one quarter of M. Laclede's merchandise. M. De Neyon, the commandant at Fort Chartres, hearing of Laclede's dilemma, offered him room for his goods until the occupation of the fort by the English. Laclede readily availed himself of this generous offer and repaired to Fort Chartres, where he deposited his effects, and then turned his attention to finding a site, near the Missouri River, suitable for his enterprise. Ste. Genevieve he rejected both on account of its distance from that stream and its unhealthful situation. Accompanied by his stepson, a lad of fourteen named August Chouteau, he explored the region thoroughly and fixed upon the place of his settlement. Upon returning to the fort, he assured De Neyon and his officers that he had found a situation where he would form a settlement, which might become, hereafter, "one of the finest cities of America." Thus readily did his sagacious mind appreciate the advantages of this location. Navigation being open, early in the February of 1764 Laclede sent thirty men in charge of Chouteau to the place designated, with orders to clear the land, build a large shed to shelter the tools and provisions, and also erect some small cabins for the men. On the 14th of February the work was commenced. Early in April, Laclede himself arrived, chose the place for his own house, laid out a plan for his village and named it Saint Louis, in honor of Louis XV, not knowing that the territory had already been transferred to Spain, and then hastened back to Fort Chartres to remove his goods, as the English garrison was daily expected.

When, in 1765, Capt. Sterling in command of the English troops, a company of highlanders, actually took possession of the fort, St. Ange, French commandant at the time, removed with his officers and men to St. Louis, which was recognized as the capital of Upper Louisiana. M. D'Abadie had died, and

M. Aubry was acting governor at New Orleans. Receiving, probably, the sanction of this latter gentleman, St. Ange at once assumed the reins of government at St. Louis, and so liberal was the spirit in which he conducted affairs that a stream of immigration soon set in from Canada and Lower Louisiana.

DEATH OF PONTIAC.

At the time of the founding of St. Louis, the Ottawa chieftain, Pontiac, was in the enjoyment of his greatest fame. At the breaking out of the war between France and England, he had allied himself with the former country, which had at all times followed a conciliatory policy with the Indians, and he had achieved some brilliant exploits at the ambushade near Pittsburgh (1755) which resulted in Braddock's defeat, and on other occasions. He had subsequently formed a confederacy of all the western tribes, and had endeavored, by one general and combined movement to sweep the English settlers from the country west of the Alleghanies. In this effort he was so far successful that, at one time, every English fort in the west, except Niagara, Fort Pitt and Detroit had fallen into the hands of the savages. St. Ange, hating the English and dreading their encroachments, was proportionately friendly to Pontiac, whom he invited to St. Louis in 1769. Here the chief was received in the most flattering manner, and was warmly welcomed by the principal citizens. Soon, however, it became apparent that Pontiac's plans were doomed to failure.

Tribe after tribe had forsaken him; his powerful allies, the French, were conquered, and his most trusted friends among the latter counseled him to give up the unequal contest. He endeavored to drown his disappointment in drink, and in spite of the remonstrances of St. Ange, sank lower and lower in debauchery. Finally, while in a state of intoxication, he was assassinated at Cahokia by a Kaskaskia Indian. His body was interred with great pomp near the tower at the intersection of Walnut and Fourth Streets. St. Ange, himself, lies buried near, but nothing is left to mark either grave. Houses have been built above them, and but few persons even know that these remains repose in the midst of the great city.

SPANISH RULE.

The transfer of Louisiana to Spain was a source of great sorrow to the inhabitants of the province, and at St. Louis this feeling was deepened to one of horror when it became known that Don Alexander O'Reilly had arrived at New Orleans with 3,000 men, and, upon the inhabitants of that city making armed resistance to his authority, had executed several of the ringleaders of the revolt and imprisoned others. The new commandant-general soon established his authority at New Orleans, and in 1770 sent Don Pedro Piernas to St. Louis as lieutenant-governor. This official showed himself master of the situation by treating the terrified inhabitants with the utmost consideration, securing the friendship of St. Ange, whom he made a captain of infantry, and establishing all the grants of land which the latter had bestowed. St. Ange died soon after. Piernas was succeeded by Francisco Cruzat, and he by Don Ferdinando Leyba. During the early part of Leyba's administration, Laclede died while on an expedition to New Orleans, and was buried at the mouth of the Arkansas River. His grave, also, is unknown, and probably has long ere this been washed into the stream.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

War had already been commenced between Great Britain and her American colonies, and Washington, who had been active in the service of England against the French, was now in command of the forces opposed to English tyranny. On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every important post in the West. The Indians, jealous of the rapid extension of American settlement westward, and aroused to action by the English, became the allies of the latter, and while the colonies at the East were struggling against the armies of the mother country, the western frontiers were ravaged by the savages, often led by British commanders. To prevent indiscriminate slaughter in the West, some of the most daring exploits connected with American history were planned and executed. The hero of the achievements by which this region was snatched as a gem from the British crown, was Gen. George Rogers Clark, of Virginia. He had closely watched the movements of the English throughout

the Northwest, and understood their plans; he also knew that the Indians were not unanimously in accord with them, and that, although the forts were in control of the English, the inhabitants were mostly French, and retained much of their old hostility against their conquerors, while sympathizing with the colonies. He was convinced that American soldiers would be welcomed and aided, as far as possible, by the French settlers, and that the English garrisons once driven out, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality. Patrick Henry was governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The latter proceeded to Pittsburgh, raised his small army west of the Alleghanies, as he well knew the colonies needed all the available men farther east, for the conflict there. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture to proceed to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Each of these posts was in turn captured, and the plans of the English in the West entirely overthrown.

In the meantime, although the settlement at St. Louis was under the jurisdiction of Spain, it was well known that the sympathies of that country were identified with the colonies, and therefore the inhabitants of the little city were in constant dread of attacks from the Indians. Hearing rumors, also, of a threatened assault by the British, they at once began to fortify the place. A wall of brush and clay, five feet in height, with three gates, was built, encircling the town, the extremes terminating at the river. A small fort, which was afterward used as a prison, was also built. At each of the gates a piece of ordnance was mounted, and kept in constant readiness for use. These preparations were made in the summer and fall of 1779. No attack was made during the winter, and the people of St. Louis were almost beginning to hope their precautions unnecessary, when in May, bands of Ojibways, Winnebagos, Sioux and other tribes began to gather on the east side of the river, preparing to fall upon the settlement on the 26th of the month. These savages were instigated by Canadian fur traders, and commanded by officers from the British fort at Michilimackinac.

On May 25, which was the festival of Corpus Christi, a por-

tion of the Indians crossed the river, but made no assault, an extremely fortunate circumstance, as many of the citizens, together with their wives and children, were outside of the wall, and scattered about over the prairie, gathering strawberries. The following day the entire force of savages stole silently across the river, and crept to the rear of the town, expecting to find some of the inhabitants working in the fields. Near what is now the fair grounds, at the "Cardinal Springs," they surprised the man from whom the spring was named and another person called Riviere. The former they killed, and took the latter prisoner. A few other settlers were surprised and massacred.

On account of his misconduct at this time, Leyba was removed from office and Francisco Cruzat once more placed in authority at St. Louis. During the administration of Cruzat, the town was thoroughly fortified, but was not subjected to another attack, although other settlements on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers were often harassed by the Indians even after the close of the war.

THE YEAR OF THE GREAT WATERS.

In 1785 occurred a sudden and remarkable rise in the Mississippi River, which caused great alarm and considerable loss of property to the inhabitants of St. Louis and the adjacent settlements. Cahokia and Kaskaskia were menaced with entire destruction. Ste. Genevieve, which was located at first in the river bottom, three miles south or southeast of its present site, was completely inundated, and the inhabitants, unwilling to risk a repetition of the disaster, removed to higher ground and founded the present town, which therefore dates from 1785. Most of the buildings in St. Louis were then situated on Main Street, and the rise of the river above the steep bank occasioned extreme anxiety and terror. The flood subsiding, however, nearly as rapidly as it had risen, the inhabitants returned to their houses, and business was speedily resumed. This year received the name of "L'annee des Grandes Eaux," or "The year of the Great Waters." Other remarkable floods occasioning loss of life and property, and involving St. Louis and other river towns of Missouri, have occasionally occurred, most destructive among which may be mentioned those of 1844, 1851, 1875 and 1881.

1785-1800.

Cruzat was succeeded in office by Manuel Perez, who bestowed a large tract of land in the neighborhood of Cape Girardeau upon friendly Indians of the Pawnee and Delaware tribes, in return they agreeing to aid the young settlements in repelling the incursions of the hostile Osage Indians. Trudeau, who succeeded Perez, devised and carried out many improvements at St. Louis, and stimulated in a great measure the fur traffic, and by this means encouraged traders to penetrate the wilderness, and make further expeditions on the Missouri River. The administration of Trudeau was followed by that of Delassus, who, in 1799, ordered that a census be taken of the settlements in Upper Louisiana or Western Illinois, as Missouri was sometimes called. According to this census, the total number of inhabitants in the settlements was 6,028. Of these 4,948 were white; 197 free colored, and 883 slaves. St. Louis had a population of 925; Ste. Genevieve, 949; St. Charles, 875; New Madrid, 782; New Bourbon, 560; Cape Girardeau, 521; St. Ferdinand, 276; St. Andrew, 393; Carondelet, 184; Meremac, 115; Little Meadows, 72.

LOUISIANA PURCHASED BY THE UNITED STATES.

In 1801 Napoleon Bonaparte made a treaty with Spain, known in the annals as the treaty of San Ildefonso, the conditions of which were that Spain should surrender to France all the region known as Louisiana west of the Mississippi River, in return for certain assistance which she expected to receive from the great warrior in her European affairs. It was not, however, until 1803, that M. Laussat, a French officer, was placed in authority at New Orleans. Although Napoleon fully realized the immense value of his acquisition, it was on many accounts an occasion of perplexity. In the first place, the American Government regarded with a jealous eye this attempt of the French to re-establish themselves in Louisiana; and the English, who had control of the seas, made it extremely difficult for men and equipments to be conveyed into the country; and rather than have it wrested from him by this powerful foe, he determined to tantalize the mother country by adding it to the possessions of the young nation, which had succeeded in maintaining its independence in the

face of her authority. Accordingly, he accepted an offer made by the United States, and the transfer was accomplished during the administration of Thomas Jefferson. In December, 1803, M. Laussat, the French commandant, who had but just acquired jurisdiction of Louisiana from Spain, conveyed it to Gov. Claiborne and Gen. Wilkinson, commissioners appointed by the United States. The price paid for this purchase was \$15,000,000, including various claims, the payment of which was assumed by the American Government.

At St. Louis the French flag was in the ascendant only one day, Capt. Stoddard, the representative of France, receiving possession of the territory at the hands of Delassus, the Spanish governor, on March 9, 1804, and transferring his authority to the United States on the following day.

THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

On the 26th of March, 1804, Congress passed an act separating the province of Louisiana into two parts—the southern of which was designated as “The Territory of Orleans,” and the northern “The District of Louisiana.” This latter included all of the province north of “Hope Encampment,” a place near Chickasaw Bluffs, and embraced within its boundaries the present States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, a large part of Minnesota, and all the vast region extending westward to the Pacific Ocean, excepting the territory claimed by Spain.

The executive power of the Government in the Territory of Indiana was extended over the district of Louisiana or “Upper Louisiana” as it was popularly called. Gen. William Henry Harrison, then governor of Indiana, assisted by Judges Griffin, Vanderberg and Davis, represented the authority of the United States, under the provisions of the act of 1804, and, during the following winter, courts of justice were held in the old fort, near Fifth and Walnut Streets in St. Louis.

THE TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA.

On the 3d of March, 1805, by another act of Congress, the Territory of Louisiana was regularly organized, and President Jefferson appointed Gen. James Wilkinson, governor, and Fred-

erick Bates, secretary. Gov. Wilkinson together with Judges R. J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas, constituted the Legislature of this almost boundless territory. Gov. Wilkinson was visited in 1805, by Aaron Burr, when the latter was planning his daring conspiracy against the United States.

In 1807 Capt. Merriwether Lewis, of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition, was appointed Governor, but in 1809 in Lewis County, Tenn., he committed suicide at the age of thirty-five, by shooting himself with a pistol, and President Madison designated Gen. Benjamin Howard, of Lexington, Ky., as governor in his stead. Gov. Howard served as brigadier-general in the War of 1812, and died in 1814. Howard County was named in his honor.

LEWIS AND CLARK'S EXPEDITION.

After the purchase of Louisiana, President Jefferson, anxious to prove the value of that immense tract which had come into peaceful possession of the United States, planned an expedition for the purpose of exploring the country from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. The expedition was organized with Merriwether Lewis, Mr. Jefferson's private secretary, at its head, assisted by Capt. William Clark, of the American army. With a small party, these indomitable explorers ascended the Missouri River as far as Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin, which they named in honor of the President, Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury, respectively, followed the Jefferson to its source, crossed the Rocky Mountains, navigated the Columbia River, and returned to St. Louis, in September, 1806, after an absence of two years and four months, having overcome innumerable hardships and difficulties, and traveled nearly 6,000 miles. Lewis, as has been already noted, was appointed Governor of the Territory of Louisiana, which office he filled until his untimely and tragical death.

Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike also organized two successful exploring parties, one of which in 1805 discovered the sources of the Mississippi, and the other, in the two succeeding years, the sources of the Arkansas, Kansas, Platte and Pierre Jaune (Yellowstone) Rivers, and penetrated the Spanish Provinces. Pike's Peak was named from this explorer. The county of Pike,

in this State, was named in honor of Lieut. Pike, who rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the War of 1812, and was killed at York, Canada, in 1813.

EARTHQUAKES AT NEW MADRID.

New Madrid has been rendered famous by the great earthquake of 1811-12. This place was, originally, one of the old Spanish forts, and lies about seventy miles below the mouth of the Ohio River. It was settled immediately after the close of the Revolutionary War by families from Virginia and the Carolinas, and was growing rapidly in wealth and population when its progress was arrested by that frightful calamity which affected not only the county of New Madrid, but also the adjacent country on both sides of the Mississippi. Streams were turned from their channels or dried up; hills, forests and plains disappeared, and lakes (one of which was sixty or seventy miles in length, and from three to twenty in breadth) were formed in their places; vast heaps of sand were scattered in various places, and whole tracts of land sank below the level of the surrounding country. Short extracts from the description of Mr. Godfrey Lesieur, who was an eye-witness of the scene, are quoted:

“The first shock was about 2 o'clock A. M., on the night of December 16, 1811, and was very hard, shaking down log houses, chimneys, etc. It was followed at intervals, from half an hour to an hour apart, by comparatively slight shocks, until about 7 o'clock in the morning, when a rumbling noise was heard in the west, not unlike distant thunder, and in an instant the earth began to totter and shake so that no persons were able to stand or walk. This lasted a minute; then the earth was observed to be rolling in waves of a few feet in height, with a visible depression between. These swells burst, throwing up large volumes of water, sand and a species of charcoal, some of which was partly covered with a substance, which, by its peculiar odor, was thought to be sulphur. Where these swells burst, large, wide and long fissures were left, running north and south parallel with each other for miles. I have seen some four or five miles in length, four and one-half feet deep on an average, and about ten feet wide.

“After this, slight shocks were felt at intervals, until January 7, 1812, when the region was again visited by an earthquake equal to the first in violence, and characterized by the same frightful results.” Mr. Lesieur says further that upon this second visitation, the inhabitants, excepting two families, fled from the country in dismay, leaving behind their stock, and even many of their household goods, all of which were appropriated by adventurers and carried away in flat-boats. The last violent shock occurred on the 17th of February, 1812.

During these terrible earthquakes, but two among the settlers were killed, both of whom were women, but many of the boatmen on the river must have perished. An act of Congress for the relief of the New Madrid sufferers was passed in 1817. By its provisions, persons whose lands had been seriously damaged by the earthquakes were allowed to locate a like quantity upon any of the public lands of the State, provided that no claims should exceed 640 acres. This was the origin of the “New Madrid Claims,” of which speculators and sharpers gained the chief benefit, the people many of them being uninformed as to their exact privileges.

MISSOURI A TERRITORY.

The Territory of Missouri was organized by Congress, June 4, 1812, the first Council consisting of nine members, and the House of thirteen.* Its real boundaries were the same as those of the “Territory of Louisiana,” but practically it consisted of only the settled parts of Missouri, comprising four districts, as follows: Cape Girardeau, embracing the territory between Tywappity Bottom and Apple Creek; Ste. Genevieve, extending from Apple Creek to the Meramec River; St. Louis, including that part of the State between the Meramec and Missouri Rivers, and St. Charles, comprising the settled country between the Missouri and Mississippi.

The legislative power of the Territory was vested in a Gov-

* These members were as follows: House: St. Charles County—John Pitman and Robert Spencer; St. Louis County—David Music, Bernard G. Farrar, William C. Carr and Richard Caulk; Ste. Genevieve County—George Bullett, Richard S. Thomas and Isaac McGready; Cape Girardeau—George F. Bollinger and Stephen Byrd; New Madrid—John Shrader and Samuel Phillips. W. C. Carr became speaker and Andrew Scott clerk. Council: St. Charles County—James Flaugherty and Benjamin Eunous; St. Louis County—Auguste Chouteau, Sr., and Samuel Hammond; Ste. Genevieve—John Scott and James Maxwell; Cape Girardeau—William Neeley and George Cavener; New Madrid—Joseph Hunter.

ernor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives. By the same act the Territory was authorized to send one delegate to Congress. In October of the same year the four districts, by proclamation of Gov. Howard, were reorganized into five counties, the fifth being called New Madrid, and included Arkansas. An election of a delegate to Congress, and members of the Territorial House of Representatives was held in the following November. Capt. William Clark, the associate explorer of Capt. Lewis, was appointed by the President as Governor, and entered upon his duties in 1813. He continued to occupy the gubernatorial chair until the admission of the State into the Union, and died in St. Louis in 1838.

Edward Hempstead was chosen the first delegate to Congress. It was mainly owing to his efforts that an act was passed by that body confirming to the people of Missouri the titles of their lands derived from Spanish grants, and also providing that "all village lots, out lots, or common field lots" held by them at the time of the cession of Louisiana to the United States, should be retained for school purposes. The real estate thus secured to the city of St. Louis alone, for educational purposes, was valued at \$1,252,-895.79. Col. Thomas F. Riddick, who first originated the proposition, rode to Washington on horseback to aid Mr. Hempstead in obtaining the ratification of Congress.

WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN IN 1812.

Although the inhabitants of Missouri were far distant from the principal scenes of conflict during the War of 1812, they participated in many engagements with the Indians, and were obliged to exercise ceaseless vigilance against their insidious foe. For several years British traders had incited the savages against the settlers, and had supplied the former with arms and ammunition. In July, 1810, W. I. Cole and two other men at Loutre Island, were killed while attempting to rescue property stolen by the Pottawattomies. In 1815 the Sac and Fox Indians, who had stolen horses from the same settlement, were followed by a party of "rangers," with Capt. James Callaway, a grandson of Daniel Boone, in command. Four of the pursuers, including Capt. Callaway, were killed.

In 1813 Fort Madison, Iowa, was abandoned by its garrison, and burned, to save it from Indian occupation. During the same year the scattered settlements in the present counties of Montgomery, Lincoln and Pike were often plundered by the Indians, under the renowned Black Hawk and other noted chiefs. In St. Charles County there were many massacres, but at length a number of forts were erected, which proved a sufficient protection against further outrages. The Boone's Lick country was constantly harassed by tribes, who stole horses and murdered the inhabitants. Living beyond the jurisdiction of any organized county, these pioneers built forts, and defended themselves. Sentinels kept guard while the fields were plowed, sown and harvested, and upon the appearance of danger the people were notified by means of signals, and hastened to the shelter of the forts.

At Cote Sans Dessein (now Barkersville), on the Missouri River in Callaway County, three men and two women successfully withstood a protracted and determined siege of the Indians.

Of all the murders committed by the savages, none aroused more indignation than that of Capt. Sarshell Cooper, who was shot while sitting at his own fireside in Cooper's Fort, in the Boone's Lick country, in 1814. An Indian crept to the wall of Cooper's cabin, which also formed one side of the fort, and made a small opening between the logs, through which the fatal shot was fired.

THE "BOONE'S LICK COUNTRY."

Daniel Boone, famous in the annals of Kentucky and the West, came to Louisiana about the year 1797. He renounced his allegiance to the United States, became a Spanish subject, and was appointed by Delassus commandant of the Femme Osage District. When the province was transferred to the United States, he again became an American citizen. At some time between the years 1804 and 1808 he may very probably have hunted through Howard County, and discovered the salt springs there. During the summer of 1807, Boone's sons, Nathan and Daniel M., visited these springs and manufactured salt there, but there is no evidence that the elder Boone ever resided, even temporarily, at the place. The settlement afterward made was called Boone's Lick and a

large region in that part of the State, the "Boone's Lick Country." Boone County, organized in 1820, was named after the great frontiersman, who died in September of that year at the residence of his son, on Femme Osage Creek, in St. Charles County, aged eighty-eight years.

ENTERPRISE AND ADVANCEMENT.

In 1814 the population of the Territory was about 25,000. The country was rapidly settled and new counties were organized. The Legislature of 1816-17 incorporated a board of trustees for superintending schools in the "Town of St. Louis," the beginning of the school system of that city. At the same session the old "Bank of Missouri" was chartered, and in the fall of 1817 the two banks, "St. Louis" and "Missouri," were issuing bills, the former having gone into operation in 1814.

The first newspaper west of the Mississippi was published at St. Louis, July 12, 1808. It was called the *Missouri Gazette*, and was a diminutive sheet, measuring 12x16 inches. Although this paper has undergone several changes of title it still lives and flourishes as the *Missouri Republican*. The first newspaper west of St. Louis was the *Missouri Intelligencer*, established at Old Franklin, by Nathaniel Patton, in 1819, and subsequently removed to Fayette. In 1818 a cathedral was commenced at St. Louis, on the site of the old log church which had been erected by the early French inhabitants, and in the same year the first Protestant Church (Baptist) was built.

The first steamboat which ascended the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Ohio, was the "Gen. Pike." Capt. Jacob Read, which landed in St. Louis at the foot of Market Street August 2, 1817, and was received with every demonstration of delight. The next was the "Constitution," Capt. R.T. Guyard, which arrived in the October following. In 1819 the "Independence," Capt. Nelson, from Louisville, Ky., navigated the Missouri as far as Old Chariton, an abandoned town a short distance above Glasgow, and returning to Franklin took freight for Louisville. The first steamboat on the Upper Mississippi was the "Gen. Putnam," Moses D. Bates, captain, which made several trips between St. Louis, and Galena, Ill., during the summer of 1825.

In 1818 the Government of the United States projected the celebrated Yellowstone expedition, the objects of which were to ascertain whether the Missouri was navigable by steamboats, and to establish a line of forts from its mouth to the Yellowstone. This expedition left St. Louis in June, 1819. In the same year Arkansas was formed into a separate Territory.

For convenience of reference a short table is appended of the early settlements of Missouri, with the date of the establishment of each in cases where it has been determined.

Names of Settlements.	Dates.
Ste. Genevieve.....	1735 (?)
St. Louis.....	1764
Near St. Charles.....	1765
Portage des Sioux.....	1769
New Madrid.....	1780
New Bourbon.....	1789
Potosi.....	
Big River Mills, St. Francois County.....	1796
Near Farmington, St. Francois County.....	1797
Perry County.....	1796
Bird's Point.....	1800
Norfolk.....	1800
Charleston.....	1801
Warren County.....	1801
Parkersville (Cote Sans Dessein).....	1801
Loutre Island.....	1807
Boone's Lick.....	1807
Cooper's Bottom, Franklin County.....	1810

STATE ORGANIZATION.

In 1818, John Scott being delegate to Congress, the inhabitants of Missouri petitioned for admission into the Union of States. The House of Representatives passed a bill to admit the State without slavery, but, as the Senate refused to concur in this anti-slavery clause, the bill failed. Subsequently the measure was amended so as to provide for the gradual restriction of involuntary servitude, but the Senate refusing to endorse any anti-slavery proviso whatever, and the House insisting on that provision, the bill again failed. In 1820, while the matter was still under discussion, Jesse B. Thomas, of Illinois, presented an amendment, which settled for the time all differences between the two Houses, and allowed Missouri to enter the Union with

slavery. That amendment, famous in history as the "Missouri Compromise," is as follows:

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE PEOPLE OF THE MISSOURI TERRITORY TO FORM A CONSTITUTION AND STATE GOVERNMENT, AND FOR THE ADMISSION OF SUCH STATE INTO THE UNION ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH THE ORIGINAL STATES, AND TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY IN CERTAIN TERRITORIES—ADOPTED MARCH 6, 1820.

* * * * *

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, *shall be and is hereby forever prohibited. Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Such was the "Missouri Compromise," one of the most important acts of American legislation. The pro-slavery senators consented to this measure because they saw by the determination of the House that they would be unable otherwise to secure the admission of Missouri.

STATE CONVENTION.

Under the act of Congress, the people of the Territory of Missouri, then organized into fifteen counties, were authorized to hold an election in May, 1820, to choose representatives to a State convention whose object should be the framing of a constitution. Accordingly, forty-one representatives thus chosen convened at St. Louis on June 12. The following are the names of the members of the convention, together with the counties which they represented:

Cape Girardeau—Stephen Byrd, James Evans, Richard S. Thomas, Alexander Buckner, Joseph McFerron.

Cooper—Robert P. Clark, Robert Wallace, William Lillard.

Franklin—John G. Heath.

Howard—Nicholas S. Burkhardt, Duff Green, John Ray, Jonathan S. Findlay, Benjamin H. Reeves.

Jefferson—Daniel Hammond.

Lincoln—Malcolm Henry.

Montgomery—Jonathan Ramsey, James Talbott.

Madison—Nathaniel Cook.

New Madrid—Robert D. Dawson, Christopher G. Houts.

Pike—Stephen Cleaver.

St. Charles—Benjamin Emmons, Nathan Boone, Hiram H. Barber.

Ste. Genevieve—John D. Cook, Henry Dodge, John Scott, R. T. Brown.

St. Louis—David Barton, Edward Bates, Alexander McNair, William Rector, John C. Sullivan, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Bernard Pratte, Thomas F. Riddick.

Washington—John Rice Jones, Samuel Perry, John Hutchings.

Wayne—Elijah Bettis.

David Barton was elected president of the convention and William G. Pettis, secretary.

The constitution which the convention formed took effect from the authority of the body itself, no provision having been made to submit it to the vote of the people. It withstood the mutations of parties and all efforts at material amendment from the time of its adoption till the convention of 1865.

THE CLAY COMPROMISE.

On the 16th of November, Mr. Scott laid before the House of Representatives at Washington a copy of the constitution of the new State, whereupon a fresh debate arose, first, because the constitution sanctioned slavery and, second, because one of its articles especially enjoined that such laws should be passed as might be necessary to prevent free mulattoes and negroes from coming to or settling in the new State, under any pretext whatsoever.

The perils of the political situation becoming imminent, Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, moved that twenty-three representatives, one from each State, be appointed to act jointly with the Senate committee, in an attempt to adjust the difficulty. Such a committee was chosen with Mr. Clay as its chairman. The Senate also appointed seven of its members on the joint committee, which, on February 26, 1821, reported to each House the following:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, That Missouri shall be admitted into this Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution, submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States in this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States. Provided, That the Legislature of said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said State to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State into the Union shall be considered as complete.

The resolution was soon adopted by both Houses, and on the 26th of the following June the Legislature of Missouri adopted an act declaring the assent of the State to the conditions of admission, and transmitted to the President a copy of the same. August 10, 1821, after a struggle of two years and a half, the admission of Missouri into the Union was announced by the proclamation of President Monroe, and the State from that day took rank as the twenty-fourth of the American Republic.

THE FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In anticipation of the admission of the State into the Union a general election had been held on August 28, 1820. Alexander McNair was chosen Governor; William H. Ashley, lieutenant-governor, and John Scott, representative to Congress. Senators and representatives to the General Assembly (fourteen of the former and forty-three of the latter) were also elected. This body convened at St. Louis in September, and elected David Barton and Thomas H. Benton United States senators, although, as the State was not formally admitted into the Union until the following August, they were not allowed to take their places until December, 1821. Mr. Benton held the position of United States senator for thirty consecutive years.

At this session of the Legislature were organized the counties of Boone, Callaway, Chariton, Cole, Gasconade, Lillard (afterward La Fayette), Perry, Ralls, Ray and Saline. The seat of government was fixed at St. Charles, but was moved, in 1826, to

Jefferson City. According to the first census taken in September, 1821, the population of the State was 70,647, of whom 11,254 were slaves.

EARLY WARS.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In 1804 a treaty was concluded between the United States and the chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations. One old warrior of the Sacs, however, called Black Hawk, who had fought with great bravery in the service of Great Britain during the War of 1812, had always taken exception to this treaty, pronouncing it void. In 1831 he established himself with a chosen band of braves upon the disputed territory in Illinois, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. Fifteen hundred volunteers from that State, aided by Gen. Gaines, with a company of regulars, surprised the Indians, and forced them into another treaty, by which they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain upon the other side of the river. Soon, however, a band of these same Indians attacked a party of friendly Menominies encamped at Prairie du Chien, murdering twenty-five and wounding many others. Brig.-Gen. Atkinson, with a large detachment of regular troops from Jefferson Barracks, was sent to chastise the murderers who had thus flagrantly violated their treaty. Upon this Black Hawk, with his adherents, recrossed the Mississippi and established himself at Rock River. Keokuk was the rightful chief of the Sacs and Foxes, and with the majority of his tribes remained true to their agreement with the United States, but Black Hawk's followers were bent upon revenge and plunder. May 14, 1832, a bloody engagement occurred near Dixon's Ferry. On account of the proximity of these hostilities to the Missouri border, and fearing an Indian invasion, Gov. Miller ordered Maj.-Gen. Richard Gentry, of Columbia, this State, to raise 1,000 volunteers, prepared to start for the frontier at a moment's warning.

Accordingly on May 29, 1832, orders were issued by Gen. Gentry to Brig.-Gens. Benjamin Means, commanding the Seventh; Jonathan Riggs, the Eighth, and Jesse T. Wood, the Ninth Brigade, Third Division, to raise, the first named 400 and each of the last 300 men. Each man was "to keep in readiness a horse

with the necessary equipment, and a rifle in good order, with an ample supply of ammunition." Five companies were at once raised in Boone County, and others in Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls, Clay and Monroe. Two of them, Capt. John Jamison's, of Callaway, and Capt. David M. Hickman's, of Boone, in July, 1832, were mustered into service for thirty days, and placed under command of Maj. Thomas Conyers. This detachment, accompanied by Gen. Gentry in person, arrived at Palmyra, July 10, and at Fort Pike, which was situated on the Des Moines, at the present site of St. Francisville, in Clark County, five days afterward. Finding that no hostile Indians had entered Missouri, Gen. Gentry ordered work to be discontinued on Fort Matson, in the northern part of Adair County, sixty-five miles from Fort Pike, and within eight miles of the Chariton, and left for Columbia, where he arrived on July 19. Maj. Conyers' command was left at Fort Pike. On August 5, this detachment was relieved by two other companies, under Capts. Sinclair Kirtley, of Boone, and Patrick Ewing, of Callaway. Maj. Conyers remained in command of the fort. In September, the Indian troubles having apparently subsided, the troops on the northern frontier of Missouri were mustered out of service.

For nearly a year afterward, the war was continued at various points in Illinois and Iowa, until, at the decisive battle of the Bad Axe, Black Hawk was entirely defeated, and a great number of his followers killed. He himself escaped, but was soon captured and delivered to the United States officers. He was carried in triumph through a great part of the States, after which, shorn of his power, if not his ambition, he was permitted to return to his tribe. Black Hawk died at the village of his people, on the Des Moines River, in Davis County, Iowa, in 1838, aged about seventy years.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

Florida originally belonged to Spain. Among its aboriginal inhabitants was a humane and romantic tribe of Indians, called the Seminoles. Their manners were gentle, and their language soft; but the wrongs they suffered are as deep and wicked as any ever inflicted by a civilized nation upon a weak and defenseless people. Escaping slaves found refuge in the Spanish Territory,

formed settlements along the Appalachian and Suwannee Rivers, and became members of the Seminole and Creek nations, holding lands and enjoying the fruits of their labors. Spain refused to deliver up the fugitives who had thus intermarried with the Indians, and whose descendants soon became an almost indistinguishable part of the tribe. The slave holders of Georgia were furious, and the Government of that State, on several occasions, sent troops into the Creek country and laid waste villages, burned huts, and killed innocent members of the tribe. Spain resented these piratical raids, and the President of the United States was compelled to disavow any responsibility for such outrages, which nevertheless continued.

On July 27, 1816, an old fort situated on the Appalachian, which had been built by the British during the War of 1812, and subsequently occupied by the blacks and their descendants, was blown up by forces under command of Gen. Gaines. There were in the fort 334 persons, mostly women and children, and 270 of these unfortunate creatures were instantly torn in pieces.

The Seminoles, goaded from their placid ways, attempted to retaliate; but their efforts, though gallant, were feeble. The raids upon the Seminole country and its citizens continued, and the state of affairs became a matter of serious perplexity to the general Government.

In 1835, during President Jackson's administration, renewed hostilities arose from an attempt to remove the Seminoles and Creeks to lands west of the Mississippi. The chief of the former tribe was Osceola, a half breed of great talents and audacity, who, driven to desperation by personal wrongs, as well as those inflicted upon his people, formed a conspiracy to slaughter the whites and devastate the country. The Creeks were soon conquered and set beyond the Mississippi. In 1837 Osceola was captured and soon after died, but the war continued.

In the fall of 1837 the Secretary of War issued a requisition on Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, for two regiments of mounted volunteers for the Seminole War.

The first regiment was raised chiefly in Boone and neighboring counties by Col. Gentry, and was composed of eight companies. Four companies of the second regiment were also raised

and attached to the first. Of these latter, two companies were composed of Delaware and Osage Indians.

Col. Gentry's regiment left Missouri in October, 1837. The men were taken by boat from St. Louis to New Orleans, and transported thence to Tampa Bay, Florida. On the voyage they encountered a severe storm, and several of the vessels were stranded. Many horses were lost but no men, and on the 15th of November the troops disembarked at their destination. On the 1st of December they received orders from Gen. Zachary Taylor, then commanding in Florida, to march to Okeechobee Lake, in the vicinity of which the whole force of the Seminoles was said to have collected. Having reached the Kissemmé River, seventy miles distant, the cavalry scouts captured several Indians, from whom Col. Gentry learned that their main forces were near at hand, and immediately crossing the river he formed the Missouri volunteers in front, and, supporting them at a proper distance by the regular army on either flank, advanced to meet the attack. The Indians had chosen a fine position, and continued the battle with a pertinacity seldom exhibited in their method of warfare. Col. Gentry fought on foot, as did all his command, and had repulsed the enemy after several hours of severe fighting. He was gradually pushing them across a swamp, and had nearly reached the dry soil, when a bullet pierced his abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound. He knew its serious nature, yet stood erect an hour afterward, and cheered his men to victory, until, at last, being compelled to desist, he was borne from the field, and expired the same night. The Missourians continued to fight several hours after the fall of their leader, until the Indians were entirely vanquished. The loss of the whites in killed and wounded was 138, most of whom were Missourians.

The forces from this State being no longer needed, they returned to their homes early in 1838. The remains of Col. Gentry, as well as those of Capt. Vanswearingen and Lieuts. Brooke and Center, of the Sixth Regular United States Infantry, were afterward brought to Jefferson Barracks and buried, the Government of the United States erecting over them a suitable monument. The county of Gentry was named in memory of the gallant commander.

After a war of eight years, during which nearly \$40,000,000 had been expended, several hundred persons seized and enslaved, and hundreds of lives lost, the Seminoles and their colored kindred were removed as far as the Cherokee country, and subsequently to that of the Creeks. After persistent attempts of the latter to reduce them to a state of servitude, and after many of the exiles had been actually seized and sold into perpetual bondage, the remainder of the blacks, excepting 200 who were supposed to be so intermarried with the Seminoles as to render them safe, abandoned the country and fled to Mexico.

THE MORMONS AND THE MORMON WAR.

The origin, rapid development and prosperity of the religious sect, commonly called the Mormons, are among the most remarkable and instructive historical events of the present century. That an obscure individual, without money, education or elevated position in society, should persuade people to believe him inspired of God, and cause a book, insignificant as a literary production, to be received as a continuation of the sacred revelation, appears almost incredible. Yet in less than half a century, the disciples of this personage have increased to hundreds of thousands; have founded a State in the distant wilderness, and compelled the Government of the United States to practically recognize them as an independent people.

The founder of Mormonism was Joseph Smith, a native of Vermont, who emigrated, while quite young, with his father's family to western New York. The story of the finding of the golden plates in the "Hill of Cumarah," their transcription, the printing of the Mormon Bible, the organization of the first church of the new faith, are themes not important to be considered here. It may be well to state in passing that the believers in Mormonism claim that their Bible gives a history of the peopling of the Western Continent, as the common Bible narrates the origin of the human race on the Eastern, and the Mormons accept both volumes as of Divine inspiration, calling themselves "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." The common name by which they are known is that given to one of the writers of the Mormon Bible.

Having gained a number of converts, Smith, in 1831, moved to Kirtland, Ohio, and, during the same year, made a visit to Missouri in search of a location for "Zion." He found it at Independence, Jackson County, named the place "The New Jerusalem," and returned to Kirtland.

In 1832 Smith established himself with many followers in Jackson County. Here the new church acquired several thousand acres of land, which the members professed to hold in common, and published a paper called *The Morning and Evening Star*, in which were printed promises of boundless prosperity to the "Saints," and frightful denunciations against the "Gentiles." The result was a series of trifling encounters between the two parties, until, October 31, 1833, an engagement occurred near Westport, in which two citizens and one Mormon were killed.

The Gentile citizens of Jackson County now rose in arms in considerable numbers, and committed a series of acts of violence toward the Mormons. The bishop was tarred and feathered, the printing press thrown into the river, the storehouse plundered, and the "Saints" were forced to leave the county without any compensation whatever for the lands they were compelled to abandon.

The Mormons next located in Clay, Carroll and Caldwell Counties, but principally in the latter, which was organized for their benefit. They established headquarters at Far West, which was founded in 1836, and which Smith assured his followers would soon become one of the great cities of the world. As the result of the preaching of missionaries in the Eastern States, converts flocked into the country and their settlements soon spread into Daviess and Clinton Counties, but Far West was their chief town and commercial center. Some of the Mormon settlers were good and industrious people, but many were violent and lawless, and considered that they had a right to take anything they chose from the Gentiles. As the latter were in the minority in Caldwell County, and as most of the county offices were held by "Saints," there was considerable dissatisfaction among the Gentiles, and violent deeds were committed on either side.

In Carroll County a committee of citizens waited upon the leaders of the Mormon settlement at De Witt, and notified them

that they must leave the county. Mormon recruits poured into the town, and an engagement took place on the 21st of September, 1838, but no serious casualty occurred. The attacking party was now increased by reinforcements to 400 or 500 men, but before renewing the battle, they demanded once more that the obnoxious settlers should leave the county.

Although the terms of this proposition were quite stringent, it was acceded to, and the Saints loaded their property on wagons and removed to Far West.

October 25 a skirmish took place at Crooked River in the southwestern part of Caldwell County, where one Gentile was killed, several others wounded, and David Patten, the leader of the Danite Band or United Brothers of Gideon, and two other Mormons, were killed. The Gentiles were commanded by Capt. Sam. Bogart.

The people of Missouri now determined to be rid of the Mormons, and in 1838 Gov. Boggs issued an order to Maj.-Gen. David R. Atchison to call out the militia of his division and proceed against the Mormons and expel them from the State or "extenuate them." A part of the First Brigade of the Missouri State Militia, under command of Gen. Alexander W. Doniphan, at once proceeded to the seat of war. Upon receipt of Gov. Boggs' exterminating order, Gen. Atchison left the field, and the command of the forces was turned over to Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lucas, of Independence, pending the arrival of Gen. John B. Clark, of Howard County. The Mormon forces numbering about 600 men were led by Col. George W. Hinkle.

The principal event was the massacre at Haun's mills, five miles south of the present site of Breckinridge, Caldwell County. Three militiamen were wounded and seventeen of the Mormons, two of them little boys, killed — some of them after their surrender — and their bodies were thrown into a half finished well. This massacre, for it was nothing else, was perpetrated by 250 men from Livingston and Daviess Counties, under Col. Thomas Jennings.

When the militia appeared at Far West where the principal Mormon forces were gathered, the Mormons surrendered, agreeing to Gen. Lucas' conditions, viz.: That they should deliver up

their arms, pay the expenses of the war, surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and the remainder of the Mormons should, with their families, leave the State.

The leaders were taken before a court of inquiry at Richmond, Judge Austin A. King presiding. He remanded them to Daviess County to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of treason against the State. The Daviess County jail being poor, they were confined at Liberty. Indictments for various offenses—treason, murder, robbery, receiving stolen goods, arson, resisting legal process, etc.,—were found against Joseph Smith, Hiram Smith, Sidney Rigdon, G. W. Hinkle, Parley P. Pratt and a number of others. Sidney Rigdon was released on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The others requested a change of venue, and Judge King sent their cases to Boone County for trial. On their way to Columbia, under a military guard, Joe Smith effected his escape. It is generally believed that the guard was bribed, subsequently, P. P. Pratt and others also escaped; some of the prisoners were acquitted, and the indictments dismissed against all the others. In connection with the removal of the Mormons, and according to the terms of their surrender, there were many terrible scenes. Numbers of them were poor, and had invested their all in lands from which they were about to be driven. Valuable farms were traded for an old wagon, a horse, a yoke of oxen, or anything that would furnish means of transportation. In many instances, conveyances of lands were demanded and enforced at the muzzle of the pistol or the rifle. Nearly 4,000 Mormons removed from Caldwell County to Nauvoo, Ill.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1845.

At the August election of 1845, sixty-six members were chosen by the people to remodel the constitution. Representation under the old constitution, which allowed each county at least one representative, and limited the whole number to 100 members in the lower branch of the General Assembly, had become very unequal. Chiefly to remedy this irregularity, but at the same time for other purposes, the convention was called.

It convened at Jefferson City, on November 17, 1845, and

organized by the election of Robert W. Wells as president; Claiborne F. Jackson, vice-president, and R. Walker, secretary. Some of the most able and distinguished men of the State were members of this body. The whole organic law was reviewed, and, in many material respects, remodeled. The convention adopted (ayes, forty-nine, nays, thirteen) a new constitution, and submitted it to the people, and adjourned *sine die* January 14, 1846. During the canvass the constitution was very generally discussed by the newspapers and candidates, and finally, at the August election, rejected by about 9,000 majority, the whole number of votes cast being about 60,000.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From 1821 to 1836 the vast territory lying between Louisiana and Mexico had been a province of the latter country. It had been the policy of Spain and Mexico to keep Texas uninhabited, in order that the vigorous race of Americans might not encroach on the Mexican borders. At last, however, a large land grant was made to Moses Austin, of Connecticut, on condition that he would settle 300 American families within the limits of his domain. Afterward the grant was confirmed to his son Stephen, with the privilege of establishing 500 additional families of immigrants. Thus the foundation of Texas was laid by people of the English race.

Owing to the oppressive policy adopted by Mexico, the Texans, in 1835, raised the standard of rebellion. Many adventurers and some heroes from the United States flocked to their aid. In the first battle fought at Gonzales, 1,000 Mexicans were defeated by a Texan force numbering 500. On March 6, 1836, a Texan fort, called the Alamo, was surrounded by a Mexican army, commanded by Pres. Santa Anna. The feeble garrison was overpowered and massacred under circumstances of great atrocity. David Crocket, an ex-congressman of Tennessee, and a famous hunter, was one of the victims of the butchery. In the next month was fought the decisive battle of San Jacinto, which gave to Texas her freedom. The independence of the new State was acknowledged by the United States, Great Britain and France.

On the 1st of March, 1844, Texas was admitted into the American Union as a sovereign State, and on the 4th of July, 1845, the Texan Legislature ratified the act of annexation. Knowing the warlike attitude of Mexico, the authorities of Texas sent an immediate and urgent request to the President to dispatch an army for their protection. Accordingly, Gen. Zachary Taylor was ordered to occupy Texas. The real issue between that State and Mexico was concerning boundaries. Texas claimed the Rio Grande as her Western limit, while Mexico was determined to have the Nueces as the separating line. The territory between the two rivers was in dispute. Having made an unsuccessful attempt to settle the difficulty by negotiation, the American Government sent Gen. Taylor to Corpus Christi, at the mouth of the Nueces, where, by the beginning of November, 1845, he had concentrated a force of 4,000 or 5,000 men. In the following January Gen. Taylor was ordered to advance to the Rio Grande. He took his station opposite Matamoras and hastily erected a fortress, afterward named Fort Brown.

In April, 1846, Mexico declared war against the United States, and this was promptly followed by a counter declaration, on the part of the American Congress, against Mexico. Soon after this exchange of challenges, the Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande in strong force, headed by their famous generals, Arista and Ampudia, and, on the 8th and 9th of May, at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, were met and repulsed with great slaughter by Gen. Taylor.

When the news of the battles on the Rio Grande was borne through the Union, the national spirit was everywhere aroused, and party dissensions were hushed into silence. A call was made for 50,000 volunteers, and Missouri was not backward among her sister States in responding to the appeal. The St. Louis Legion, a military organization under command of Col. A. R. Easton, quickly prepared for the field of action. Supplies were raised for them by liberal subscriptions on the part of the citizens, and in a few days they departed for the seat of war. The American forces were organized in three divisions: the Army of the West, under Gen. Kearney, to cross the Rocky Mountains and conquer the northern Mexican provinces; the Army

of the Center, under Gen. Scott as commander-in-chief, to march from the Gulf coast into the heart of the enemy's country; and the Army of Occupation, commanded by Gen. Taylor, to subdue and hold the districts on the Rio Grande. About the middle of May, 1846, Gov. Edwards, of Missouri, called for mounted volunteers to join the first of these divisions, which was about to undertake an expedition to Santa Fe. By the 18th of June the full complement of companies to compose the First Regiment had arrived at Fort Leavenworth, the appointed rendezvous. These volunteers were from the counties of Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard and Callaway. Alexander W. Doniphan, of Clay, was elected colonel; C. F. Ruff, lieutenant-colonel, and William Gilpin, major. The battalion of light artillery, from St. Louis, was commanded by Capts. R. H. Weightman and A. W. Fischer, with Maj. M. L. Clark as its field officer. Battalions of infantry from Platte and Cole Counties were commanded by Capts. Murphy and W. Z. Augney, respectively. The Laclede Rangers, from St. Louis, were led by Capt. Thomas B. Henderson.

In all, Gen. Kearney had 1,658 men and sixteen pieces of ordnance. After a long and wearisome march he reached Santa Fe, and on the 18th of August captured and garrisoned the city. The whole of New Mexico submitted without resistance. With a body of 400 dragoons Kearney then continued his march toward the Pacific coast, leaving Col. Doniphan in command of New Mexico.

With a body of 700 fearless men, this latter officer made one of the most brilliant movements of the war. He undertook a march through the enemy's country, from Santa Fe to Saltillo, a distance of more than 800 miles. Reaching the Rio Grande on Christmas day, he fought and gained the battle of Bracito; then crossing the river, captured El Paso, and in two months pressed his way to within twenty miles of Chihuahua. On the banks of Sacramento Creek he met the Mexicans in overwhelming numbers, and on the 28th of February completely routed them. He then marched unopposed into Chihuahua, a city of more than 40,000 inhabitants, and finally reached the division of Gen. Wool in safety.

Early in the summer of 1846, Hon. Sterling Price, a member

of Congress from Missouri, resigned, and was appointed by President Polk to command another regiment of Missouri volunteers to reinforce the Army of the West. This force consisted of a full mounted regiment, one mounted extra battalion, and one extra battalion of Mormon infantry. These troops were raised in the Counties of Boone, Benton, Carroll, Chariton, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis, with Lieut.-Col. David Willock's extra battalion from Marion, Ray and Platte.

Col. Price's command took up the line of march for Santa Fe, over the same route pursued by Doniphan and Kearney, and arrived on September 28, three days after Kearney's departure for California.

In the winter of 1847 an insurrection against the American authority broke out in New Mexico, and on the 24th of January Col. Price met the enemy, numbering about 2,000 men, at Canada, and repulsed them with a slight loss on both sides. He totally routed them at El Embudo, on January 29. On February 3 he found the Mexicans and Indians strongly fortified at Taos, and engaged them on the following day with shot and shell. The battle raged all day, and at night the Mexicans surrendered. Price's loss in these three engagements was but fifteen killed and forty-seven wounded. Afterward, by order of Gen. Price, twenty-one of the Mexican leaders were hung.

In August, 1847, Gov. Edwards made another requisition for 1,000 infantry to follow Col. Price's command. The regiment was organized immediately, and Maj. John Dougherty, of Clay County, was chosen colonel, but before it marched the President countermanded the order under which it was raised.

Another regiment of mounted volunteers (the Third Missouri Regiment) was formed to serve during the Mexican War. It was commanded by Col. John Ralls, of Ralls County, and was mustered into service about May, 1847. A portion of this regiment went as far as El Paso, Chihuahua and Santa Cruz De Rosales, and at the latter place participated in a battle against the Mexicans under Gen. Trias. The enemy were in the town and sheltered by breastworks, but after fighting all day were obliged to surrender with their arms, ammunition, wagons and teams. The Americans were commanded by Gen. Sterling Price.

The war was now drawing to a close. Everywhere the arms of the United States had been victorious, and on February 2, 1848, a treaty was concluded between the two belligerent nations. By the terms of settlement the boundary line between Mexico and the United States was fixed as follows: The Rio Grande from its mouth to the southern limit of New Mexico; thence westward along the southern, and northward along the western boundary of that Territory to the river Gila; thence down that river to the Colorado; thence westward to the Pacific. The whole of New Mexico and Upper California was relinquished to the United States. Mexico guaranteed the free navigation of the Gulf of California, and the Colorado River from its mouth to the confluence of the Gila. In consideration of these territorial acquisitions and privileges, the United States agreed to surrender all places held by military occupation in Mexico; to pay into the treasury of that country \$15,000,000, and to assume all debts due from the Mexican Government to American citizens, said debts not to exceed \$3,500,000. Thus, at last, was the territory of the United States spread out in one broad belt from ocean to ocean.

THE GREAT FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

In May, 1849, occurred the great fire at St. Louis; a brief account of it from Switzler's History of Missouri is here copied:

"On the evening of the 19th of that month a fire broke out on the steamer 'White Cloud,' lying at the wharf between Vine and Cherry Streets, and set at defiance every effort to arrest its progress. The flames very soon communicated to four other boats lying contiguous. By the action of the fire, the 'White Cloud' became loosened from her fastenings, and drifted out into the stream and among the other steamers in port. In a short time the spectacle of twenty-three boats on fire presented itself. The immense conflagration was a mile in length. The levee being covered with combustible materials, bales, barrels, boxes, etc., the fire reached the city and whole blocks were swept away. The area of the burnt district will be understood by the statement that Front Street, from Locust to Market, was entirely destroyed, with the exception of two or three houses on Commercial Street. Between Commercial and the levee, there was not one left. In

this immense conflagration there were twenty-three steamboats, three barges and one canal boat destroyed, whose total value with their cargoes was estimated at \$439,000. The whole value of property destroyed amounted to over \$3,000,000."

THE JACKSON RESOLUTIONS.

The sixteenth General Assembly of the State of Missouri, which convened at Jefferson City, December 25, 1848, will ever be remembered on account of its passage of the famous "Jackson Resolutions." The occasion of these was a bill called the "Wilmot-Anti-Slavery Proviso," which had been introduced into the preceding Congress by Hon. David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, prohibiting the extension of slavery into the recently acquired Territories. Slave holders throughout the Southern States were exceedingly agitated over this measure, seeing that it must effectually put an end to the formation of new pro-slavery States, thus giving the majority of members in Congress to the anti-slavery party, and insuring the final triumph of the Free Soilers. As a result of the excitement in Missouri, Carty Wells, a Democratic State senator from Lincoln County, introduced into the Upper House of the Legislature a series of resolutions on various subjects suggested by the Wilmot Proviso, which was referred to the Senate Committee on Federal Relations. On January 15, 1849, Claiborne F. Jackson, senator from Howard County, reported from this committee to the Senate the following modification of Mr. Wells' resolutions:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, That the Federal constitution was the result of a compromise between the conflicting interests of the State which formed it, and in no part of that instrument is to be found any delegation of power to Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery, excepting some special provisions, having in view the prospective abolition of the African slave trade, made for the securing the recovery of fugitive slaves; any attempt, therefore, on the part of Congress to legislate on the subject, so as to affect the institution of slavery in the States, in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories, is, to say the least, a violation of the principles upon which that instrument was founded.

2. That the Territories acquired by the blood and treasure of the whole nation ought to be governed for the common benefit of the people of all the States, and any organization of the Territorial Governments, excluding the citizens of any part of the Union from removing to such Territories with their property, would be an exercise of power, by Congress, inconsistent with the spirit upon which our Federal compact was based, insulting to the sovereignty

and dignity of the States thus affected, calculated to alienate one portion of the Union from another, and tending ultimately to disunion.

3. That the General Assembly regard the conduct of the Northern States on the subject of Slavery as releasing the slave-holding States from all further adherence to the basis of compromise fixed on by the act of Congress of March 6, 1820, even if such act ever did impose any obligation upon the slave-holding States, and authorizes them to insist upon their rights under the constitution; but for the sake of harmony, and for the preservation of our Federal Union, they will sanction the application of the principles of the Missouri Compromise to the recent territorial acquisitions, if by such concession future aggressions upon the equal rights of the States may be arrested and the spirit of anti-slavery fanaticism be extinguished.

4. The right to prohibit slavery in any Territory belongs exclusively to the people thereof, and can only be exercised by them in forming their constitution for a State government, or in their sovereign capacity as an independent State.

5. That in the event of the passage of any act of Congress conflicting with the principles herein expressed, Missouri will be found in hearty co-operation with the slave-holding States, in such measures as may be deemed necessary for our mutual protection against the encroachments of Northern fanaticism.

6. That our senators in Congress be instructed and our representatives be requested to act in conformity to the foregoing resolutions.

The resolutions were written by Hon. William B. Napton, afterward one of the judges of the supreme court.

The scope of this work forbids a detailed account of the discussion which followed the introduction of these resolutions into the General Assembly, as well as the names of the many distinguished men who took opposing sides upon the question of their adoption. The Jackson resolutions were finally adopted after much opposition, particularly in the Lower House, where a strong but unsuccessful attempt was made to modify them.

Perhaps the chief object in the introduction and passage of the resolutions was the retirement of Senator Thomas H. Benton. His course in and out of the Senate had become obnoxious to many of the Democratic politicians of the State, who determined to get rid of him. They knew he would not obey the instructions contained in the resolutions, and this would furnish an excuse for a refusal to return him for another term. There was much excitement throughout the State, and the feeling was still farther intensified by the course of Senator Benton, who appealed from the Legislature to the people, and prosecuted a canvass against the resolutions, denouncing them in powerful and passionate speeches, as tending to the dismemberment of the Union.

He declared them to be in direct contradiction to the Missouri Compromise, upon which depended the safety and harmony of the nation.

That Col. Benton was right in his position, although, perhaps, intemperate in its defense, is perfectly apparent in the light of subsequent events; but his crusade against the "Jackson Resolutions" resulted in his defeat at the next election, when, after thirty years of loyal service toward his State and Nation, he was succeeded in 1851 by the Whig candidate, Henry S. Geyer, an eminent lawyer of St. Louis, who was chosen by Democratic votes.

ORGANIZATION OF KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Missouri was admitted as a slave State in 1820, only upon the terms of the Missouri Compromise, which forever prohibited involuntary servitude in territory north of $36^{\circ} 30'$, now constituting Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and a portion of Minnesota. And now this great domain was to be organized into territorial governments. Already into these vast regions the tide of immigration was pouring, and it became necessary to provide for the future. In December, 1852, Hon. Willard P. Hall, of Missouri, introduced a bill into the United States House of Representatives, to organize the Territory of Platte, which was designed to embrace the country above mentioned. Having been referred to the Committee on Territories, that committee, in February, 1853, reported a bill to establish a territorial government in the Territory of Nebraska. As this bill did not contemplate a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, it was opposed in the House by all the Southern delegations. The only senators from the South who voted for it were David R. Atchison and Henry S. Geyer, of Missouri. On January 16, 1854, when the subject again came before the Senate, Senator Dixon, of Kentucky, gave notice that whenever the Nebraska bill should be called up, he would move an amendment to the effect that the Missouri Compromise, drawing the line of $36^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, and forever prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude north of said line, should not be so construed as to apply to the Territory contemplated by the act, or to any other Territory of the United States; but that the citi-

zens of the several States or Territories should be at liberty to take and hold their slaves within any of the Territories or States to be founded therefrom. That is to say, in plain language, that the Missouri Compromise should be made null and void. The announcement of this amendment in Congress was immediately followed by the most intense excitement throughout the country, Indeed, the introduction, in 1848, of the Wilmot Proviso, did not rouse the people in a greater degree.

On January 23, 1854, Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, reported from the Committee on Territories a bill which provided for the organization of the region of country embraced by Mr. Hall's bill, known as the Platte country, from the Platte River, which flows through it into two Territories, namely, Kansas and Nebraska. As Senator Douglas' bill must always be an important document in history, we transcribe some part of it.

* * * * *

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to avoid misconstruction, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, so far as the question of slavery is concerned, to carry into practical operation the following propositions and principles, established by the compromise measures of 1850, to wit :

First. That all questions pertaining to slavery in the Territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives.

Second. That all cases involving title to slaves and questions of personal freedom, are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Third. That the provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States, in respect to fugitives from service, are to be carried into faithful execution in all the organized Territories, the same as in the States.

The section of the bill which prescribed the qualifications and mode of election of a delegate to Congress from each of the Territories was as follows:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, * * * * * That the constitution and laws of the United States, which are not locally applicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the United States, except the eight sections of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, and is declared inoperative.

The debate which ensued upon the introduction of this bill, known as the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill," was conducted with great ability, and lasted several weeks. On February 6 Hon. S.

P. Chase, a senator from Ohio, who was afterward Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln's administration, and finally chief justice of the United States, moved to strike out so much of the bill as declared the Missouri Compromise "superseded" by the compromise of 1850, but the motion was defeated. On February 15 Mr. Douglas moved to strike out the clause objected to by Mr. Chase, and insert the following:

"Which being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850 (commonly called the compromise measures) is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States."

This amendment embodied what was afterward known as the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty." It was at once adopted by the Senate; but Mr. Chase and others, not having full confidence that it was not the true intent and meaning of the act "to legislate slavery into any Territory or State," moved to add, after the words "United States," the following:

"Under which the people of the Territories, through their appropriate representatives, may, if they see fit, prohibit the existence of slavery therein."

Mr. Chase's amendment was voted down. From January until May, Mr. Douglas' report was debated in Congress. By the Kansas-Nebraska bill the Missouri Compromise was virtually repealed, and the old settlement of the slavery question overthrown at a single blow. All the bitter sectional animosities of the past were aroused in full force. The bill was violently opposed by a majority of the representatives from the East and North; but the minority, uniting with the congressmen of the South, enabled Douglas to carry his measure through Congress, and in May, 1854, the bill received the sanction of the President.

Kansas itself now became a battlefield for the contending parties; whether the new State should admit slavery or not depended upon the vote of the people. Both factions made a

rush for the Territory in order to secure a majority. The people of Missouri were especially interested in the situation. Apprehensive that Kansas would become a free State, and that Missouri would in the future occupy the position of a slave-holding peninsula, jutting out into a sea of free soil, with Illinois and Iowa at the east and north, and Kansas and Nebraska on the west, many of her citizens, especially on the Kansas border, became seriously alarmed for the safety of their slaves, and in the excitement of the conflict were induced without authority of law to cross over into Kansas, and, carrying ballots in one hand and arms in the other, to coerce the new State into the Union with a pro-slavery constitution.

Meanwhile the Northern States were not idle. Massachusetts had chartered a wealthy corporation, called the Emigrant Aid Company; Connecticut followed soon after with a similar company. The *New York Tribune*, edited by Horace Greeley, opened a Kansas contribution, and aid societies sprang into activity at hundreds of points in the Northwest. Thus stimulated, the people of the free States flocked to Kansas in such numbers that in a few months they constituted a decided majority of the actual settlers. The Missourians with force and arms attempted to carry out their measures, and prevent Northern and Eastern settlers from passing through their State, but the emigrants then wound around through Iowa, thus circumventing their plans. The struggle between the hostile parties in Kansas and on the Missouri border resulted in a series of desultory but bloody encounters, some of which assumed the proportions of battles. Large and fiercely excited public meetings were held in Missouri, and at times in some localities a reign of intolerance and proscription prevailed. This was intensified in that portion of the State bordering on Kansas.

An election held in the new State in November of 1854 resulted in the choice of a pro-slavery delegate to Congress, and, in the general territorial election of the following year, the same party was triumphant. The State Legislature thus chosen assembled at Lecompton, organized the government, and framed a constitution permitting slavery. The Free Soil party declaring the general election to have been illegal, on account of fraud-

ulent voting, assembled in convention at Topeka, September 25, 1855, framed a constitution excluding slavery, and organized a rival government. Civil war broke out between the factions.

From the autumn of 1855 until the following summer the Territory was the scene of constant turmoil and violence. The people of the North held meetings to enlist additional settlers, cash poured into the *Tribune* fund, and food, clothing, seeds, arms and money were sent in quantities to the Free Soil settlers.

On September 8, 1856, John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, was appointed governor. He issued a proclamation of peace, and promised the settlers protection in their persons, pursuits and property. They therefore laid down their arms. This was no sooner done than an army from the Southern States attacked Lawrence, which had before been the scene of much violence; but Gov. Geary, calling out the United States troops, finally induced the invaders to retire. On January 26, 1857, the free legislature met at Topeka, but was dispersed by the United States marshal, who captured several members and threw them into jail at Tecumseh. The pro-slavery people now met in legislature at Lecompton and adopted a resolution calling a convention to frame another State constitution.

Gov. Geary resigned because the pro-slavery United States Senate refused to uphold some of his measures, and Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, was appointed to succeed him. Gov. Walker guaranteed protection to the settlers on election day, rejected fraudulent returns, condemned both the Lecompton constitution and the methods of promulgation, and started for Washington to prevent Congress from accepting it. The President had officially signed the instrument before the arrival of Gov. Walker, and the latter promptly resigned. J. W. Denver of California was appointed to succeed him.

An election was held for the rejection or adoption of the pro-slavery clauses of the Lecompton constitution, December 21, 1856. The Free-State men did not go to the polls, and the fraudulent instrument was therefore adopted by a vote of 6,143 to 569. The pro-slavery legislature ordered a vote for State officers under the Lecompton constitution, January 4, 1858. The settlers' legislature then submitted that constitution to the people, as a

whole, to be accepted or rejected, this election also to take place on January 4, 1858. It was rejected by a majority of 10,226. Congress, after a long discussion, again sent the Lecompton constitution to a vote of the people, and again it was rejected by a majority of 10,000 votes, on August 3, 1858. Gov. Denver then resigned, and Samuel Medary, of Ohio, succeeded him.

The settlers' legislature submitted another constitution, which was adopted. Some portions of it proving unsatisfactory, another convention was called, and at last the new constitution, forever prohibiting slavery, was promulgated at Wyandotte, July 4, 1859, and was adopted in October by a 4,000 majority. On December 6, 1859, a State election was held under the new constitution, and Charles Robinson, who had been chosen governor under the first Topeka constitution, in 1856, was once more elected to that office. January 29, 1861, Kansas came into the Union as a free State, and ultimately Nebraska was admitted upon the same conditions.

The facts thus briefly stated constitute the civil history of the struggle in Kansas. A fratricidal war raged over her rich plains for three years. Bloodshed, robbery, devastation and fire spread like a pestilence through her humble settlements, and but a faint shadow of the fearful events of that period is cast upon these pages.

In the final adjustment of these questions in Congress, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and James S. Green, of Missouri, played a prominent part. Senator Green opposed the views of Mr. Douglas, and, as the acknowledged leader of the pro-slavery party, maintained his ground with rare ability and eloquence. Coming into the Senate, in 1857, during the discussion of the question of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, he supported the policy of the administration in speeches distinguished not only by perspicuity of style, but by powers of argument which called forth commendations, even from those who did not share his convictions.

“THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.”

A few days after the inauguration of President Buchanan (1857), the Supreme court of the United States delivered the celebrated opinion known in American history as “The Dred Scott Decision.”

Dred Scott was a negro slave belonging to Dr. Emerson, who was a surgeon in the army of the United States. In 1834 Dr. Emerson took Scott from the State of Missouri to the military post at Rock Island, Ill., and held him there as a slave until April or May, 1836. At the time last mentioned, Dr. Emerson removed Scott to Fort Snelling, Minn., and there held him until 1838. At the latter place Scott was married to a colored woman who had been taken to Fort Snelling by her master in 1835, and had been subsequently sold there to Dr. Emerson. Two children were born of this marriage, and then the whole family were taken back to St. Louis and sold. Dred thereupon brought a complaint of assault and battery against John F. A. Sandford, the purchaser of himself, his wife and children, which was tried in the United States Circuit court for the District of Missouri.

Before beginning this suit Scott had brought another in the State courts of Missouri for his freedom, on the ground that having been a resident of a free State and a free Territory, he thereby relieved himself from the chains of bondage and became a citizen of the United States. The inferior court gave judgment in his favor, but on a writ of error to the Supreme court of the State the judgment was reversed and the case remanded for a new trial. By consent this action was continued to await decision on the suit for assault and battery against Sandford, brought in the Federal court.

At the conclusion of the trial Scott's attorney asked the court to charge the jury, on the agreed statement of facts, to find for the plaintiff. This was refused, and the jury being instructed that the law was with the defendant, was ordered so to find. The verdict accordingly was that the plaintiff, his wife and children were slaves, as alleged by Sandford, and that therefore they had no rights in the court, and no redress against their master for personal violence.

Scott's attorney filed a bill of exception to the charge of the court, and thereupon carried the case by writ of error to the United States Supreme court. After a delay of nearly three years a decision was finally reached in March, 1857. Chief Justice Taney, speaking for the court, decided that negroes, whether free or slave, were not citizens of the United States, and that

they could not become such by any process known to the constitution; that under the laws of the United States a negro could neither sue nor be sued, and that therefore the court had no jurisdiction of Dred Scott's cause; that a slave was to be regarded in the light of a personal chattel, and that he might be removed from place to place by his owner as any other piece of property; that the constitution gave to every slave holder the right of removing to or through any State or Territory with his slaves, and of returning with them, at will, to a State where slavery was recognized by law; and that therefore the Missouri Compromise of 1820, as well as the compromise measures of 1850, was unconstitutional and void. In these opinions six of the associate justices of the Supreme bench—Wayne, Nelson, Grier, Daniel, Campbell and Catron—concurred; while two associates—Judges McLean and Curtis—dissented. The decision of the majority, which was accepted as the opinion of the court, gave great satisfaction to the ultra slave-holding people of the South. Observing that the control of Congress and the Government was slowly passing out of their hands by the tremendous expansion of the North, and the growth of the spirit of freedom, they hoped, before it was too late, to so wall in and hedge about their peculiar institution, that future Congresses would be unable and would not dare attempt to reach it by legislative enactments.

At the North, on the contrary, the decision excited thousands of indignant comments, and much bitter opposition. This indignation could not be expended in mere words, but crystallized into a well-grounded determination to resist in the free States the enforcement of the laws of the slave States which contravened or were repugnant to their own.

EVENTS PRECEDING THE CIVIL WAR.

The presidential campaign of 1860 must ever be regarded as one of the most important in the history of the republic, as the canvass of that year was one of the most exciting. Four candidates were in the field. The Republican party nominated Abraham Lincoln, on a platform in which opposition to the further extension of slavery was declared to be the vital issue. The Democratic convention, assembled at Charleston, divided on the

question of slavery in the Territories, and, after a long and stormy session, the party was disrupted, and the "Southern Rights" delegates withdrew from the convention. They met first at Richmond and afterward at Baltimore, where they nominated for president John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. The squatter sovereignty Democrats nominated Stephen A. Douglas—the apostle of popular sovereignty. Still another—the "American" party, or Constitutional Unionists—chose John Bell, of Tennessee, as their candidate.

The contest resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln. The leaders of the South had declared that his election would be considered as a just cause for the dissolution of the Union. The Government was under the control of the Douglas Democrats, but a majority of the cabinet and a large number of members of Congress in both Houses were supporters of Mr. Breckinridge, and the advocates of disunion. It was now evident that under the new administration all the departments of the Government must pass into the power of the Republican party. Disunion was now possible, but the opportunity would shortly be past. The attitude of President Buchanan favored the measure. He was not himself a disunionist, but he did not consider that he had the constitutional right to coerce a sovereign State. The interval, therefore, between the presidential election of November, 1860, and the inauguration of the following March was improved to its full extent by the political leaders of the South.

SECESSION.

On the 17th of December, 1860, a convention assembled at Charleston, S. C., passed a resolution declaring that the union hitherto existing between that State and others, under the name of the United States of America, was dissolved. The cotton-growing States were almost unanimous in support of the measure. By the 1st of February, 1861, six other States—Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas—had withdrawn from the Union. Nearly all the senators and representatives of those States resigned their seats in Congress, and joined the disunion cause.

In the secession conventions there was little opposition to the

movement, although in some instances a large minority vote was cast. A few of the speakers denounced disunion as wrong in principle and tending to certain ruin. Alexander H. Stevens, afterward vice-president of the Confederate States, while advocating the doctrine of State sovereignty and the right of secession, spoke against the latter as a practical measure on the ground that it was impolitic and disastrous. Not a few prominent men at the South held similar views, and yet were governed by the opinion of the majority.

On the 4th day of February, 1861, delegates from six of the seceded States met at Montgomery, Ala., and formed a new government under the name of the Confederate States of America. On the 8th of the same month, the government was organized by the election of Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, as provisional president, and Alexander H. Stevens as vice-president.

In 1850 when the representatives of the slaveholders declared in Congress, that, unless California should be admitted as a slave State, they would break up the Union, albeit they would do it "calmly and peaceably," Daniel Webster arose in his majesty and uttered this remarkable and prophetic warning:—

"I hear with pain, anguish and distress the words secession; peaceable secession! Sir, your eyes and mine are never destined to see that miracle—the dismemberment of this vast country—without convulsion! The breaking up of the fountains of the great deep without ruffling the surface! Who is so foolish as to expect to see such a thing? Sir, he who sees these States now revolving in harmony around a common center, and expects to see them quit their places and fly off without convulsion, may look the next hour to see the heavenly bodies rush from their spheres and jostle against each other in realms of space, without producing the crash of the universe. *There can be no such thing as peaceable secession.* Peaceable secession is an utter impossibility. Is the great constitution under which we live here, covering the whole country, is it to be thawed and melted away by secession, as the snows of the mountains melt under the influence of the vernal sun, disappear almost unobserved and die off? No sir! No sir! I see it as plainly as I see the sun in heaven. *I see disruption must produce such a war as I will not describe in its two-fold character.*"

THE BEGINNING OF HOSTILITIES.

The American nation seemed on the verge of ruin. The Government was for the time being paralyzed. The army was stationed in scattered detachments on remote frontiers. The fleet was dispersed in distant seas. President Buchanan was distracted with hesitancy and the contradictory counsels of his friends. With the exception of Forts Sumter and Moultrie in Charleston Harbor, Fort Pickens near Pensacola, and Fortress Monroe in the Chesapeake, all the important posts in the seceded States had been seized and occupied by the Confederates, even before the organization of their government.

In vain had Gen. Scott, lieutenant-general of the United States army, observing the energy of the Secessionists, repeatedly urged upon the President that strong garrisons be sent to the imperiled fortresses, some of which were indifferently occupied and some not at all. Scott was not allowed to do anything to save the United States forts, or even to send a warning to the handfuls of soldiers who garrisoned them, until it was too late to avail. Early in January, 1861, the President made a feeble effort to reinforce and provision the garrison at Fort Sumter. The steamer "Star of the West" was sent with men and supplies, but upon approaching Charleston harbor it was fired upon by a Confederate battery, and was obliged to return without performing its mission.

In March Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as President of the United States, and entered upon the duties of his office. William H. Seward, of New York, was chosen Secretary of State; Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War, succeeded in the following January by Edwin M. Stanton, and Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. Lincoln declared, both in his inaugural address and in his early official papers, that the efforts of the new administration would be directed to the recovery of the forts, arsenals and other public property which had been seized by the Confederate authorities, and it was with this intention that the first military preparations were made. With the second attempt of the Government to reinforce Fort Sumter came the actual beginning of hostilities.

The defenses of Charleston Harbor were held by Maj. Robert Anderson with only seventy-nine men. He had deemed it prudent to evacuate Fort Moultrie and retire to Sumter, which was situated on an island in front of the city but at some distance. That occupancy having been decided to be "a menace to the free people of the State," Fort Sumter was attacked by Gen. Beauregard, April 12, 1861, on the order of George W. Randolph, secretary of war for the Confederacy. On the 14th, Maj. Anderson and his gallant little band were forced to surrender, and thus were the fountains of the great deep broken up, deluging the South in blood, and turning her smiling fields to desolation.

On the 15th of April, Lincoln issued a proclamation declaring the South to be in a state of rebellion, and calling for 75,000 militia "to repossess the forts, places and property seized from the Union." He also summoned both Houses of Congress to assemble in extraordinary session on July 4, 1861.

The War of the Rebellion now began in earnest. With the firing on Fort Sumter a radical change took place in the sentiments of a large portion of the Democracy of the North. Every free State, and the slave States of Delaware and Maryland, pledged men and troops to suppress the Rebellion, and such Democratic leaders as Stephen A. Douglas, Matthew H. Carpenter, Daniel S. Dickinson, John J. Crittenden and Benjamin F. Butler announced their hearty support of the President. Jefferson Davis also issued a proclamation, two days later than that of Lincoln, calling upon the "good people of the Confederacy" to rally and drive out "the invaders." On the same day Virginia seceded from the Union; on May 6 Arkansas followed her example, and then North Carolina on the 20th of the same month. In Tennessee, specially East Tennessee, there was a strong opposition to disunion, and it was not until the 8th of June that a secession ordinance could be passed. The people of Maryland were divided in their opinions, but the disunion sentiment prevailed largely. In Missouri, as will presently be seen, the movement resulted in civil war, while in Kentucky the authorities issued a proclamation of neutrality.

On the 19th of April some Massachusetts regiments, pass-

ing through Baltimore on their way to Washington, were attacked by the citizens with stones and fire-arms, and three men were killed. This was the first bloodshed of the war. On the preceding day a body of Confederate soldiers advanced on the armory of the United States at Harper's Ferry. The officer in charge destroyed a portion of the vast stores collected there, and then escaped into Pennsylvania. On the 20th of the month, another company of Virginians attacked the great navy yard at Norfolk. The Federal officers commanding fired the buildings, sank the vessels, spiked the guns, and withdrew their forces. Most of the cannons and many of the vessels were afterward recovered by the Confederates, the property thus captured amounting to fully \$10,000,000.

The Southern forces poured into Virginia in such numbers that for a time the city of Washington seemed in danger. May 3 the President called for 83,000 more soldiers, whose term of enlistment should be for three years, or during the continuation of the war. Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott was made commander-in-chief of the United States forces. As many war ships as could be mustered were sent to blockade the Southern harbors. In the seceded States, also, there were tireless preparation and activity. Richmond was chosen as the capital of the Confederacy. Mr. Davis and the officers of his cabinet had already repaired thither, for the purpose of directing the affairs of the government and the army. So stood the opposing powers in the beginning of the summer of 1861.

It was now evident that a great war, perhaps the greatest in modern times, was about to break over the American nation.

Having thus outlined the causes of the war, and the breaking out of actual hostilities, let us turn to our own State and see what part she bore in the mighty conflict.

THE ATTITUDE OF MISSOURI.

The people of Missouri had been, as we have seen, deeply involved in the agitation caused by the territorial questions connected with the subject of slavery. Moreover, the State was largely populated by emigrants from Kentucky, Virginia and other Southern States, or by their descendants, and naturally

there was a widespread sympathy with the secession movement. Nevertheless there was much intelligent conservatism among the people, and they were not, in the language of Gov. Stewart's last message, to be frightened from their property by the past unfriendly legislation of the North, or dragooned into secession by the restrictive legislation of the extreme South.

The General Assembly met in Jefferson City on December 31, 1860, under peculiarly embarrassing circumstances. Ten days before it convened South Carolina had passed an ordinance of secession, and before the 20th of January four other Southern States had followed her example. Besides this, the preceding national and State canvass had resulted in returning to the State Legislature representatives of each of the four political parties into which the people were divided. There were, in each branch of the General Assembly, Breckinridge Democrats, Douglas Democrats, Union or Bell-Everett men, and Republicans, and in neither Senate nor House was any one of these parties dominant. January 4, 1861, Claiborne F. Jackson, author of the famous "Jackson Resolution," was inaugurated as governor, having been elected by the Douglas Democrats. While Gov. Stewart's farewell message concluded with an eloquent appeal for the maintenance of the Union, as he depicted the inevitable ruin and bloodshed that must attend secession, Gov. Jackson's inaugural insisted that the interests of all the slave-holding States were identical; that in case the Union were really divided, it would be the duty and privilege of Missouri to stand by the South; that the State was in favor of remaining in the Union as long as there was any hope of maintaining the guarantees of the constitution, but that, in any event, he was utterly opposed to coercion.

Believing that Missouri was entitled to a voice in the settlement of the questions then pending in the country, he recommended the immediate call of a State convention, that the will of the people might be ascertained. Such a convention was called by Gov. Jackson, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, and met at Jefferson City, February 28, 1861. Each senatorial district sent to this convention three times as many delegates as the number of members in the State Senate to which said district was entitled. In all ninety-nine members were present, and the

convention was permanently organized by the election of the following officers: Sterling Price, of Chariton County, president (he was then regarded as a decided Union man); Robert Wilson, of Andrew County, vice-president; Samuel A. Lowe, of Pettis, secretary; Robert A. Campbell, of St. Louis, assistant secretary; C. P. Anderson, of Moniteau, door-keeper; B. W. Grover, sergeant-at-arms.

On March 9, during an adjourned meeting at St. Louis, Mr. Gamble, chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, reported from the majority of that committee a list of resolutions, which, after some amendments were adopted by the convention, which thus refused to pass the ordinance of secession.

The amended resolutions are as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That at present there is no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union, but on the contrary, she will labor for such an adjustment of existing troubles as will secure the peace, as well as the rights and equality of all the States.

2. *Resolved*, That the people of this State are devotedly attached to the institutions of our country, and earnestly desire that by a fair and amicable adjustment all the causes of disagreement that at present unfortunately distract us as a people, may be removed, to the end that our Union may be preserved and perpetuated, and peace and harmony be restored between the North and South.

3. *Resolved*, That the people of this State deem the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, with the extension of the same to the territory hereafter to be acquired by treaty, or otherwise, a basis of adjustment which will successfully remove the causes of difference forever from the arena of national politics.

4. *Resolved*, That the people of Missouri believe the peace and quiet of the country will be promoted by a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and this convention therefore urges the Legislature of this State and the other States to take the proper steps for calling such a convention in pursuance of the fifth article of the constitution; and by providing by law for an election by the people of such number of delegates as are to be sent to such convention.

5. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention, the employment of military force by the Federal Government to coerce the submission of the seceding States, or the employment of military force by the seceding States to assail the Government of the United States, will inevitably plunge this country into civil war, and thereby entirely extinguish the hope of an amicable settlement of the fearful issues now pending before the country; we therefore earnestly entreat, as well the Federal Government as the seceding States, to withhold and stay the arm of military power, and on no pretense whatever bring upon the nation the horrors of civil war. And in order to the restoration of harmony and fraternal feeling between the different sections we would recommend the policy of withdrawing the Federal troops from the forts within the borders of the seceding States, when there is danger of collision between the State and Federal troops.

The sixth and seventh resolutions we omit because they have no reference to war questions. Two of the resolutions will attract the attention of every intelligent reader: the first, containing the explicit declaration that there was no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union; and the fifth wherein the convention took uncompromising ground against the employment of military force by either the seceding States or the nation.

It was with the earnest and patriotic purpose of averting civil war that the Union men of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and other slave States entreated the Federal Government not to resort to military force, but after the firing upon Fort Sumter and other violent and unmistakably rebellious acts, these patriots assumed more extreme views.

GOV. JACKSON AND THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Upon President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, issued a telegram to all of the loyal and doubtful States, requesting each of them to detail from the militia of the State a certain number of men, as infantry or riflemen, for a period of three months.

Missouri's quota was fixed at four regiments, which Gov. Jackson was requested to furnish. The following was his reply:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, }
JEFFERSON CITY, April 17, 1861. }

To the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.,

SIR:—Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary in its objects, inhuman and diabolical, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy crusade.

C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

Pursuant to a proclamation of Gov. Jackson, the State Legislature convened in extra session May 2, 1861. In his message to that body, the Governor reiterated the declaration that the interests and sympathies of Missouri were identical with those of the slave-holding States, and recommended the policy of arming the people and placing the State in an attitude of defence.

The Legislature responded by passing several important measures, among which were the following: To authorize counties to loan money, not exceeding \$30,000 each, to the State; to authorize the Banks of Missouri to issue \$1, \$2, and \$3 notes to the amount of \$1,500,000, instead of the same amount of larger notes; to authorize the Governor to purchase or lease David Ballentine's foundry at Boonville for the manufacture of arms and the munitions of war; to authorize the Governor to appoint one major-general, who, in time of insurrection, invasion, or war, should command the entire military force in the field; to authorize the Governor, whenever in his opinion the security and welfare of the State might require it, to take possession of the railroad and telegraph lines within the State; to provide for the organization, government and support of the "Missouri State Guard;" and to authorize the Governor to borrow \$1,000,000 to arm and equip the militia of the State to repel invasion, and protect the lives and property of the people.

SURRENDER OF CAMP JACKSON.

Into the midst of this body of busy legislators dropped the news of the capture of Camp Jackson, at St. Louis.

By order of Gov. Jackson, the United States arsenal at Liberty, Clay County, had been seized April 20, 1861, and on the same day of the Governor's proclamation calling an extra session of the General Assembly the following general military order was issued by Warwick Hough, then adjutant general of Missouri:

(*General Orders No. 7.*)

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Mo., }
JEFFERSON CITY, April 22, 1861. }

First. To attain a greater degree of efficiency and perfection in organization and discipline, the commanding officers of the several military districts in this State, having four or more legally organized companies therein, whose armories are within fifteen miles of each other, will assemble their respective commands at some place to be by them severally designated, on the 3d of May, and to go into an encampment for the period of six days, as provided by law. Captains of companies not organized into battalions will report the strength of their companies immediately to these headquarters, and await further orders.

Second. The quartermaster-general will procure and issue to the quartermasters of districts, for those commands not now provided for, all necessary tents and camp equipage, to enable the commanding officers thereof to carry the foregoing orders into effect.

Third. The light battery now attached to the Southwest Battalion, and one company of mounted riflemen, including all officers and soldiers belonging to the First District, will proceed forthwith to St. Louis, and report to Gen. D. M. Frost for duty. The remaining companies of said battalion will be disbanded for the purpose of assisting in the organization of companies upon that frontier. The details in the execution of the foregoing are intrusted to Lieut.-Col. John S. Bowen, commanding the battalion.

Fourth. The strength, organization and equipment of the several companies in the districts will be reported at once to these headquarters, and division inspectors will furnish all information which may be serviceable in ascertaining the condition of the State forces.

By order of the Governor.

WARWICK HOUGH,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

Pursuant to this order, the military encampment of Camp Jackson, at Lindell's Grove, St. Louis, was organized May 3, by Brig.-Gen. Daniel M. Frost, of the Missouri Militia. Its object, as stated above, was said to be the attainment of greater efficiency in the organization and drill of the State troops, but there seemed to be reason for the suspicion, entertained by officers of the United States Army, that Gov. Jackson, Gen. Frost and their confrères, had some ulterior purpose in view. This purpose was believed by many to be nothing less than the seizure of the United States arsenal at St. Louis, and the military control of the State by those who, notwithstanding the anti-secession voice of the people, were determined to link her destinies with the Confederacy.

The stars and stripes floated over Camp Jackson, yet Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, commandant of the arsenal, had in view the sentiments of Gov. Jackson's inaugural and of his more recent message to the Legislature, his response to the requisition of the Secretary of War, the seizure of the arsenal at Liberty, and the fact that two of the streets in the new camp were called "Davis" and "Beauregard," after two of the most prominent leaders of the Rebellion. Also Capt. Lyon discovered that cannon and mortars in boxes, marked "Marble," and shot and shell in barrels, had been landed at the St. Louis wharf and hauled to Camp Jackson.

On the morning of May 10, Gen. Frost having been informed that the United States troops were preparing for an attack upon his camp addressed the following note to Capt. Lyon:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP JACKSON, }
MISSOURI MILITIA, May 10, 1861. }

Capt. N. Lyon, Commanding United States Troops in and about St. Louis Arsenal,

SIR:—I am constantly in receipt of information that you contemplate an attack upon my camp, whilst I understand that you are impressed with the idea that an attack upon the arsenal and United States troops is intended on the part of the militia of Missouri. I am greatly at a loss to know what could justify you in attacking citizens of the United States who are in the lawful performance of duties devolving upon them under the constitution in organizing and instructing the militia of the State in obedience to her laws, and therefore have been disposed to doubt the correctness of the information I have received.

I would be glad to know from you, personally, whether there is any truth in the statements that are constantly pouring into my ears. So far as regards any hostility being intended toward the United States, its property, or representatives by any portion of my command, or as far as I can learn (and I think I am fully informed) of any other part of the State forces, I can positively say that the idea has never been entertained. On the contrary, prior to your taking command of the arsenal, I proffered to Maj. Bell, then in command of the very few troops constituting its guard, the services of myself and all my command, and if necessary, the whole power of the State, to protect the United States in the full possession of all her property. Upon Gen. Harney's taking command of this department, I made the same proffer of services to him, and authorized his adjutant-general, Capt. Williams, to communicate the fact that such had been done to the war department. I have had no occasion since to change any of the views I entertained at that time, neither of my own volition nor through orders of my constitutional commander.

I trust that after this explicit statement we may be able, by fully understanding each other, to keep far from our borders the misfortunes which so unhappily affect our common country.

This communication will be handed to you by Col. Bowen, my chief of staff, who will be able to explain anything not fully set forth in the foregoing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRIG.-GEN. D. M. FROST,
Commanding Camp Jackson M. V. M.

On the day of this communication, and perhaps at the very hour of its writing, Capt. Lyon was making active preparations to march upon Camp Jackson. It was said that he refused to receive the communication from Gen. Frost.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock, on the afternoon of the same day, Gen. Frost received a note from Capt. Lyon as follows:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS, }
ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 10, 1861. }

Gen. D. M. Frost, Commanding Camp Jackson,

SIR:—Your command is regarded as evidently hostile toward the Government of the United States.

It is, for the most part, made up of those secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the general Government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and the overthrow of its authority. You are openly

in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States, and you are receiving at your camp, from the said Confederacy, and under its flag, large supplies of the material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well known purpose of the Governor of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose purpose, recently communicated to the Legislature, has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities to the general Government, and co-operation with its enemies.

In view of these considerations, and of your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the imminent necessities of State policy and warfare, and the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering, under this demand, shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one-half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. LYON,

Capt. Second Infantry, Commanding Troops.

Capt. Lyon's command numbered between 6,000 and 7,000 men, and about twenty pieces of artillery. With this force he rapidly invested Camp Jackson, planting batteries on the overlooking heights, and allowing none to pass the lines thus formed. Many of the citizens seized whatever weapons they could lay their hands upon, and rushed to the assistance of the State troops, but were, of course, foiled in their design. Men, and numbers of women and children, flocked to the neighboring hills, wishing to obtain a view of the scene, and thinking themselves out of harm's way. Upon the receipt of Capt. Lyon's communication, Gen. Frost called a hasty consultation of the officers of his staff, and as resistance seemed mere recklessness, a surrender upon the proposed terms was quickly agreed to. The State troops were therefore made prisoners of war, but an offer was made to release them on condition that they would take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and would swear not to take up arms against the Government.

All but eight or ten men refused to accede to these terms, on the ground that having already sworn allegiance to the United States and its Government, repeating their oath would be to admit that they had been in rebellion, which they would not concede.

About half past five o'clock the prisoners of war left their

camp, and entered the road, the United States soldiers enclosing them by a single file on each side of their line. Suddenly the report of fire-arms was heard from the front of the column, which was then opposite a small hill, on the left as one approaches the city. It seems that some members of the United States companies, upon being pressed by the crowd and receiving some blows from them, turned, and without orders, discharged their pieces. No one was injured, and the offending soldiers were immediately placed under arrest. Hardly, however, had quiet been restored, when repeated volleys of musketry were heard from the extreme rear ranks, which were still at the entrance to the grove, and the crowd of spectators were seen running wildly from the spot. Many, even while escaping, were shot down, and the wounded and dying made the late beautiful field look like a battle-ground. The total number of citizens killed was twenty-eight, including two ladies; the wounded numbered about twenty-five. On the part of the Federals, one officer, Capt. C. Blandowski, and one private were killed and a dozen men were wounded. As in the disturbance at the other end of the line, the arsenal troops were attacked with stones, and shots were discharged at them before they fired. Not until he himself had been seriously wounded did Capt. Blandowski give the order to fire on the mob.*

Gen. Frost's command was marched to the arsenal, and there remained, as prisoners of war, until the following day. They were then released, every man, Capt. Emmet McDonald excepted, subscribing to the following parole:

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, May, 11, 1861.

We, the undersigned, do pledge our words as gentlemen that we will not take up arms nor serve in any military capacity against the United States, during the present civil war. This parole shall be returned upon our surrendering ourselves, at any time, as prisoners of war. While we make this pledge with the full intention of observing it, we hereby protest against the injustice of its exaction.

The following letter, written by Gen. Frost to Gov. Jackson, and dated January 24, 1861, was afterward captured with other Confederate records. It pours a flood of light upon the events which

*In his report of the affair Gen. Lyon says: "The sad results are much to be lamented. The killing of innocent men, women and children is deplorable. There was no intention to fire upon peaceable citizens. The regular troops were over in the camp, beyond the mob, and in range of the firing. The troops manifested every forbearance, and at last discharged their guns in simply obeying the impulse, natural to all, of self-defence. If innocent men, women and children, whose curiosity placed them in a dangerous position, suffered with the guilty, it is no fault of the troops."

transpired previous to the beginning of the war in Missouri. Maj. Bell, it will be remembered, was superseded by Capt. Lyon, as commandant at the arsenal:

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, January 24, 1861.

His Excellency, C. F. Jackson, Governor of Missouri,

DEAR SIR:—I have just returned from the arsenal, where I have had an interview with Maj. Bell, the commanding officer of that place. I found the Major everything that you or I could desire. He assured me that he considered that Missouri had, whenever the time came, a right to claim it as being upon her soil. He asserted his determination to defend it against any and all irresponsible mobs, come from whence they might, but at the same time gave me to understand that he would not attempt any defense against the proper State authorities.

He promised me, upon the honor of an officer and a gentleman, that he would not suffer any arms to be removed from the place without first giving me timely information; and I, in return, promised him that I would use all the force at my command to prevent him being annoyed by irresponsible persons. I at the same time gave him notice that if affairs assumed so threatening a character as to render it unsafe to leave the place in its comparatively unprotected condition, that I might come down and quarter a proper force there to protect it from the assaults of any persons whatsoever, to which he assented. In a word, the Major is with us, where he ought to be, for all his worldly wealth lies here in St. Louis (and it is very large), and then, again, his sympathies are with us.

I shall, therefore, rest perfectly easy, and use all my influence to stop the sensationalists from attracting the particular attention of the Government to this particular spot. The telegraphs you received were the sheerest "canards" of persons who, without discretion, are extremely anxious to show their zeal. I shall be thoroughly prepared with the proper force to act as emergency may require. The use of force will only be resorted to when nothing else will avail to prevent the shipment or removal of arms.

The Major informed me that he had arms for 40,000 men, with all the appliances to manufacture munitions of almost every kind.

This arsenal, if properly looked after, will be everything to our State, and I intend to look after it—very quietly, however. I have every confidence in the word of honor pledged to me by the Major, and would as soon think of doubting the oath of the best man in the community.

His idea is that it would be disgraceful to him as a military man to surrender to a mob, whilst he could do so, without compromising his dignity to the State authorities. Of course I did not show him your order, but I informed him that you had authorized me to act as I might think proper to protect the public property.

He desired that I would not divulge his peculiar views, which I promised not to do except to yourself. I beg, therefore, that you will say nothing that might compromise him eventually with the general Government, for thereby I would be placed in an awkward position, whilst he would probably be removed, which would be unpleasant to our interests.

Grimsley, as you doubtless know, is an unconscionable jackass, and only desires to make himself notorious. It was through him that McLaren and George made the mistake of telegraphing a falsehood to you.

I should be pleased to hear whether you approve of the course I have adopted, and if not, I am ready to take any other that you, as my commander, may suggest.

I am, sir, most truly,

Your obedient servant,

D. M. FROST.

Upon the capture of Camp Jackson, and the consequent disastrous collision between some of the United States troops and the people, the wildest excitement prevailed throughout the State. The most sensational reports flew abroad of the brutal murder of men, women and children by an infuriated soldiery, of their charge with fixed bayonets upon an unoffending crowd of citizens, and of their committing the most horrid outrages upon these innocent victims. People in various localities rose to avenge the reported terrible slaughter, and the whole State was in a frenzy of indignation.

FINAL EFFORTS TOWARD CONCILIATION.

Two days after the capture of Camp Jackson, Brig.-Gen. William S. Harney, commandant of the department, returned to St. Louis from Washington, and issued a proclamation, in which he called upon the people to resume their accustomed peaceful vocations, and assured them that he would only use "the military force stationed in this district in the last resort to preserve the peace."

After two more days, Gen. Harney issued a second proclamation in which he characterized the "Military Bill," passed by the recent Legislature, as "an indirect secession ordinance, ignoring even the forms resorted to by other States," and as unconstitutional and void. He spoke approvingly of the overthrow of Camp Jackson, upon the ground that it had been "organized in the interests of the secessionists," the men openly wearing the dress and badge of the Southern Confederacy; and that arms had been received into the camp which had been unlawfully taken from the United States arsenal at Baton Rouge, and shipped up the river in boxes marked "marble." He declared that "no government in the world would be entitled to respect, that would tolerate for a moment, such openly treasonable preparations;" but added that it was but simple justice to suppose

that there were many loyal men in the camp who were in no way responsible for its treasonable character. He disclaimed all intention of interfering with the prerogatives of the State, but expressed in plain terms that the "supreme law of the land must be obeyed, and that no subterfuges, whether in the form of legislative acts or otherwise," could be permitted to harass the law abiding people of Missouri. He promised that his authority should be used to protect their persons and property, and that he would suppress all unlawful combinations of men, formed under any pretext whatsoever.

Gen. Harney's policy was to preserve peace as long as it could be done, and the authority of the national Government preserved. Accordingly he held a conference at St. Louis, May 21, 1861, with Gen. Sterling Price, whom Gov. Jackson had placed at the head of the Missouri State Guard, which resulted in an amicable agreement, signed by both generals, which undertook to calm the popular excitement and prevent further bloodshed.

The authorities at Washington disapproved of the Harney-Price compact, and they had already given orders that Capt. Lyon should succeed the former general in command of the department. Before, however, the order for his displacement reached him, Gen. Harney, in consequence of his agreement with Gen. Price, removed the Federal troops from the suburbs of St. Louis, Col. Sigel's regiment remaining at the arsenal. Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price, on their part, disbanded the State troops at Jefferson City and St. Joseph, and ordered them home, there to drill and receive military instruction.

Another conference was held in St. Louis between Gen. Lyon, Col. Frank P. Blair, Jr., and Maj. F. A. Conant, on the one side, and Gov. C. F. Jackson, Gen. Sterling Price and Col. Thomas L. Snead, on the other. The interview lasted six hours, but resulted in nothing except to make the terrible truth evident that their differences could not be peaceably adjusted.

This final effort at conciliation having failed, Gov. Jackson and his associates left for Jefferson City the same night, burning railroad bridges and cutting the telegraph wires behind them.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. JACKSON.

On the next day (June 12) Gov. Jackson issued a procla-

mation, calling into active service 50,000 State Militia "for the purpose of repelling invasion, and for the protection of the lives, liberty and property of the citizens of this State." He instructed the people that their first allegiance was due to their own State; that they were "under no obligation, whatever, to obey the unconstitutional edicts of the military despotism which had enthroned itself at Washington, nor submit to the infamous and degrading sway of its wicked minions in this State." He declared that no brave and true-hearted Missourian would obey the one or submit to the other; and he called upon them to rise and "drive out ignominiously the invaders who have dared to desecrate the soil which your labors have made fruitful, and which is consecrated by your homes." This proclamation was the signal for civil war in Missouri, and immediately upon its publication active military movements within the State began.

THE LEGISLATURE AGAIN.

The "Missouri State Guard" bill was before the Legislature, and was meeting with much opposition, when the news of the attack on Camp Jackson so affected the minds of the legislators that they passed the act in less than fifteen minutes.

About 11 o'clock the same night the whole city of Jefferson was aroused by the pealing of bells and the shouts of men summoning the Legislature to the Capitol. There they went into secret session until past 3 o'clock in the morning. The cause of this sudden panic was the reception of a telegram, afterward asserted to be bogus, to the effect that 2,000 Federal troops would leave St. Louis that night for the express purpose of capturing the Governor, State officers and members of the Legislature, then convened at Jefferson City. To prevent this anticipated raid the railroad bridge across the Osage River was burned, and the next day 12,000 kegs of powder were sent off in wagons to secret places of safety, while the money in the State Treasury was moved out of town to keep it out of the hands of the expected marauders. When the truth became known, comparative quiet was restored.

In accordance with the power conferred upon Gov. Jackson by an act of the Legislature before mentioned, he appointed Sterling Price major-general of the Missouri State Guard.

On the day before the final adjournment, Mr. George G. Vest, now a resident of Kansas City and a United States senator, made the following report to the House of Representatives from the Committee on Federal Relations.

WHEREAS, We have learned with astonishment and indignation that troops in the service of the Federal Government have surrounded and taken prisoners of war the encampment of State militia lately assembled near the city of St. Louis, in pursuance of law and by command of the Governor, for the purpose alone of military instruction; AND WHEREAS, The United States troops aforesaid, assisted by a mob armed under Federal authority, have also murdered with unparalleled atrocity, defenseless men, women and children, citizens of Missouri, lawfully and peacefully assembled. Now, therefore,

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That we, the representatives of the people of Missouri, in general assembly convened, do hereby protest to the civilized world, and especially our sister States, against this illegal, unchristian and inhuman violation of our rights by the capture of our militia, assembled under the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State, and the murder of our defenseless people;

Resolved, Second, That whilst Missouri has been loyal to the Government, struggling for its reconstruction, and is now sincerely desirous of an honorable adjustment of existing difficulties, she has received as reward for her fidelity from persons assuming to act under Federal authority, unparalleled insult and wrong. An armed despotism, under infuriated partisan leaders, has been inaugurated in our midst, controlled by no law but passion, and actuated by the deepest hate against the people of Missouri and their institutions. Our railroads are now under military occupation. The steamboat "C. E. Hilman" engaged in transporting goods from the city of St. Louis to the city of Nashville, has been seized by Government troops within the jurisdiction of this State, and the cargo taken out. The capitol of the State is openly threatened with capture, and our session is now being held in the midst of armed citizens hastily assembled for defense.

Resolved, Third, That it is the unquestioned, constitutional right of the State to arm, equip and organize her militia for defense against aggression from any quarter; and the attempt by Capt. Lyon, acting, as he says, under authority from Washington, to use the exercise of this right as an excuse for his conduct, evinces but too clearly a disposition upon the part of the authorities at Washington to disregard and trample upon the sacred rights of the people of Missouri.

Resolved, Fourth, That the charge of Capt. Lyon in his letter to Gen. Frost, that the proceedings of the State authorities or of this general assembly, at any time, furnished a pretext for the course pursued by him, is entirely gratuitous and false.

Resolved, Fifth, That the Governor of the State be hereby directed to make demand of the President of the United States, whether these outrages have been authorized by the Government, and for the immediate return of the arms, camp equipage and other property belonging to this State, lately taken from our military near St. Louis, and for the unconditional release of our State troops.

Resolved, Sixth, That the Governor be requested to take instant action by calling forth the militia of the State for the purpose of defense; and that the

people of Missouri should rally as one man to perish, if necessary, in defending their constitutional rights.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to furnish a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the Governor of each of the States.

That these resolutions were passed in the House without a single dissenting vote is an evidence of the extraordinary excitement which prevailed, not only among the people, but also in the Legislature.

Immediately upon the adjournment of that body, Gov. Jackson and the larger part of the State officers abandoned the capitol, believing that delay would probably result in their falling into the hands of the United States militia and becoming prisoners of war. In September Gov. Jackson issued a proclamation, calling the General Assembly to meet in extra session at Neosho, Newton County, on the 21st day of October. At the time this official act was performed the Governor was a fugitive from the State capitol, and the State Convention, on the 31st of July, had declared his seat vacant, together with those of the members of the Legislature; and on the same day had invested Hamilton R. Gamble with the authority and obligations of Governor of Missouri.

Gov. Jackson's proclamation declared that the United States authorities had "— in violation of the constitution of the United States, waged a ruthless war upon the people of the State of Missouri, murdering our citizens, destroying our property, and, as far as in their power lay, desolating our land. I have in vain endeavored to secure your constitutional rights by peaceable means, and have only resorted to war when it became necessary to repel the most cruel and long-continued aggressions. War now exists between the State of Missouri and the Federal Government, and a state of war is incompatible with the continuance of our union with that Government. Therefore, for the purpose of giving to the representatives of the people of Missouri an opportunity of determining whether it be proper now to dissolve the constitutional bonds which binds us to the Government of the United States, when all other bonds between us are broken, I, Claiborne F. Jackson," etc.

In response to this proclamation, thirty-nine members of the

House and ten members of the Senate assembled at Neosho in October. The proceedings of the Senate, afterward captured, show that during the first few days nothing was done but bring in absent members. In order to constitute a quorum there must have been present sixty-seven members of the House and seventeen members of the Senate. As it was impossible to muster that number, Gov. Jackson's message was read to those who were present. He recommended the passage of an ordinance of secession, and also the passage of a law authorizing the election of senators and representatives to the Confederate Congress.

An act, declaring the union between Missouri and the United States dissolved, passed both houses of this fragmentary Legislature, and as far as that body was concerned the connection between the State and the general Government was broken. This Senate met again at Cassville, Barry County, October 31, 1861, and November 7, adjourning to meet at New Madrid on the first Monday in March, 1862; but that meeting was never held. Gov. Jackson's death occurred December 6, 1862, at a farmhouse on the Arkansas River opposite Little Rock.

THE STATE CONVENTION—FURTHER TRANSACTIONS.

On the 31st of July, 1861, this body elected Hamilton R. Gamble, Willard P. Hall and Mordecai Oliver, respectively Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, to succeed Claiborne F. Jackson, Thomas C. Reynolds and Benjamin F. Massey, whose seats had been declared vacant.

At another session held in St. Louis, and beginning October 10, 1861, the board of public works and the offices of State superintendent of public schools and county school commissioners were abolished, the salaries of all civil officers were reduced 20 per cent, and test oaths of loyalty for civil officers and citizens were authoritatively promulgated.

On June 2, 1862, the convention assembled at Jefferson City, declared vacant the seats of Sterling Price, late president of the convention, and of others who had joined the secessionists; laid upon the table an ordinance offered by Mr. Breckinridge providing for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the State; passed an ordinance continuing the provisional government until August,

1864, at which time, according to arrangements already made, their successors would be elected and qualified, and provided that no person should vote at any election thereafter held in the State, under its constitution and laws, who should not previously take the following oath:

I, ——— do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will support, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Missouri, against all enemies or opposers, whether domestic or foreign; that I will bear true faith, loyalty and allegiance to the United States, and will not, directly or indirectly, give aid or comfort, or countenance to the enemies or opposers thereof, or of the provisional government of the State of Missouri, any ordinance, law or resolution of any State convention or Legislature, or of any order or organization, secret or otherwise, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I do this with a full and honest determination, pledge and purpose, faithfully to keep and perform the same, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever. And I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not since the 17th day of December, A.D. 1861, wilfully taken up arms, or levied war against the United States, or against the provisional government of the State of Missouri, so help me God.

A similar oath was prescribed for all civil officers, and for jurymen and attorneys.

On June 15, 1863, pursuant to a proclamation from Gov. Gamble, the convention met to devise measures for the gradual emancipation of the slaves. Without especially noting the action of the convention on the various propositions submitted, or the several amendments to these propositions, it is enough to say that on July 1, the fifteenth day of the session, the ordinance as amended was passed. It is as follows:

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri in convention assembled:

SECTION 1. The first and second clauses of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution are hereby abrogated.

SEC. 2. That slavery and involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, shall cease to exist in Missouri on the 4th day of July, 1870, and all slaves within the State at that day are hereby declared to be free; *Provided, however,* That all persons emancipated by this ordinance shall remain under the control, and be subject to the authority of their late owners or their legal representatives, as servants, during the following period, to-wit: Those over forty years for and during their lives; those under twelve years of age until they arrive at the age of twenty-three years, and those of all other ages until the 4th of July, 1870. The persons or their legal representatives, who, up to the moment of the emancipation were the owners of the slaves thus freed, shall, during the period for which the services of such freed men are reserved to them, have the same authority and control over the said freed men for the purpose of receiving the pos-

session and service of the same, that are now held absolutely by the master in respect to his slave. *Provided, however,* That after the said 4th day of July, 1870, no person so held to service shall be sold to a non-resident of, or removed from the State of Missouri, by authority of his late owner or his legal representatives.

SEC. 3. That all slaves hereafter brought into this State, and not now belonging to citizens of this State, shall thereupon be free.

SEC. 4. All slaves removed by consent of their owners to any seceded State, after the passage by such State of an act or ordinance of secession, and hereafter brought into this State by their owners, shall thereupon be free.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners.

SEC. 6. After the passage of this ordinance no slaves in this State shall be subject to State, county or municipal taxes.

Wednesday, July 1, 1863, the convention, after having held various sessions, since its first meeting, February 28, 1861, adjourned *sine die*.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION AND THE XIIIITH AMENDMENT.

In connection with the emancipation measures of the State of Missouri, it may not be amiss to give a brief recital of the various means by which slavery in the United States was finally obliterated.

President Lincoln's policy was for some time criticised as timid and slow. His more hardy and aggressive advisers demanded that the negroes be either emancipated or declared contraband of war at once, as the Southern armies could never be beaten while 4,000,000 of blacks, without cost or remuneration, were at home tilling the soil for the support of the whites in the field. After waiting long enough to see that the South did not want peace upon any terms save a permanent withdrawal from the Union, and recognition by the North as an independent, sovereign power, he issued a provisional proclamation of emancipation on September 22, 1862. On the 1st of January, 1863, the President issued one of the most important documents of modern times—the emancipation proclamation. This could have been defended throughout the world as an act of progressive and civilized humanity, but it was in reality a war measure, it having become necessary to strike an effective blow against the labor system at the South, and as such was fully sanctioned by the laws and usages of nations. This proclamation is here given in full:

WHEREAS, On the 22d day of September, 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things the following, to wit:

“That on the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they make make for their actual freedom.

“That the Executive will, on the 1st day of January, aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto, at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.”

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this 1st day of January, 1863, and, in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim for the full period of 100 days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate, as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accormac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January,
[L. s.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

As the State of Missouri was loyal to the Union, and was at the time of the proclamation represented in Congress by her chosen representatives, the provisions of that document had no effect upon slavery within her borders. As has been seen, the people of the State, through their legislators and their State convention ordinances had adopted emancipation, but that action was superseded by the Thirteenth Amendment to the constitution of the United States, which was ratified by thirty-three States, including Missouri, ratified conditionally by Alabama and Mississippi, and rejected only by Delaware and Kentucky. As the permission of three-fourths of the States was all that was necessary for the adoption of the amendment, it was declared in force by President Johnson in 1865, although Lincoln himself lived to see it proposed. It is as follows:

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Thus, after an existence of more than two hundred and forty years, the institution of African slavery in the United States was swept away. Although it was the purpose of the general Government to discriminate carefully between Union and non-Union slave holders, and to sufficiently indemnify the former class against all losses occasioned by the freeing of their slaves, yet in many cases loyal men were ruined financially in this great overthrow of Southern institutions, and all classes suffered together.

CAMPAIGN OF 1861.—BOONVILLE.

Jackson and Price had collected, at Boonville, a military force of from 3,000 to 4,000 men. This force was poorly

armed, possessed of but a single piece of artillery, undisciplined, and deficient in organization and competent officers, yet they were eager to meet the troops, which under command of Lyon and Blair were coming up the river to attack them. On the eve of battle, Price was taken seriously ill, and was obliged to go home; therefore the Confederates marched under command of Col. John S. Marmaduke, to meet the advancing column of Lyon's forces. The latter had disembarked at Rocheport, and were advancing with six pieces of artillery in the direction of Boonville, when they encountered the State troops about midway between the two places. Capt. Totten, of the Unionists, opened the engagement by throwing a few nine-pounder explosives into the State ranks, while the infantry of the former filed obliquely, right and left, and commenced a terrific volley of musketry, which was at first vigorously returned. Col. Marmaduke was stationed in a lane, leading toward the river from the road by which the United States troops were advancing, and in a brick house on the northeast corner of the two roads. A couple of shells were thrown into the house, dispersing the State troops in great confusion. This, together with the well-directed fire of the infantry from the right and left, soon forced Col. Marmaduke's men to fall back, but they again formed in line of battle, and advanced a few feet to meet the Union forces. The cannon were now brought into requisition, and the State troops opened a galling musketry fire from a grove on the left of Lyon's center, and from a shed still further to the left.

The skirmish now became a battle. Lyon's force was 2,000 in all, but not more than 500 were at any one time engaged. There were 1,500 of the State troops, but neither were they all continually in the conflict. Lyon brought his artillery to bear with deadly effect, and a forward movement on the right decided the engagement, the State forces retreating in great disorder. Such was the confusion of this retreat that this battle is often jocularly styled "the Boonville Races."

The Federal forces took possession of "Camp Vest" and the city of Boonville. At the former there were found twenty or thirty tents, fifty guns, a large number of shoes and other clothing, a quantity of blankets and ammunition and two secession flags.

CARTHAGE.

The lead mines in the southwest part of the State became an object of great importance to the Confederate Government, which, hoping to secure them, dispatched large bodies of troops from Arkansas and Texas. On July 5, a scouting party, sent out by Col. Franz Sigel, encountered, about two miles from Carthage, a picket guard of the State troops, who were taken prisoners. As soon as possible Col. Sigel prepared to advance, expecting to find the State troops some distance west of the town. About half-past 9 o'clock the armies met in an open prairie, seven miles beyond Carthage. The State forces numbered perhaps 5,000 men, mostly cavalry, but had a battery of five cannon. Col. Sigel's command comprised his own regiment of two battalions, and Col. Salomon's detached regiment, with several pieces of artillery, under command of Maj. Backoff. Col. Sigel's and Col. Salomon's men numbered together 1,100. Gens. Parsons and Rains were in command of the State troops. Maj. Backoff, by direction of Col. Sigel, opened fire, and in less than two hours the battery of the opposing forces was silenced. The superior arms of the Federals enabled them to maintain a situation of comparatively little danger. The State ranks were twice broken, but rallied, and held their position until their guns gave out, when their column was again broken.

At this time a large body of the Confederate cavalry was sent back to cut off Sigel's transportation train. Seeing this movement, he ordered a retreat, and sent word for the wagons to advance as quickly as possible. By keeping up an incessant fire with the infantry, and using the artillery whenever practicable, Sigel managed to retard the advance of the cavalry, and to fall back in good order, some three and a half miles, to the baggage train. The wagons were then placed in the center of the column in such a manner that there were artillery and infantry forces both in front and rear. At this the State forces retreated, and attempted to surround the entire column, taking a position upon some bluffs overlooking a creek. There was but one road across this stream, and, to change his position without further retreat, it was necessary for Sigel to cross the hill where the State cavalry were mainly stationed.

Maj. Backoff ordered two of the artillery pieces in front to oblique to the left, and two to the right, and at the same time a corresponding movement was made from Sigel's battalion. This maneuver led the State troops into the belief that the Federals were seeking to outflank their cavalry. Accordingly the forces on the bluffs closed up to the right and left, when, on reaching a point 300 yards from them, Backoff's artillery was ordered to transverse oblique, and immediately opened a terrible cross-fire with cannister. At the same time the Federal infantry charged at double quick, and in ten minutes the State troops were dispersed in every direction.

This engagement, with the maneuvering, occupied about two hours. The State cavalry were poorly armed and mounted, and having no cannon on the bluffs could make but little resistance to the attacks of Col. Sigel. Forty-five men and eighty horses were taken by the Federals, also a quantity of double-barreled shot-guns and some revolvers and bowie-knives. The loss of the State troops was estimated at 250 or 300 men. However these forces still prevented Sigel's advance over the creek, and that officer was compelled to retreat in the direction of Carthage, the State troops following and surrounding the column on three sides, although kept at a distance by the infantry fire.

Sigel's command reached Carthage at half past six o'clock, and at once attempted to enter the woods about a mile distant. This movement the State cavalry resisted, knowing that they could do nothing in the timber. An effort to rally the cavalry to a charge was made, which brought the whole of Sigel's infantry into action. After some hard fighting that officer got his men into the woods and forced the State troops to relinquish the pursuit. The latter returned to Carthage intending to renew the battle in the morning. In this last engagement the State troops lost ten killed and sixty-four wounded. The dispatchers of Col. Sigel placed his loss during the whole day at thirteen killed and thirty-one wounded.

Notwithstanding the terrible fatigue of the day—his men having been in action nearly twelve hours—Sigel continued his retreat. A forced march was made to Sarcoxie, in the southeast corner of the county (Jasper), a distance of twelve or four-

teen miles. There the Federal troops went into camp at 3 o'clock in the morning. On the following afternoon the retreat was continued to Mount Vernon, Lawrence County, where, for a time, Sigel established his headquarters.

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

On July 3, 1861, the Western Department was created, comprising Illinois and the States and Territories west of the Mississippi and east of the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico. The headquarters of this department were at St. Louis, where, previous to its establishment, Gen. Harney, and, afterward, Gen. Lyon, were in command. Gen. John C. Fremont, who was a son-in-law of Senator Benton, and had been a candidate for the presidency in 1856, was appointed to the command of the new department, and assumed the duties of his office on the 26th of July.

The authorities at Washington, perplexed by the disastrous defeat at Bull Run, were so absorbed with the defenses of the National Capital, and with military operations at the East, as to be unable to give necessary aid to the Western Department. Fremont finally obtained \$100,000 from the National sub-treasurer at St. Louis, with which he proceeded to secure the re-enlistment of many of the three months' men, whose terms had expired, and to fortify the city against any probable attack. Harassed by a lack of resources, Fremont was soon placed in a dilemma, occasioned by the exigencies of the campaign in Missouri. The Confederate general, Pillow, was reported to be advancing with a large number of troops against Cairo and Bird's Point, while Gen. Hardee was pushing into the interior of Missouri to annoy Gen. Lyon's flank and rear. In addition to all this, Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds, Gov. Jackson being temporarily absent, elated with the Confederate victory at Bull Run, issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, in which he alluded to the State convention as merely a tool in the hands of their enemies, assured them that peace and security could only be obtained through union with the South, and called upon them to rally as one man to the standard of the State, and aid Gen. Pillow in expelling the invader from their borders.

In view of this variety of changes, Gen. Fremont decided to

secure Bird's Point against the attack of Gen. Pillow, but upon sending an expedition to that place, found that the menace against it was merely intended as a diversion.

Meanwhile, after the battle of Boonville, Gen. Lyon, with a force of nearly 3,000 men, four pieces of artillery and a long baggage train, left that place, and followed in pursuit of the State troops, who were reported to have fled to Syracuse and beyond. At Grand River, a branch of the Osage, in Henry County, he was reinforced by 3,000 Kansas troops under command of Maj. S. D. Sturgis. When within eighty miles of Springfield, Lyon heard of Sigel's battle at Carthage and determined to change his course and march to his relief. Notwithstanding the intensely hot weather, and the fatigue of his infantry, early on the morning of July 10 Lyon's army moved from their encampment and forced their way among the hills, gorges and forests that lay in their path. After they had proceeded fifty miles, a messenger from Sigel brought definite information of the desperate encounter at Carthage, and that Sigel's little army was now at Springfield. Therefore Lyon, marching more leisurely, accomplished the remaining thirty miles of the journey in two days.

Encamped near Springfield, he now prepared to meet the enemy who were his superior in numbers and constantly increasing. It was now that he repeatedly called upon Gen. Fremont for those reinforcements which the latter failed to supply.

Near the close of July, Gen. Lyon was informed of the concentration of the Confederate forces at Cassville, and of their design of attacking his camp. Therefore, although their numbers were much greater than those of his army, he determined to anticipate their attack by an advance of his own troops. Late on the afternoon of August 1, his entire army, consisting of 5,500 foot, 400 horse and 18 guns, moved toward Cassville and bivouacked that night on Cave Creek, ten miles south of Springfield. The next morning they marched to Dug Springs, in Stone County, nineteen miles southwest of Springfield. Here they encountered and defeated a body of Confederates under Gen. Rains.

WILSON'S CREEK.

On August 6, Gen. Lyon returned with his army to Springfield. The entire Confederate force was now concentrated near

Crane Creek, in the northern part of Stone County. Believing that Lyon's army was much larger than their own, a disagreement arose between Price and McCulloch as to the expediency of an advance toward Springfield, the former counseling a forward, and the latter a retrograde movement. Finally an order was received from Maj.-Gen. Polk, ordering an advance upon Lyon. A council was at once held, in which McCulloch expressed his willingness to march upon Springfield, provided he were granted the chief command. Price, to whom that distinction, perhaps, rightfully belonged, consented to the terms of McCulloch, hoping that Lyon might be defeated, and driven from the State. A little after midnight on Sunday, August 4, they took up the line of march, and reached Wilson's Creek, ten miles southwest of Springfield, on the 9th. Here they encamped, determining at 9 o'clock that night to march in four separate columns against Springfield, surround the place, and begin a simultaneous attack at daybreak. A threatened storm caused Gen. McCulloch to countermand his order, and morning found his entire army, consisting of 5,300 infantry, fifteen guns, and 6,000 cavalry, besides a large number of unarmed horsemen, encamped upon the field. But the night was neither too dark nor stormy for Gen. Lyon. At 5 o'clock P. M. of August 9, he marched in two columns from Springfield, making a detour to the right, and notwithstanding the darkness and storm at 1 o'clock found himself within sight of the Confederate guard fires. Here he called a halt, and his soldiers lay on their arms until dawn, when they formed in battle line and advanced. Lyon's effective force was 5,200 men, including infantry and cavalry, and three batteries of sixteen guns. The two columns of the Federal army were commanded by Lyon and Sigel, and their early attack was a complete surprise to the Confederates, McCulloch, trusting for security to the darkness and storm, having withdrawn his advanced pickets.

The Federal forces in command of Lyon formed a line of battle at daybreak, closely followed by Totten's battery, supported by a strong reserve, and with skirmishers thrown out in front. After driving in the enemy's outposts, a ravine was crossed and a high ridge gained, when a large force of the Confederate skir-

mishers came in view. Very severe fighting ensued, and it became evident that Lyon's column would soon reach the stronghold, where the main battle would take place. A few shells cleared the front, and the First Missouri and First Kansas moved forward, supported by the First Iowa and Totten's battery. The Second Kansas, Capt. Steele's battalion and Lieut. Dubois' battery, were held in reserve, so as to bear upon a powerful battery of the enemy, which was stationed in front, on the opposite side of Wilson's Creek. The Confederates now rallied in large force near the foot of the slope, opposite Lyon's left wing, and along the slope in his front and to his right. During this time, Capt. Plummer, with four companies of infantry, had moved down a ridge a few hundred yards to Lyon's left, and found at its terminus a large body of the enemy's infantry, which arrested further progress in that direction. Directly artillery firing was begun at the point, about two miles distant, where it was expected that Sigel's column would encounter the enemy.

Lyon's whole line now moved with great impetuosity toward the Confederate position; and the roar of musketry increased and became continuous. Totten's battery came into action, as the nature of the ground would permit, and made great havoc in the opposing ranks. After half an hour's fierce fighting the Confederates retired in great confusion, leaving Gen. Lyon in possession of the field. Meanwhile, Capt. Plummer had been compelled to fall back, but Lieut. Dubois' battery, supported by Capt. Steele's battalion, opened upon the enemy in that direction, and soon drove them from the cornfield, where they had intrenched themselves. There was now a momentary cessation of firing along the whole line, except on the right, where the First Missouri was still engaged against superior numbers. The Second Kansas was ordered to the support of this regiment, which must otherwise have been destroyed while unflinchingly holding its position. During this time Capt. Steele's battalion, which had been detailed to the support of Dubois' battery, was brought forward to the support of Totten's, and soon the Confederate force reappeared along Lyon's entire front, marching toward each flank. The battle again began with great fury, and became general along the whole line. The ranks of the opposing sides were sometimes

within thirty or forty yards of each other, when charges upon Totten's battery were made. For more than an hour the conflict was carried on with great slaughter on both sides, and so equally balanced were the opposing forces that neither were gaining any decisive advantage.

Early in this desperate engagement, Gen. Lyon's horse was killed, and he himself received a wound in the leg and one in the head. He then mounted another horse, and, swinging his hat, called upon the nearest troops to follow him. The Second Kansas gallantly responded, but their commander, Col. Mitchell, soon fell severely wounded, and, at about the same time, Gen. Lyon received a mortal wound in or near the heart. Maj. Sturgis then succeeded to the command. The Confederates had been driven back, and for twenty minutes there was a lull in the battle, during which Sturgis summoned his officers for a consultation. Lyon's column had been dreadfully shattered, and the leader killed. For nearly thirty hours the men had been without water, and a supply could not be had short of Springfield, which was ten or twelve miles away. Their ammunition was nearly gone, and should they, by slackening fire, reveal this fact to the enemy, annihilation seemed inevitable.

Sigel, meanwhile, had not been heard from; but the consultation of officers was soon brought to a close by the advance of a heavy column from the direction whence Sigel's guns had been at first heard. These troops carried a banner resembling the American flag, and their dress resembled that of Sigel's brigade. Hoping to effect a junction with that officer, Sturgis formed his line for an advance. Suddenly from a hill in Sturgis front a battery began to pour into his line shrapnel and cannister, and at this moment the on-coming Confederate forces, for such they were, displayed their true colors, and the fiercest engagement of the day immediately commenced along the entire Union lines. Totten's battery, in the center, supported by the Iowa and regular troops, was the main object of attack. The Confederates were often within twenty feet of the battery, and the smoke of the opposing lines was so intermingled as to appear made by the same guns. Notwithstanding the complete rout of the Confederate front, they continued to hold the

field. Finally, therefore, the Federal forces were ordered to retreat. They moved slowly to the open prairie, about two miles from the battlefield, and thence to Springfield, which they reached at 5 o'clock that afternoon. Their total loss was 223 killed, 721 wounded, and 292 missing.

Sigel's column, in the meantime, had marched within a mile of McCulloch's camp at daybreak, and planted four pieces of artillery on the left, the infantry advancing toward the point where the Fayetteville road crosses Wilson's Creek, and the two cavalry companies guarding his right and left. His artillery fire was so destructive that the enemy were soon driven from their tents, and retired toward the northeast part of the valley. The Third and Fifth Missouri Infantry (Union) had passed the creek, and formed almost in the center of the camp. As the enemy were now rallying in front, Sigel ordered the artillery to be brought forward and formed in battery across the valley, with the Third and Fifth to the left, and the cavalry to the right. At the end of half an hour the enemy retreated into the woods and up the adjoining hills. By the firing in the direction of Gen. Lyon's column, it now became evident that he had engaged the enemy along the whole line; therefore, to give him the greatest possible assistance, Sigel left his position in the camp and advanced to attack the enemy's line of battle in the rear. In pursuance of this design, Sigel's column struck the Fayetteville road, and, following it to Sharpe's farm, planted his artillery on the plateau, and the two infantry regiments on the right and left, across the road, while the cavalry was stationed on its flanks. The firing in the direction of Lyon's column had then almost entirely ceased. Supposing that Lyon had repulsed the Confederates, and that his forces were coming up the road, the commanders of the Third and Fifth Regiments gave orders not to fire upon troops advancing from that direction. Very unexpectedly, two Confederate batteries opened fire upon them, one in front on the Fayetteville road, and the other from the hill, where it was supposed Lyon's forces were victorious, while a strong column of infantry, mistaken for the Iowa regiment, advanced from the Fayetteville road and attacked Sigel's right. Consternation and frightful confusion at once ensued. Sigel's men,

thinking that by some mistake Lyon's troops were firing upon them, could hardly be induced to serve their guns until it was too late. The Confederates arrived within a few paces of Sigel's cannon, killed the horses, turned the flanks of the infantry, and forced them to fly. In this retreat Sigel lost five cannons, of which three were spiked, and the colors of the Third Regiment. The total Federal loss was 258 killed, 873 wounded, and 186 missing; in all, 1,317. The Confederate loss was 279 killed, 951 wounded, and 68 prisoners; total, 1,298. Upon the arrival of the shattered Federal forces at Springfield, the command of the whole was entrusted to Col. Sigel, who ordered a retreat to Rolla, Phelps County, 125 miles distant. The retreating army reached this place, August 19, having safely conducted a government train five miles in length, and valued at \$1,500,000.

After the Federal defeat at Wilson's Creek, Gov. Gamble issued a proclamation calling into service 42,000 of the State militia to serve for six months, unless peace in the State should be sooner restored.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

Gen. Fremont, on the 30th of August, inaugurated a new remedy for the lawlessness which prevailed, and the almost absolute impotence of the civil authority. He declared martial law and appointed J. McKinstry, major United States army, provost-marshal-general of the State.

CAPTURE OF LEXINGTON.

Contrary to the expectations of both armies, McCulloch and Price failed to pursue their victory at Wilson's Creek by following Sigel in his retreat to Rolla, and McCulloch soon left Missouri with all his forces. Taking advantage of the favorable impression made upon the people by his success, Gen. Price issued a proclamation in which he declared that his army had been organized for the maintenance of the rights, dignity and honor of Missouri, and was kept in the field for these purposes alone. The citizens of the State now flocked to his standard in considerable numbers, and in a few weeks he had collected a large force. He now pressed northward across the State to Lexington, on the Missouri River. This place was defended by a

force of Federals, 2,600 strong, commanded by Col. Mulligan. In anticipation of an attack, intrenchments had been thrown upon Masonic College Hill, an eminence overlooking the Missouri River. Mulligan's fortifications were most skillfully planned, but his men had only about forty rounds of ammunition each, six small brass cannon and two howitzers, the latter of which were useless because of the lack of shells. At dawn of September 12, Gen. Price drove in the Union pickets, and, from a position within easy range of Mulligan's intrenchments, opened a cannonade from four different points. The assault and defense were kept up during the entire day, when Price withdrew to await the arrival of his wagon train and reinforcements. Mulligan's men worked night and day to strengthen their fortifications, and anxiously expected reinforcements, for which a courier had been dispatched to Jefferson City. This messenger was captured on the way and, of course, no relief came.

On the morning of the 18th Gen. Price, who had been reinforced, and now had from 15,000 to 25,000 men, began a final attack upon Mulligan's works, cutting off the communication of the beleaguered garrison with the city, stopping their supply of water, seizing a steamboat laden with stores, and occupying a building which commanded the position of the Union forces. A most stubborn defense was made, which continued for fifty-two hours. During the afternoon of the 20th Gen. Price procured numerous bales of hemp, and with these, wetted to resist hot shot, he caused movable breastworks to be constructed, behind which a large body of the Confederates advanced within ten rods of Mulligan's works. The latter officer saw that further resistance was madness. To retreat was impossible. His men had no water except that which had been caught in blankets during a passing shower, and afterward wrung out; and the stench from the carcasses of horses and mules killed within the intrenchments was insufferable. Accordingly the white flag was raised, and the siege of Lexington was ended. The men laid down their arms and became prisoners of war. As the fruits of this victory there fell into the hands of Gen. Price six cannon, two mortars, over 3,000 stand of infantry arms, a large number of sabers, about 750 horses, wagons, teams, ammunition, and

\$100,000 worth of commissary stores. On the Union side 40 men were killed and 120 wounded. The Confederate loss was 20 killed and 65 wounded.

FREMONT IN THE FIELD.

Gen. Fremont, deeply chagrined at the Federal reverses, and fearing that Gen. Price would advance upon the State capital, or intrench himself at some central point upon the Missouri River, determined to take the field in person, with the hope of defeating Price before McCulloch, who had been recruiting troops in Arkansas, could return to his aid. With this intention he directed toward Southwestern Missouri an army of more than 20,000 men, arranged in five divisions, under command of Gens. Hunter, Pope, Sigel, McKinstry and Asboth. These troops were accompanied by eighty-six pieces of artillery, many of which were rifle cannon. On the 28th of September Fremont, with his famous body-guard, commanded by Maj. Zagonyi, a Hungarian, reached Jefferson City, and commenced vigorous measures to overturn the plans of Gen. Price, and drive him from the State. On the 30th of the month Price abandoned Lexington, leaving a small force of 500 men to guard such prisoners as had not been paroled. On the 16th of October Maj. White, with his "Prairie Scouts," consisting of 185 cavalry men, surprised this garrison releasing the Union prisoners, capturing seventy of the Confederates, and dispersing the rest. He then rejoined Fremont's army.

SPRINGFIELD.

Maj. White was now ordered by Gen. Sigel to reconnoiter near Springfield, and if advisable to attack the Confederate force in camp there. The major was seriously ill at the time, but immediately set his command in motion, accompanying them in a carriage.

On the evening of the same day, October 24, he was overtaken by Maj. Zagonyi, with the "body guard," and he, under orders from Fremont, took command of the combined force. The Confederates, mostly cavalry, and numbering something more than 1,000, were encamped about a mile west of Springfield, on the Mount Vernon road, and were under command of Lieut.-Col.

Cloud. The attack of Zagonyi proved a complete surprise. His men dashed down a lane under fire of the enemy, who had hastily formed a line along its north side. At this first onset a large number of the Confederates ran in every direction, but the remainder stood their ground. The Union soldiers swept past the Confederate camp, demolished a rail fence, entered the field where the enemy then were, and formed in line in a ravine about 200 yards away. They again charged with drawn sabers, but were repulsed with considerable loss. Falling back to the ravine they repeated the charge a second and third time with a like result. The Union loss in the engagement was Zagonyi's "body guard," 15 killed, 27 wounded and 10 taken prisoners—52; White's "Prairie Scouts" killed, wounded and prisoners, 33; total 85.

After the engagement the Confederates withdrew to Price's headquarters at Neosho, and Zagonyi also fell back until he met Sigel's advance.

Gen. Fremont was just upon the eve of an attack upon Price, who, it was reported, reinforced by McCulloch, was moving on Springfield with 40,000 men, when he was superseded by Gen. Hunter. The latter, after retreating to St. Louis, was in turn superseded by Gen. Halleck on the 18th of November.

BELMONT.

The only remaining movement of importance was at Belmont on the Mississippi.

The Confederate general, Polk, acting under orders of his government, had, notwithstanding that State's neutrality, entered Kentucky with an army, and had captured the town of Columbus. Batteries planted here commanded the Mississippi. The Confederates gathered in force at Belmont, on the opposite bank. In order to dislodge them, Gen. Fremont sent Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, with a brigade of 3,000 Illinois and Iowa troops, into Missouri by way of Cairo. On the 7th of November, Grant made a vigorous and successful attack on the Confederate camp, but Gen. Polk sent reinforcements across the river, the guns of Columbus were brought to bear on the Union position, and Grant was obliged to retreat. The total loss on the Federal side was 108 killed, 353 wounded and 121 missing; total, 582. The Con-

federate loss was 105 killed, 419 wounded and 117 missing; total, 641.

In addition to the engagements already described, quite a large number of raids, surprises and skirmishes—some of them important enough to be accounted battles—occurred in Missouri during 1861. They will be found mentioned in chronological order in the list of battles on another page.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1862.

The beginning of the year found Missouri comparatively quiet. Gen. Price had concentrated about 12,000 men at Springfield, intending to remain there all winter, but Gen. Halleck massed his forces, comprising the troops of Asboth, Sigel, Davis and Prentiss, at Lebanon, under command of Gen. Curtis. On February 11 this army moved against Springfield, and on the following night Gen. Price retreated to Cassville. Curtis pursuing him, he withdrew still further across the Arkansas line to Cross Hollows, thence to Sugar Creek, where, reinforced by McCulloch, he gave battle, and was defeated February 20. Price again retreated to Cove Creek, and then halted, leaving Missouri with no large organized Confederate force within her borders. Nevertheless, it was evident that the rebel general, sheltered in the defiles of the "Boston Mountains," was only gathering strength for more vigorous operations; therefore Curtis retraced his steps, and fell back to Pea Ridge, among the mountains in the northwestern part of Arkansas. Here he received intelligence that Price and McCulloch had been reinforced by Gen. Van Dorn, and that their combined force under command of the latter officer would soon attack his position.

BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE—AN ELKHORN TAVERN.

This engagement commenced on the morning of the 6th of March, 1862. The Confederate force aggregated about 25,000 men as follows: McCulloch's troops from Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, 13,000; Gen. Pike's command, consisting of Choctaw, Cherokee, Chickasaw and other Indians, and some white troops, 4,000; Price's Missouri troops, 8,000. The Federal force consisted of 10,500 men, including cavalry and infantry, forty-nine pieces of artillery and one mountain howitzer.

After a hard-fought battle, which lasted for two days, the Federals were victorious. The Confederate generals, McCulloch and McIntosh, were both killed. Van Dorn withdrew to the interior of Arkansas, and Curtis marched slowly southward. The Federal loss in the battle of Pea Ridge was 203 killed, 972 wounded, and 176 taken prisoners; total, 1,351; Confederate loss about the same.

VARIOUS WAR MEASURES.

Meanwhile, in Missouri, Provost-Marshal-General Farrar issued an order requiring the publishers of newspapers in the State, with the exception of St. Louis city papers, to furnish a copy of each issue, for inspection at the marshal's office.

Gen. Halleck issued an order requiring the officers of the Mercantile Library Association and of the Chamber of Commerce to subscribe to the oath prescribed by the convention ordinance of October 6, 1861, under peril of arrest and imprisonment. The same order also forbade the display of secession flags in the hands of women or on carriages—the carriages to be confiscated and the women arrested. A similar order was issued to the presidents and directors of all railroads in the State, and to the president, professors, curators and other officers of the State University at Columbia. This order required all clerks, agents and civil employes in the service of the United States to take the oath prescribed by act of Congress, and recommended that all clergymen, teachers, officers of benevolent institutions, and all engaged in business and trade, who were loyal to the Union, should voluntarily take the convention oath, in order that their patriotism might be known.

At different times men were tried and condemned to be shot upon charges of railroad and bridge burning, but these sentences were mitigated to imprisonment, or in some cases the culprits were released upon their taking the oath of allegiance, and giving bond in the sum of \$2,000 each, for future loyalty to the Government.

Edmund J. Ellis, of Columbia, editor and proprietor of *The Boone County Standard*, was found guilty, and sentenced to banishment from the State, during the war, on the several charges of giving information to the enemy, encouraging resistance to the

Federal Government, and inciting persons to rebellion against the same. His printing materials were confiscated and sold.

Early in April, Gen. Halleck went to Corinth, Miss., and left Maj.-Gen. Schofield in command at St. Louis.

OPERATIONS AGAINST GUERRILLAS.—COL. JO. C. PORTER.

Gov. Gamble, desiring to repress the numerous guerrilla organizations in the State, authorized Gen. Schofield to organize the State militia into companies, regiments and brigades, and to call a force into the field sufficient to quell the marauders and secure the people of the State in their persons and property. In the series of skirmishes and fights which occurred between the State militia and the Confederate guerrillas, the most brilliant and important were those connected with the pursuit and final overthrow of Col. Jo. C. Porter.

His force was first engaged July 1, at Cherry Grove, Schuyler County, by Col. Lipscomb, with about 450 of the State militia. After a small fight the Confederates retreated, and were pursued as far as Newark, Knox County. The next important encounter with Porter's forces was at Pearce's Mills, on the Middle Fabius, Scotland County, where, on the 19th of July, a pursuing force, under Maj. John Y. Clopper, of the Merrill Horse, and Maj. John F. Benjamin, of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, was ambuscaded, and sustained a loss of eighty-three men, while the Confederates lost but half a dozen. Porter, however, retreated toward the west and south, and in less than twenty-four hours was at Novelty, Knox County, sixty-four miles distant. Still going southward, they passed through Marion County to Florida, in Monroe, where they attacked and defeated a small detachment of the Third Iowa Cavalry, under Maj. H. C. Caldwell, and then hurried on to the heavily-wooded country near Brown's Spring, ten miles north of Fulton, in Callaway County. Ascertaining their position, Col. Guitar, of the Ninth Missouri State Militia, started in pursuit, July 27, with about 200 men and two pieces of artillery. On the preceding day Lieut.-Col. Shaffer, of Merrill's Horse, left Columbia upon the same errand, with 100 men, and was joined at Sturgeon by Maj. Clopper, with as many more. Maj. Caldwell, with a detachment of the Third Iowa, also started

from Mexico. These two latter columns marched toward Mt. Zion Church, in the northeast part of Boone County, believing that Porter was encamped there. Not finding the object of their search, they pursued their way into Callaway County, and, on the afternoon of the 28th, heard Guitar's cannon four or five miles distant. Shaffer and Caldwell hastened forward, and arrived in time to assist in the hard-fought battle at Moore's Mill, July 28, wherein Porter was defeated with a loss of 32 killed and 125 wounded, while Guitar lost 13 killed and 55 wounded.

BATTLE OF KIRKSVILLE.

Porter now retreated northward, through Monroe into Marion County. Here he received a large number of recruits. On the 1st of August he attacked and captured Newark, Knox County, with its garrison of seventy-five men, under Capt. Wesley Lair, of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, and pushed northward to Short's well, in the southern part of Scotland, where he was joined by a considerable detachment under Col. Cyrus Franklin and Lieut.-Col. Frisby H. McCullough. The rebel forces were closely pursued by Col. John McNeil. Porter and Franklin turned west from Short's well, and reached Kirksville on the morning of August 6, a few hours in advance of their pursuers, and, ordering the citizens to evacuate the town, posted their troops in the courthouse, seminary, stores and private residences, and thus entrenched awaited the coming Unionists. Porter had about 2,800 men, all mounted, but many were without arms, and nearly all without experience.

Col. McNeill, approaching from the eastern side of the town, drew up his forces before it. Not knowing the exact position of the enemy, he ordered ten men, under Lieut. John N. Cowdry, of Merrill's Horse, to ride through the town and discover their places of concealment. They obeyed the order, and the rebels in their eagerness fired upon them from houses, stables and other places affording them protection from the missiles which were shortly to be poured upon the town. McNeill now opened the battle with his cannon, and, under cover of his artillery fire, advanced his dismounted men, and soon the Confederates began to give way.

In three hours the town was in possession of McNeill, and the forces of Porter and Franklin were in full retreat toward the Chariton River. The Confederate loss in this engagement was between 200 and 300 killed, wounded and captured; the Federal loss was 6 killed and 33 wounded.

COMPTON'S FERRY—YELLOW CREEK.

On the following day Col. Guitar, who had been ill at Jefferson City, entered upon preparations for the pursuit of a considerable rebel force in Chariton County, under Col. J. A. Poindexter, and, on the 8th of August, landed from a steamer a considerable force at Glasgow. He overtook Poindexter at 9 o'clock on the night of the 11th, at Compton's Ferry, on Grand River, in Carroll County. Part of Poindexter's men had crossed the river before his arrival, but a large number, with all their baggage, horses, wagons, etc., had yet to cross. Guitar ordered a charge, and at the same time opened upon the fleeing rebels with two pieces of artillery. The result was a great panic and considerable destruction. Many of the Confederates, in their eagerness to escape, threw away their guns, and forced their horses into the river, but the animals, in many instances, became unmanageable, and returned to the same shore whence they started. Some were drowned. A large number of prisoners, and all the baggage, together with horses, mules, guns and wagons, were captured.

Poindexter marched as swiftly as possible to the northward, reaching the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad at Utica on Tuesday morning, the 12th. Near here he was intercepted and driven back by Gen. Lyon. Retreating south he was met by Guitar on the 13th, at Yellow Creek, in Chariton County, and again routed, his band being scattered and broken up. Guitar then returned to Jefferson City and was promoted by Gov. Gamble to be brigadier-general of Enrolled Missouri Militia.

BATTLE AT INDEPENDENCE.

The next important engagement in the State occurred at Independence very early in the morning of August 11. The town was garrisoned by about 450 Federal troops, comprising infantry

and cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. J. T. Buell. The Confederates, commanded by Col. John T. Hughes, of Clinton County, and G. W. Thompson, numbered from 600 to 800. They were fairly inside the town, and had commenced a vigorous attack before their approach was suspected. Col. Buell was at once surrounded at his headquarters, thus preventing all communication between himself and his men; nevertheless his soldiers fought bravely; but so completely were they surprised that the best they could do was to retreat into the fields, where they formed for defense behind a stone wall. While the rebels were charging upon this position Col. Hughes was killed. Col. Buell, finding that his camp was in the hands of the enemy, and that extrication was hopeless, raised the white flag and surrendered the post. Both sides suffered heavy losses.

BATTLES OF LONE JACK AND NEWTONIA.

At Lone Jack, a village in Jackson County, a rebel force (3,000 strong) under Cols. John T. Coffee, Vard. Cockerill, S. D. Jackman and D. C. Hunter, attacked 800 State militia under Maj. Emory Foster, of the Seventeenth Missouri State Militia on August 16. The Federal loss was 43 killed, 154 wounded and 75 missing; the Confederate casualties were about the same. The Federals were defeated and lost two pieces of artillery. The rebels hearing their adversaries were to be reinforced retreated southward.

On September 13, 1862, an engagement took place at Newtonia, Newton County, between about 5,000 Kansas, Wisconsin, Missouri and Indian troops, under Gen. Salomon, and a Confederate force of 8,000 or 10,000 under Col. D. H. Cooper. Numbers were killed and wounded on both sides, and the Federals were compelled to retreat as far as Sarcoxie, fifteen miles distant.

EXECUTION OF REBEL PRISONERS.

At Macon, Mo., on the 25th of September, ten rebel prisoners were executed on the charge of repeated violations of their paroles, and on October 18 a similar number was shot at Palmyra, in retaliation for the abduction and murder of Andrew Allsman, a Unionist of Marion County. After the battle of Kirksville,

sixteen were executed for violating their paroles, and Col. F. H. McCullough was shot for recruiting within the lines.

BATTLE OF CANE HILL, ARKANSAS.

The last great battle of the year in which Missourians had a part was fought at Cane Hill, near Fayetteville, Ark., on Sunday, December 6, 1862. The Confederate forces under Gen. Hindman, of Arkansas, and Marmaduke, of Missouri, were defeated by the Unionists under Gen. Blunt of Kansas. The following is the official report of the engagement, sent by Gen. Blunt to Maj.-Gen. Curtis, commandant of the department of Missouri:

PRAIRIE GROVE, December 10, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. S. R. Curtis:

The enemy did not stop in their flight until they had crossed the Boston Mountains, and are probably ere this across the Arkansas River. The enemy's killed and wounded is between 1,500 and 2,000—a large proportion of them killed. One hundred of their wounded have died since the battle, and a large proportion of the others are wounded mortally, showing the terrible effects of my artillery. My casualties will be about 200 wounded. Most of the wounded will recover. The enemy have left their wounded on my hands, and most of their dead, uncared for. They are being buried by my command. Hindman admitted his force to be 28,000. Maj. Hubbard, who was a prisoner with them all day of the fight, counted twenty regiments of infantry and twenty pieces of artillery. They had no train with them, and muffled the wheels of their artillery in making their retreat. Four caissons filled with ammunition were taken from the enemy. The Twentieth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, in addition to those mentioned yesterday, suffered severely in charging one of the enemy's batteries, which they took, but were unable to hold.

JAMES G. BLUNT,
Brigadier-General.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1863.—BATTLES OF SPRINGFIELD, HARTSVILLE AND CAPE GIRARDEAU.

In the early part of this year, the Confederates, led by Gens. Marmaduke and Price, resumed activity in Arkansas and Southern Missouri. On the 8th of January, with a force of 2,500 or 3,000 men and three pieces of artillery, Gen. J. S. Marmaduke attacked Springfield, which was occupied by Federal troops under Gen. E. B. Brown, commander of the Southwestern Department of Missouri. The fighting continued from 1 o'clock P. M. until after dark. Gen. Brown, having been severely wounded, the command devolved upon Col. B. Crabb. The Confederates retreated the following morning, going to Marshfield and Harts-

ville. Their loss was 42 killed and 60 wounded who were left on the field. The Federal loss was 18 killed and 110 wounded.

Three days afterward, at the town of Hartsville, Gen. Marmaduke, having united near Marshfield with a force under Col. Jo. C. Porter, and moving thence southward, attacked a Federal force under Col. Samuel Merrill of the Twenty-first Iowa, and after a bloody little engagement drove them from the field.

On April 26, Gen. Marmaduke attacked the post at Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi, but the garrison, under Gen. John McNeill, succeeded in driving the Confederates away.

During the last week in August, Col. Woodson of the Third Calvary Missouri State Militia, surprised and captured Gen. Jeff. Thompson, known as the "Swamp Fox," together with his staff officers, at Pocahontas, Ark. The prisoners were sent to St. Louis, and committed to Gratiot prison.

ORDER NO. 11.

On the 25th of August, Gen. Thomas Ewing, of the Eleventh Kansas Infantry Volunteers, afterward a Democratic member of Congress from Ohio, issued the following order, which, as it was productive of much suffering at the time in the counties indicated, and has been commemorated by George C. Bingham in the celebrated painting entitled: "Order No. 11," we copy in full:

General Orders No. 11:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER,
KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 25, 1863. }

First. All persons living in Cass, Jackson and Bates Counties, Missouri, and in that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one mile of the limits of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw Township, Jackson County, north of Brush Creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present residences within fifteen days from the date thereof.

Those who, within that time, establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present places of residence will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificate will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern border of the State. All others shall remove out of this district.

Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in the counties named, will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

Second. All grain and hay in the field, or under shelter, in the district from which the inhabitants are required to remove, within reach of military stations,

after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officers there, and report of the amount so turned over made to district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such district after the 9th of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

Third. The provisions of General Orders No. 10, from these headquarters, will be at once vigorously executed by officers commanding in the parts of the district, and at the stations not subject to paragraph first of this order, and especially in the towns of Independence, Westport and Kansas City.

Fourth. Paragraph three, General Orders No. 10, is revoked as to all who have borne arms against the Government in this district since August 20, 1863.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Ewing.

H. HANNAHS, *Adj't.*

Gen. Schofield, at that time commandant of the Department of Missouri, has since the war approved and defended this order, on the ground that a savage guerrilla warfare had raged on the border for two years, nearly depopulating the farming districts on the Missouri side, and that all the inhabitants who remained were obliged, whether rebel sympathizers or not, to furnish shelter and supplies for bands of marauding outlaws. He said that it was imperative that this border war should be suppressed, and that the fiendish massacre of 140 persons at Lawrence, Kas., on August 13, by the guerrilla Quantrell and his band, rendered immediate and decisive action necessary in order to prevent a succession of such horrors.

To increase the military force in the district was impracticable, and the only alternative was to remove the means by which these guerrillas were sustained. He stated, further, that no serious inconvenience was inflicted upon any one by the execution of the order, but that the necessities of the poor people were provided for, and none were permitted to suffer.

In reply to this statement of Gen. Schofield, which appeared in the St. Louis daily *Republican* of February 21, 1877, Hon. George C. Bingham, an old citizen of Jackson County, and a strong Union man during the war, prepared a counter statement which was published in the same paper on the 26th of the month. He denounced the order as an act of purely arbitrary power, directed against a disarmed and defenseless population. He declared that it put an end to the predatory raids of Kansas "red-legs and jay-hawkers," by simply giving them all that they desired at once, that it gave up the country to Confederate bushwhackers, who, until the close of the war, stopped stages, robbed

mails and prevented any one wearing a Federal uniform from entering the district. Mr. Bingham says he was in Kansas City when the order was enforced, and that he knew personally of the sufferings of the unfortunate victims. Men were shot down while obeying the order, and their effects seized by their murderers; dense columns of smoke rising in every direction marked the conflagration of dwellings; large trains of wagons extending over the prairies for miles, moved toward Kansas, freighted with every description of household furniture and clothing belonging to the exiles; women and little children barefooted and bareheaded, exposed to burning heat and choking dust, tramped wearily along, to whom neither aid nor protection was afforded by the authorities who had driven them from their homes, and who were indebted to the charity of steamboat conductors who took them to places of safety.

Mr. Bingham admitted that guerrilla warfare had been waged for two years in the counties embraced by the order, but denied that this region was by any means depopulated, or that the remaining farmers were supporting these outlaws. He said that the larger portion of the marauders were Kansas "jay hawkers and red-legs," with no authority of law either military or civil, yet countenanced and protected by Gen. Ewing and his predecessors from the State of Kansas; that the others, constituting the more desperate class, were chiefly Missouri bushwhackers, acting under Confederate authority; that the inhabitants of the counties had been disarmed, as Gen. Schofield admitted, and were unable to resist the demands made upon them, but that the bushwhackers were insignificant in numbers compared with the Federal troops who were stationed there, and that twenty if not fifty times as much produce was furnished to the latter as to the former.

To this reply of Mr. Bingham, neither Gen. Schofield nor Gen. Ewing made any response.

Order No. 11 belongs to that extensive list of war measures which, wise or unwise, necessary or unnecessary, was viewed in a very different light by those who were, on one hand, personally aggrieved and injured, and by those who, on the other hand, were looking from afar at the great end in view, namely, the overthrow

of the Rebellion. In the border States, where Unionists and Disunionists lived side by side, numerous complexities arose, heightened by personal animosities and old family feuds; and in many cases loss of life, and especially loss of property, fell upon partisans indiscriminately, verifying the old, sad maxim that where transgression enters, the innocent must often suffer with the guilty.

SHELBY'S RAID.

In September, Gen. Blunt drove the Confederate forces under Gen. Cabell and the Creek chief, Stand Watie, into the Choctaw reservation, and took possession of Fort Smith. As the autumn advanced and Cabell's supplies began to run low, a part of his command under Col. Jo. O. Shelby undertook a raid into Missouri. They crossed the Arkansas River, a little east of Fort Smith, and pushed rapidly northward as far as Crooked Prairie, in the southwestern part of this State, when they were joined by Col. Coffee. At Boonville, where Shelby expected to meet a large number of recruits, but was disappointed, his men secured from stores and dwelling houses \$100,000 worth of property, after which they moved westward. On October 12 and 13, however, Gen. Brown encountered these forces at Marshall and defeated them, with a loss of fifty men killed, wounded and prisoners. Shelby hastily returned to Arkansas.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

Several sanguinary engagements were fought in Missouri during this, the closing year of the war. The Union troops, chiefly Missouri State Militia and Enrolled Missouri Militia, were engaged in the effort, at many times unsuccessful, to defend the lives and property of the people from the roving bands of bushwhackers and guerrillas that infested all parts of the State, but particularly the western and river counties.

Late in January Gen. Rosecrans arrived at St. Louis, succeeding Gen. Schofield as commander of the Department of Missouri. No event of importance occurred until the following autumn, when Gen. Price made his last grand raid into the State with the intention of capturing St. Louis, and other important points.

Having been informed early in September of Prices' medi-

tated invasion, Rosecrans forwarded the information to headquarters, and Gen. A. J. Smith, then ascending the Mississippi with about 6,000 troops, was ordered to proceed to St. Louis. Gen. Rosecrans had previous to this only about 6,500 mounted men in his whole department, and these were scattered at various points—at Springfield, Pilot Knob, Jefferson City, Rolla and St. Louis, guarding military depots and railway bridges against the hordes of guerrillas who swarmed through the country. These troops were concentrated as quickly as possible when Price's intended route was ascertained, but he had already entered South-eastern Missouri, and reached Pilot Knob before he was met by any considerable opposition. At that place a single brigade was stationed, under command of Gen. Thomas Ewing. This force was intrenched in a little fort with some rude earthworks, but it made a gallant resistance, and repulsed two assaults of the Confederates, inflicting upon them a loss of 1,000 men. Gen. Price's men now took positions which commanded the entire fort, and Gen. Ewing, seeing that further resistance was hopeless, spiked his guns, blew up his magazine, and retreated, by night, toward Rolla where Gen. McNeil was stationed. After accomplishing a march of sixty miles in thirty-nine hours, the exhausted troops were overtaken at Harrison, by a large force under Shelby. Although short of ammunition, Gen. Ewing held his ground for thirty hours, when he was reinforced by troops sent from Rolla, after which he drove Shelby away, and continued his retreat in safety.

At St. Louis, Gen. Smith's infantry, 4,000 or 5,000 strong, was joined by eight regiments of the Enrolled Militia of the State and six regiments of Illinois Militia. At Jefferson City Gen. E. B. Brown had been reinforced by Gen. C. B. Fisk with all available troops north of the Missouri River, and the citizens of that region promptly aiding the military, the capital was soon well fortified.

Gen. Price advanced by way of Potosi to the Meramec River; crossed it, and took position at Richwoods, within forty miles of St. Louis. Evidently fearing to attack that city, he burned the bridge at Moselle, and then pushed rapidly toward the capital of the State, followed by Gen. Smith and his entire command.

Gen. Price, after having burned bridges behind him, and done all in his power to hinder his pursuers, arrived before Jefferson City on the 7th of October. Gen. McNeill and J. B. Sanborn, with a force of mounted men, chiefly Missouri State Militia, had just reached there by a forced march from Rolla. Squads of cavalry had been sent out to guard the fords and ferries on the Osage River, and, if not able to prevent the Confederates from crossing, to give timely warning of their approach. The railroad bridge across the river nine miles east of the city had been burned.

Several small engagements and skirmishes took place, and the Confederates partly surrounded the city with a semi-circular line nearly four miles in length, the wings resting on the Missouri River. Finding the place well prepared for an attack, Price sent his trains westward and followed with his army. A large force now started in pursuit of the Confederates, led by Federal cavalry under immediate command of Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, who arrived at Jefferson City on the day of Price's departure.

The latter general, growing bold as he marched westward, sent Gens. Jo. Shelby and John B. Clark, Jr., to attack Glasgow on the Missouri River, in Howard County. The town was garrisoned by a part of the Forty-third Missouri, and small detachments of the Ninth Missouri State Militia and the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, under command of Col. Chester Harding. After a spirited resistance Col. Harding was obliged to surrender. His assailants then marched back and joined their main army, which was still hastening westward. Gen. Price left Lexington just as Pleasanton's advance reached that place October 20. At Little Blue Creek he met Blunt's Kansas troops, under command of Gen. Curtis, who, after a sharp fight which lasted for several hours, fell back to the Big Blue Creek and there awaited another attack. Meanwhile, Pleasanton reached the Little Blue, and found the bridge destroyed and the Confederate rear-guard prepared for battle. They were soon driven away, and Pleasanton continued his course to Westport, then occupied by the enemy. He captured the place by a brilliant charge in which he routed the Confederates, and took two of their guns.

Gen. Price had expected to receive at least 20,000 recruits during the progress of his raid, and perhaps to permanently occupy the State; instead, only about 6,000 Missourians came to his assistance, and he fled into Arkansas as rapidly as possible, having accomplished nothing of importance.

THE AFFAIR NEAR ROCHEPORT.

September 23, 1864, a train of Government wagons started from Sturgeon, Boone County, for Rocheport, in charge of seventy men of the Third Missouri State Militia, under Capt. McFadin. The train stopped near sunset at a pond about seven miles northeast of Rocheport, in order that the horses might be watered. Here it was suddenly attacked by 150 guerrillas under George Todd, who put the escort to flight, robbed the wagons of everything that they could conveniently carry away, and burned what remained. Eleven Federal soldiers were killed, and three negroes.

THE CENTRALIA MASSACRE.

Among the revolting and horrible crimes of the war, the Centralia massacre stands prominent for its dastardly and cold-blooded atrocity. Monday night, September 26, Anderson's guerrillas, in numbers estimated from 200 to 400, encamped about three miles southeast of Centralia, which is situated on the North Missouri Railroad, in Boone County. About 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, 75 or 100 of this band went into the town, and commenced plundering the stores and depot, breaking open boxes and trunks, and appropriating whatever suited them. At 11 o'clock the stage-coach arrived from Columbia with eight or nine passengers. These gentleman being unarmed were quickly relieved of their money and valuables, but were allowed to go to the hotel. At 11.30 the passenger train from St. Louis came in sight. Immediately the guerrillas formed into line, and as the train neared the depot, commenced throwing obstructions on the track and firing at the engineer. The cars having been stopped, the robbers rushed upon the passengers, men, women and children, taking money, watches and jewelry, together with the contents of trunks, and valuables from the express car. Twenty-three Federal soldiers who were on board the train were marched into town,

placed in lines, and shot down. The guerrillas burned the railroad depot and six cars standing near. After murdering the soldiers and robbing the passengers and the citizens of the town generally, they set fire to the rifled train, and started it on the road toward Sturgeon. It ran about three miles, and then stopping was entirely consumed. Meanwhile the frightened passengers, glad to escape with their lives, went on their way as best they could, in wagons, on horseback, and on foot.

About 3 o'clock of the same afternoon, Maj. A. V. E. Johnson, of Col. Kutzner's regiment of Missouri Volunteers (the Thirty-ninth), arrived at Centralia with 155 mounted infantry. An engagement took place in an open field southeast of the town. Maj. Johnson's men, being armed with long guns, were ordered to dismount. Their horses became unmanageable, and many of them ran away, leaving the soldiers on foot in the middle of the prairie. They had fired but one volley when the guerrillas dashed among them, splendidly mounted, and carrying three or four revolvers apiece. Part of Johnson's men who were still on horseback attempted to escape, but were overtaken and shot down. Maj. Johnson himself was killed, together with 122 men of his small command. Four or five of the remaining few were wounded. The guerrillas had but three killed and seven wounded.

After the murderers had left town the citizens of Centralia gathered the dead bodies together, and placed them near the railroad. Many of them were taken to Mexico for burial that very evening, and seventy-nine were interred in a trench in the eastern part of town. Afterward this trench was enclosed by a fence, and at the head of it was placed a limestone monument, fifteen feet high, with the following inscription:

"The remains of Companies A, G and H, Thirty-ninth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, who were killed in action at Centralia, Mo., on the 27th day of September, 1864, are interred here." Since the close of the war the remains have been disinterred and re-buried in one common grave in the National Cemetery at Jefferson City.

DEATH OF BILL ANDERSON.

After the horrible massacre at Centralia, the subsequent burning of Danville and the depots at New Florence, High Hill

and Renick, Bill Anderson and the most of his men went into Ray County. On the 26th of October, Lieut.-Col. S. P. Cox, of the Thirty-third Enrolled Missouri Militia, learning Anderson's whereabouts, made a forced march to meet him. On the following day, just one month after the Centralia massacre, Col. Cox came in contact with the guerrilla pickets, and drove them before him into the woods. He then dismounted his men, threw an infantry force into the forest, and sent forward a cavalry advance which soon engaged Anderson's main body and fell back. The guerrillas now charged, and Anderson was killed, while his men were forced to retreat at full speed, hotly pursued by the Union cavalry. Upon the body of Anderson was found \$300 in gold, \$150 in treasury notes, six revolvers, and several orders from Gen. Price.

Early in December, 1864, Gen. Rosecrans was relieved of the command of the Department of Missouri, and Gen. Granville M. Dodge, of Iowa, succeeded him.

LIST OF BATTLES IN MISSOURI.

Necessarily there has been omitted from this brief review even a mention of many of the minor battles of the Civil War, which were fought upon the soil of Missouri. For convenient reference a complete list of these engagements, together with the dates at which they were fought, is herewith appended:

1861—Potosi, May 14; Boonville, June 17; Carthage, July 5; Monroe Station, July 10; Overton's Run, near Fulton, July 17; Dug Springs, August 2; Athens, August 5; Wilson's Creek, August 10; Morton, August 20; Bennett's Mills, September; Drywood Creek, September 7; Norfolk, September 10; Lexington, September 12, 20; Blue Mills Landing, September 17; Glasgow Mistake, September 20; Osceola, September 25; Shanghai, October 13; Lebanon, October 13; Big River Bridge, October 15; Linn Creek, October 16; Fredericktown, October 21; Springfield, October 25; Belmont, November 7; Piketon, November 8; Little Blue, November 10; Clark's Station, November 11; Mount Zion Church, December 28.

1862—Silver Creek, January 15; New Madrid, February 28; Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6; Neosho, April 22; Cherry Grove,

July 1; Pierce's Mill, July 18; Rose Hill, July 10; Florida, July 22; Moore's Mill, July 28; Chariton River, July 30; New-urk, August 1; Kirksville, August 6; Compton's Ferry, August 8; Independence, August 11; Yellow Creek, August 13; Lone Jack, August 16; Newtonia, September 13.

1863—Springfield, January 8; Cape Girardeau, April 29; Marshall, October 13.

1864—Pilot Knob, September 27; Moreau River, October 7; Prince's Ford, October 5; Glasgow, October 8; Little Blue Creek, October 20; Big Blue, October 22; Westport, October 23; Newtonia, October 28; Albany, October 27; near Rocheport, September 23; Centralia, September 27.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The delegates chosen to this body assembled in Mercantile Library Hall, St. Louis, Friday, January 6, 1865. The objects of the convention were: First, "to consider such amendments to the constitution of the State as might be deemed necessary for the emancipation of slaves;" and second, "such amendments to the constitution of the State as might be deemed necessary to preserve in purity the elective franchise to loyal citizens, and such other amendments as might be deemed essential to the promotion of the public good."

On January 11, the following ordinance was passed by the Convention:

AN ORDINANCE ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.

Be it ordained by the People of the State of Missouri, in Convention Assembled, That hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free.

Emancipation in Missouri was thus established by law, although it had practically existed for some time previous.

THE DRAKE CONSTITUTION.

It soon became apparent that mere amendments to the constitution would not satisfy the leading members of the convention, prominent among whom was Mr. Drake, of St. Louis, who had been chosen vice-president. A complete remodeling of the or-

ganic laws of the State seemed to many not to fall within the authority of the convention, moreover they believed that the time had not come for that dispassionate and statesmanlike legislation which so important a measure demanded. However, the convention proceeded with its sweeping work of reform, until it had made new provisions in every article of the fundamental law. Section 3 of Article XI, on the "Right of Suffrage," which was the object of the most angry and exciting debate in the convention, and a prolific source of strife and division afterward, is here transcribed.

SEC. 3. At any election held by the people under this constitution, or in pursuance of any law of this State, or under any ordinance or by-law of any municipal corporation, no person shall be deemed a qualified voter who has ever been in armed hostility to the United States, or to the lawful authorities thereof, or to the Government of this State; or has ever given aid, comfort, countenance or support to persons engaged in any such hostility; or has ever in any manner adhered to the enemies, foreign or domestic, of the United States, either by contributing to them, or by unlawfully sending within their lines, money, goods, letters, or information; or has ever disloyally held communication with such enemies; or has ever advised or aided any person to enter the service of such enemies; or has ever, by act or word manifested his adherence to the cause of such enemies, or his desire for their triumph over the armies of the United States; or his sympathy with those engaged in exciting or carrying on rebellion against the United States; or has ever, except under overpowering compulsion, submitted to the authority, or been in the service of these so-called "Confederate States of America;" or has ever left this State, and gone within the lines of the armies of the so-called "Confederate States of America," with the purpose of adhering to said States or armies; or has ever been a member of, or connected with any order, society or organization inimical to the Government of the United States, or to the Government of this State; or has ever been engaged in guerrilla warfare against loyal inhabitants of the United States, or in that description of marauding commonly known as "bushwhacking;" or has ever knowingly and willingly harbored, aided or countenanced any person so engaged; or has ever come into or left this State for the purpose of avoiding enrollment for or draft into the military service of the United States; or has ever, with a view to avoid enrollment in the militia of this State, or to escape the performance of duty therein, or for any other purpose, enrolled himself, or authorized himself to be enrolled, by or before any officer, as disloyal or as a Southern sympathizer, or in any other terms indicating his disaffection to the Government of the United States in its contest with rebellion, or his sympathy with those engaged in such rebellion; or having ever voted at any election by the people in this State, or in any other of the United States, or in any of their Territories, or under the United States, shall thereafter have sought or received, under claim of alienage, the protection of any foreign government, through any consul or other officer thereof, in order to secure exemption from military duty, in the militia of this State, or in the army of the United States; nor shall any such person be capable of holding, in this State, any office of honor, trust or

profit under its authority; or of being an officer, councilman, director, trustee, or other manager of any corporation, public or private, now existing, or hereafter established by its authority; or of acting as a professor or teacher in any educational institution, or in any common or other school; or of holding any real estate or other property in trust for the use of any church, religious society, or congregation. But the foregoing provisions in relation to acts done against the United States shall not apply to any person not a citizen thereof, who shall have committed such acts while in the service of some foreign country at war with the United States, and who has, since such acts, been naturalized, or may hereafter be naturalized, under the laws of the United States; and the oath of loyalty hereinafter prescribed, when taken by any such persons, shall be considered as taken in such sense.

Section 4 provided for a registration of the names of qualified voters, and section 5 required that the oath indicated in the third section should be taken by every voter at the time of his registration. Taking the oath should not, however, be deemed conclusive evidence of the right of a person to vote, supposing such right could be otherwise disproved. This section also provided that evidence for or against the right of any person to vote should be heard and passed upon by the registering officers and not by the judges of election.

These officers should keep a list of the names of rejected voters, and the same were to be certified to the judges of elections who were to receive the ballot of any such rejected voter, marking the same as a rejected vote; but even with these precautions the vote was not to be received unless the party casting it should, at the time, take the oath of loyalty.

Under the ninth section no person was permitted to practice law, "or be competent as a bishop, priest, deacon, minister, elder or other clergyman of any religious persuasion, sect or denomination, to teach or preach, unless such person shall have first taken, subscribed and filed said oath."

While the article upon the "executive department" was pending, an effort was made to introduce an amendment by which any citizen of the State, white or colored, male or female, would be eligible to the office of governor, but the amendment was rejected by a tie vote, as also a similar proposition in reference to the "Legislative Department."

It is but just to say, in this connection, that the new constitution, objectionable and stringent as it was in many particulars, was

admirable in respect to its provisions for public instruction, and was conceded to be so by its bitterest enemies.

The constitution was adopted April 8, and two days afterward the convention adjourned *sine die*.

An election had been appointed for the 6th of June, 1865, to submit the new constitution to the people for their indorsement or rejection, but it had also been provided that no person should vote at that election, except those who would be qualified as voters under the second article thereof. The canvass which followed was naturally one of the greatest bitterness.

Although the war was nominally over, and all the strongholds of the Rebellion were in the hands of the United States authorities, yet there were fragmentary guerrilla bands still roaming through various sections of the country, and the war spirit continued in undiminished force. Multitudes of taxpayers in the State, not a few of whom were honored and influential citizens, and had been noncombatants during the war, were disfranchised by the third section, and denied the privilege of voting upon the adoption or rejection of the code of laws which was to govern them and their children. On the other hand it was maintained with vigor that citizens who had attempted to destroy their Government, who had committed treason either by open deeds of rebellion, or by encouragement, sympathy and aid given to those in rebellion, had forfeited all right to assist in conducting the affairs of State. The election resulted in a majority of 1,862 for the constitution, which accordingly went into effect July 4, 1865.

The next General Assembly which convened at Jefferson City, on November 1, proceeded to enact a registry law, which, on account of its stringency, occasioned much violence and disorder in its enforcement. The "Ousting Ordinance," for vacating certain civil offices, was also attended with unpleasant results. That portion of the ninth section in regard to ministers, lawyers and teachers excited so much trouble in the State that B. Gratz Brown, Carl Schurz and other leading Republicans set on foot December, 1866, a movement which had for its object universal amnesty and enfranchisement. The movement soon became popular throughout the State, and, in his message to the Twenty-

Fourth General Assembly, January, 1867, Gov. Fletcher recommended an amendment to the constitution, striking out the ninth section of the second article. At this session of the Legislature a constitutional amendment was submitted to the people proposing to strike the word "white" from the eighteenth section of the second article, and thus inaugurate negro suffrage in Missouri. While this amendment was under consideration in the House, Mr. Orrick of St. Charles proposed to strike out not only the word "white" but also the word "male." This effort in behalf of female suffrage was rejected; and at the election of the people in November, 1868, negro suffrage was also defeated by a majority of 18,817 votes.

The adjourned session of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, which met on January 5, 1870, accomplished important work in several directions.

Gov. Joseph W. McClurg recommended in his message the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the constitution of the United States, passed by Congress on February 27, 1869, and transmitted to the General Assembly at the same time a copy of the amendment as follows:

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Immediately upon the reading of the amendment, a joint resolution ratifying it was introduced into the Senate, and was speedily adopted by both Houses of the Legislature.

DIVISIONS IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The differences of opinion regarding universal amnesty and enfranchisement were rapidly assuming the proportions of discord and disintegration; and the Republican party in the State became divided in sentiment as well as in name, being known respectively as Radicals and Liberals; the former maintaining a severe, and the latter a more magnanimous policy toward those who had complicity with the Rebellion. The Democrats, owing to the stringent registry laws, were in a hopeless minority, and

so attached themselves to the Liberal Republicans, believing that by this course they might best aid their disfranchised brethren, and eventually gain control of State politics. The State Nominating Convention, which met at Jefferson City on August 31, 1870, witnessed the final division of the Republicans. The platforms of the two branches of the party, differed chiefly in regard to enfranchisement, and the articles embodying their respective sentiments were as follows:

MAJORITY OR LIBERAL PLATFORM.

Fourth. That the time has come when the requirements of public safety, upon which alone the disfranchisement of a large number of citizens could be justified, has clearly ceased to exist, and this convention, therefore, true to the solemn pledges recorded in our National and State platforms, declares itself unequivocally in favor of the adoption of the constitutional amendments commonly called the suffrage and office-holding amendments, believing that under existing circumstances the removal of political disabilities, as well as the extension of equal political rights and privileges to all classes of citizens, without distinctions, is demanded by every consideration of good faith, patriotism and sound policy, and essential to the integrity of Republican institutions, to the welfare of the State, and to the honor and preservation of the Republican party.

MINORITY OR RADICAL PLATFORM.

Third. That we are in favor of re-enfranchising those justly disfranchised for participation in the late Rebellion, as soon as it can be done with safety to the State, and that we concur in the propriety of the Legislature having submitted to the whole people of the State the question whether such time has now arrived; upon which question we recognize the right of any member of the party to vote his honest convictions.

The two reports being before the convention, the report of the minority was adopted, whereupon about 250 delegates, friends of the majority report, led by Mr. Schurz, withdrew, organized a separate convention, and nominated a full State ticket, with B. Gratz Brown as a candidate for Governor. The other convention also nominated a full ticket, headed by Joseph W. McClurg for Governor, at that time incumbent of the office.

The election of November, 1870, resulted in the choice of the B. Gratz Brown ticket by a majority of over 40,000 Liberal and Democratic votes. This election marks the period at which the Republicans, who had been for eight years in the ascendancy, surrendered the power which they have since been unable to regain.

THE MURDERS AT GUN CITY.

During the administration of Gov. Brown, a bloody infraction of the public peace occurred at Gun City, a small station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, in Cass County.

Judge J. C. Stevenson was one of the judges of the late county court of Cass County, that had made a fraudulent issue of bonds in the name of the county, thereby imposing heavy burdens upon the taxpayers. James C. Cline was county attorney, and was implicated in the swindle, and Thomas E. Detro was one of Cline's bondsmen. Both Stevenson and Cline had been indicted, and were under heavy bonds to answer for the offense with which they were charged. All of these men, together with Gen. Jo. Shelby, were on the eastern bound train which reached Gun City on Wednesday, April 24, 1872. At this place logs, rails and rocks were found piled upon the track, and seventy or eighty masked and armed men compelled the engineer and fireman to leave the locomotive, and then commenced a terrible fusilade into and around the captured train. Loud cries were made for Cline, who stepped out on the platform, and was instantly riddled with bullets. The murderers then rushed through the train calling for the "bond robbers." They shot Judge Stevenson down in the car, and afterward dragged him out on the grass. Mr. Detro they found in the mail car, and, after severely wounding him, threw him on the roadside, where he was allowed to bleed to death. The gang then called for Gen. Jo. Shelby, but his intrepidity saved him, as he coolly kept his seat, replying, "Here I am; if you want me come and get me."

Gov. Brown at once took measures to bring the murderers to justice, but they were never discovered. No further disturbance occurred, however.

AMENDMENTS TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

At an adjourned session of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, which convened December 6, 1871, two constitutional amendments had been submitted to the votes of the people.

These were ratified at the November election in 1872. The first increased the number of supreme court judges from three

to five, fixing their term of office at ten years, and providing that two additional judges should be elected at the general election in 1872, and one judge at each general election, every two years thereafter.

The second provided that no part of the public school fund should ever be invested in the stock or bonds or other obligations of any other State, or of any county, city, town or corporation; that the stock of the bank of the State of Missouri, held for school purposes, and all other stocks belonging to any school or university fund, should be sold in such manner and at such time as the General Assembly should prescribe; and the proceeds thereof, and the proceeds of the sales of any lands or other property which belonged or might hereafter belong to said school fund, should be invested in the bonds of the State of Missouri, or of the United States, and that all county school funds should be loaned upon good and sufficient and unincumbered real estate security, with personal security in addition thereto.

REVISION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

During an adjourned session of the Legislature, which met on January 7, 1874, a law had been passed authorizing a vote of the people to be taken at the general election in November, 1874, for and against calling a convention to revise and amend the constitution of the State. This convention was agreed to by a majority of only 283. An election for delegates took place on January 26, 1875. On May 5 of the same year the convention assembled at the Capitol. It consisted of sixty-eight members, sixty of whom were Democrats, six Republicans, and two Liberals. A thorough revision of the entire organic law was made, both in committee and in convention. Every department of the State Government passed under review, and many important changes were made, which can not be discussed here, but they are familiar to every well-informed citizen of the State.

The bill of rights occasioned much discussion. County representation, which has been a feature of every State constitution, including the first, was still maintained in spite of opposition. Carefully prepared and stringent limitations on the powers of the General Assembly were engrafted on the new instrument.

Sessions of the Legislature were made biennial, and the gubernatorial term changed from two to four years. The formation of new counties was made extremely difficult or impossible. The power of the Legislature, and of counties, cities, towns and all other municipalities, to levy taxes and contract debts, was hedged about with limitations and safeguards. Extra mileage and perquisites to officials were laid under embargo. Our system of free public schools, embracing a liberal policy for the maintenance of the State University, received recognition in the article on education. The final vote on the adoption of the constitution as a whole stood—ayes, sixty; noes, none; absent, eight. October 30, 1875, the people ratified the constitution by a majority of 76,688, and on the 30th of November, 1875, it became the supreme law.

GOV. CRITTENDEN'S ADMINISTRATION.

In 1880, Thomas T. Crittenden, of Johnson County, received the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri, and was elected in November of that year. Gov. Crittenden's competitors for the nomination were Gen. John S. Marmaduke, of St. Louis, and John A. Hockaday, of Callaway County. In his inaugural address, he recommended refunding at a lower rate of interest all that part of the State debt which could be thus refunded; some measures for the relief of the docket of the supreme court of the State, and a compromise of the indebtedness of several counties. He also condemned in the strongest terms the doctrine of repudiation.

Gov. Crittenden is by birth a Kentuckian—a direct descendant of the old Crittenden stock so long and deservedly prominent and popular in the State of Kentucky. Though himself a slaveholder, at the outbreak of our Civil War he espoused the cause of the Union, and no braver officer than he ever faced an army. At the close of the war he was found in the front rank of the conservative portion of the people, who contended that peace should prevail, and the bitter animosities of the past be forgotten.

He was sent to Congress, where, in more than one instance he proved his integrity. Throughout his entire career, no stain of venality adhered to his fair name, and no act of violence characterized his discharge of any duty.

Under his guiding hand, the credit of the State advanced to a par with that of the Federal Government; the debt of the State gradually diminished, and all of her educational interests fostered and nourished.

When Gov. Crittenden took charge of the helm of State, a portion of the border was infested with a lawless band of thieves and murderers, known as the "James Gang," who murdered without pity, and robbed without regard to person. He resolved to disband them. Soon some of the most desperate of the gang were in the hands of the officers, and, in one instance, when resistance and rescue were threatened, Gov. Crittenden attended the trial in person, with a few chosen friends, determined to defend the supremacy of the law with his life if necessary.

One by one, the members of this gang were hunted down and sent to the penitentiary, and finally Jesse James was shot at St. Joseph by the "Ford Boys," former comrades, who had been employed to capture him.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

By continued legislation, commencing with the act approved February 22, 1851, and ending with that of March 26, 1881, the State of Missouri granted liberal aid in the construction of railroads within her boundaries. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was among the enterprises thus assisted, and, for its construction, bonds of the State amounting to \$3,000,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, were issued. One-half of these bonds were issued under the act of 1851, and the remainder under the act of 1855. The former were to run twenty years, and the latter thirty years. Some of these bonds have since been funded and renewed. Coupons for the interest of the entire \$3,000,000 were executed and made payable in New York. The acts under which the bonds were issued contain various provisions designed to secure the State against loss and to make it certain that the railroad company would be bound to pay the principal and interest at maturity. It was especially made the duty of the railroad company to save the State from any and all loss on account of said bonds and coupons. The State treasurer was not to advance any money to meet either principal or

interest. The State contracted with the railroad company for complete indemnity. Neither was she required to relinquish her statutory mortgage lien, except upon the payment into her treasury of a sum of money equal to the entire indebtedness incurred by the railroad company on account of the issue and loan of her bonds.

In June, 1881, the railroad company, through its attorney, George W. Easley, Esq., paid into the State treasury \$3,000,000, and asked for a receipt in full of all dues to the State. The treasurer, Mr. Philip E. Chappell, refused to give such a receipt, but instead gave a receipt for the sum "on account." Although the debt was not due, the officers of the railroad wished to pay it at this time in order to save the interest. They first asked for the bonds of the road, but these the State refused to give up. They then demanded that the \$3,000,000 be paid back, and this demand was also refused. The railroad company then brought suit in the United States Court for an equitable settlement of the matter in dispute. The \$3,000,000 had been deposited in a bank by the State authorities, and was drawing interest at the rate of only one-fourth of one per cent. The railroad company asked that this money should be invested so as to yield a larger amount of interest, which interest should be allowed to its credit, in case anything should be found due from it to the State. Justice Miller, of the United States supreme court, who heard the case upon preliminary injunction in the spring of 1882, decided that the unpaid and unmatured coupons constituted a liability of the State, and a debt owing, though not due, and that until these were provided for, the State was not bound to assign her lien upon the road.

Another question which was raised but not decided was whether any, or if so, what account the State ought to render for the use of the money paid into the treasury by the complainants, June 20; and whether she could hold so large a sum of money, refusing to make any account of it, and yet insisting that the railroad company should make full payment of all the outstanding coupons.

Upon this subject Justice Miller, in the course of his opinion said: "I am of the opinion that the State, having accepted

or got this money into her possession, is under a moral obligation (and I do not pretend to commit anybody as to how far its legal obligation goes) to so use that money as, so far as possible, to protect the parties who have paid it against the loss of the interest which it might accumulate, and which would go to extinguish the interest on the State's obligation."

February 25, 1881, Gov. Crittenden sent a special message to the Legislature in which he informed that body of the intention of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company to discharge the full amount of what it considered its present indebtedness to the State, and advised that arrangements be made for the profitable disposal of the sum as soon as paid. In response to this message the Legislature passed an act March 26, the second section of which is as follows:

SEC. 2. Whenever there is sufficient money in the sinking fund to redeem or purchase one or more of the bonds of the State of Missouri, such sum is hereby appropriated for such purpose, and the Fund Commissioners shall immediately call in for payment a like amount of the option bonds of the State, known as the "5-20 bonds," provided, that if there are no option bonds which can be called in for payment they may invest such money in the purchase of any of the bonds of the State, or bonds of the United States, the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad bonds excepted.

On the 1st of January, 1882, the regular semi-annual payment of interest on the railroad bonds became due, but the company refused to pay, claiming that it had already discharged the principal, and consequently was not liable for the interest. Thereupon, according to the provisions of the aiding act of 1885, Gov. Crittenden advertised the road for sale in default of the payment of interest. The company then brought suit before United States Circuit Judge McCrary at Keokuk, Iowa, to enjoin the State from selling the road, and for such other and further relief as the court might see fit and proper to grant. August 2, 1882, Judge McCrary delivered his opinion and judgment as follows:

"First. That the payment by complainants into the treasury of the State of the sum of \$3,000,000 on the 26th of June, 1881, did not satisfy the claim of the State in full, nor entitle complainants to an assignment of the State's statutory mortgage.

"Second. That the State was bound to invest the principal sum of \$3,000,000 so paid by the complainants without unneces-

sary delay in the securities named in the act of March 26, 1881, or some of them, and so as to save the State as large a sum as possible, which sum so saved would have constituted as between the State and complainants a credit *pro tanto* upon the unmatured coupons now in controversy.

“Third. That the rights and equity of the parties are to be determined upon the foregoing principles, and the State must stand charged with what would have been realized if the act of March, 1881, had been complied with. It only remains to consider what the rights of the parties are upon the principles here stated.

“In order to save the State from loss on account of the default of the railroad company, a further sum must be paid. In order to determine what that further sum is, an accounting must be had. The question to be settled by the accounting is, how much would the State have lost if the provisions of the act of March, 1881, had been complied with? * * * I think a perfectly fair basis of settlement would be to hold the State liable for whatever could have been saved by the prompt execution of said act by taking up such 5-20 option bonds of the State as were subject to call when the money was paid to the State, and investing the remainder of the funds in the bonds of the United States at the market rates.

“Upon this basis a calculation can be made, and the exact sum still to be paid by the complainants in order to fully indemnify and protect the State can be ascertained. For the purpose of stating an account upon this basis, and of determining the sum to be paid by the complainants to the State, the cause will be referred to John K. Cravens, one of the masters of this court. In determining the time when the investment should have been made under the act of March, 1881, the master will allow a reasonable period for the time of the receipt of the said sum of \$3,000,000 by the treasurer of the State—that is to say, such time as would have been required for that purpose had the officers charged with the duty of making said investment used reasonable diligence in its discharge.

“The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad is advertised for sale for the amount of the installment of interest due January 1, 1882,

which installment amounts to less than the sum which the company must pay in order to discharge its liabilities to the State upon the theory of this opinion. The order will therefore be that an injunction be granted to enjoin the sale of the road upon the payment of the said installment of interest due January 1, 1882, and if such payment is made, the master will take it into account in making the computation above mentioned."

THE ELECTION OF 1884.

The campaign of 1884, both nationally and in the State, was the most hotly contested of any this country has ever seen. In Missouri an alliance was effected between the Republican and Greenback parties, and a ticket headed by the name of Nicholas Ford, of St. Joseph, and called the "Anti-Bourbon ticket," was put into the field against the Democracy, headed by Gen. John S. Marmaduke, of St. Louis. A third party, known as Prohibitionists, exercised considerable influence in the canvass. The "Anti-Bourbon" party made their fight against the record of the Democrats, who had been in uninterrupted power for twelve years, and especially against the tendency of the Democracy to recognize and reward men who had been in rebellion during the Civil War. This plea, owing to the nomination of Marmaduke, who had been a Confederate general, was of considerable service to the opponents of Democracy, and came near securing the defeat of the party. The campaign on the part of the Democrats was mainly a defensive one; while John A. Brooks, the Prohibition candidate, urged that neither Ford nor Marmaduke should be elected, pledging himself in favor of submitting a constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Mr. Brooks made a strong fight, and polled nearly 10,000 votes. Marmaduke was elected by a majority of less than 2,000, although the Cleveland electors carried the State by about 30,000. All of the Democratic State ticket was elected by varying majorities, and also twelve out of fourteen congressmen were chosen by the same party.

Notwithstanding the opposition manifested toward him Gov. Marmaduke made an excellent career as an Executive, discharging his duties in an impartial, conservative manner. On Tues-

day, December, 27, 1887, news of the sudden and serious illness of the Governor was spread over the country. This was soon followed, on the evening of December 28, by tidings of his death.

Lieut.-Gov. Morehouse subsequently qualified as Governor of the State, and is the present incumbent of the position.

THE EARLY COURTS.

As the District of Louisiana was for many years under the dominion of Spain, it became necessary for the early lawyers to acquaint themselves with Spanish civil and criminal laws. This they uniformly did, and even after the district came into the possession of the United States the rules which obtained in the Spanish and French courts were still clung to. Until the District was purchased by the United States, the administration or execution of the laws was in the hands of the civil and military commandants, who in most instances were both ill-informed and arbitrary. In 1804 Congress extended the executive power of the Territory of Indiana over that of Louisiana, and the execution of the laws of what is now Missouri fell to William Henry Harrison, Governor, and Griffin, Vanderburg and Davis, judges. The first courts were held in the winter of 1804-05 in the old fort near the junction of Fifth and Walnut Streets, St. Louis, and were called courts of common pleas. In March, 1805, the District of Louisiana was changed to the Territory of Louisiana, and James Wilkinson became Governor; Frederick Bates, secretary; and James Wilkinson, Return J. Meigs and J. B. C. Lucas, judges of the superior court of the Territory. At this time the executive offices were in the old government building called *La Place d' Armes*, St. Louis. The districts of the Territory were changed to counties, Territorial courts superseded the commandants, and the rules of the English common law soon banished those of France and Spain. Courts of common pleas were established by the Territorial Legislature in 1813. Since the formation of the State Government the constitution and the Legislature have provided the number and character of the State courts.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The public school system of Missouri is similar to that of other States. The first constitution of the State provided that

“one school or more shall be established in each township as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis.” It was not until 1839 that the school system was divested of the clause limiting its benefits to the poor. At that date provision was made for a State superintendent of public instruction, for a county board of education, and for a township board. From that time forward the system has steadily grown in usefulness and power. Its greatest growth succeeded the Civil War. Now not less than 25 per cent of the State’s revenue, exclusive of the sinking fund and interest, is devoted to the support of the public schools.

Before the establishment of the free school system, education throughout the State was obtained wholly from private institutions of learning. The University of Missouri was founded about the time the State was admitted to the Federal Union, when two townships of land were granted for the support of a seminary of learning. In 1832 this land was sold for less than \$75,000, but by 1839 this amount had grown to over \$100,000. In the latter year the site was selected for the University at Columbia, which offered a bonus of \$117,500 to secure the location—a remarkable offering for that day. The corner-stone was laid in 1840, and John H. Lathrop, D. D., became the first president. To this institution the following departments have since been added: normal department, 1868; agricultural and mechanical college, 1870; schools of mines and metallurgy, 1871, at Rolla; college of law, 1872; medical college, 1873; department of analytical and applied chemistry, 1873; architecture, engineering, mechanical and fine arts, etc. The State may well be proud of this institution.

St. Louis University was established in 1829, and has become one of the best educational institutions of the country. Since the war the State has founded an educational institution for colored people—Lincoln Institute, at Jefferson City—which is supported by an annual appropriation. Several normal colleges have also been established by the Legislature, which contribute materially toward the elevation of the standard of education in the State. In nearly every county is a seminary, academy, college, or university, supported by tuition or endowments, and controlled

by some sectarian organization, or by a non-sectarian association.

In 1817 the Legislature incorporated the board of trustees of the St. Louis public schools, and this was the commencement of the present system. The first board was Gen. William Clarke, William C. Carr, Thomas H. Benton, Bernard Pratt, Auguste Chouteau, Alexander McNair and John P. Cabanne. Much should have been, and was, expected of this board, owing to their prominence and ability, but they did little or nothing, and it was not until twenty years later that the system sprang into life.

CHURCHES.

Baptist.—The first Baptist Church organized in what is now the State of Missouri was founded near the present site of Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, in 1806, under the labors of Rev. D. Green. The growth of the denomination has been marked. It has gone steadily on in its increase, until now it marshals a great host, and it is still rapidly enlarging in numbers, and advancing in intelligence and general thrift. The annual report of the Baptist General Association of Missouri, for 1875, gives the following statistics: 61 district associations; 1,400 churches; 824 ordained ministers; 89,650 members. The Bible and Publication Society, with headquarters at Philadelphia, has a branch house at St. Louis which has become one of the chief book establishments of the State. The Baptist periodicals of the State are the *Central Baptist* and *Ford's Repository*, both published in St. Louis. The Baptist seats of learning in Missouri are William Jewell College, Liberty; Stephens' College, Columbia; Mt. Pleasant College, Huntsville; Baptist Female College, Lexington; La Grange College, La Grange; Baptist College, Louisiana; Liberty Female College, Liberty; St. Louis Seminary for Young Ladies, Jennings's Station; Fairview Female Seminary, Jackson; Boonville Seminary for Young Ladies; North Grand River College, Edinburg; Ingleside Academy, Palmyra.

Christian.—This is one of the largest denominations in Missouri; it has more than 500 churches and nearly 100,000 members. The literary institutions of the denomination are Christian College, Columbia; Christian University, Canton; Woodland College, Independence; Christian Orphan Asylum, Camden

Point. The publications of this denomination in Missouri are; *The Christian*, *The Little Watchman*, *The Little Sower*, and *The Morning Watch*, all published at St. Louis.

Congregational.—The first Trinitarian Congregational Church was organized in St. Louis, in 1852, Rev. T. M. Post, D. D., pastor. The church in Hannibal was organized in 1859. In 1864–65 fifteen churches were organized in towns on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. In 1875 the denomination had 5 district associations, 70 churches, 41 ministers and 3,363 members. There are two Congregational colleges in the State—Thayer College, at Kidder, and Drury College, at Springfield.

Episcopal.—The first service of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Missouri was held October 24, 1819, and Christ Church, St. Louis, was organized as a parish November 1, of the same year. The Rev. John Ward, previously of Lexington, Ky., was the first rector. Six persons united in the first service. In 1875 there were in the city of St. Louis 12 parishes and missions and as many clergymen; while, taking all parts of the State, there were about 5,000 communicants, 51 ministers, 48 church buildings, 57 Sunday-schools with 4,000 scholars, and 475 teachers. The denomination controlled 4 secular schools. The Diocese of Missouri is coterminous with the State of Missouri.

Friends.—The following are the approximate statistics of this denomination in Missouri: Number of organizations and edifices, 4; sittings, 1,100; value of property, \$4,800.

Israelite.—There is scarcely a county in the State of Missouri where at least one dozen Jewish families are not settled. Jefferson City, Sedalia, Springfield, Rolla, Washington, Macon City, Louisiana, Hannibal and several other places, have wealthy, influential Jewish citizens, but too few in numbers to form independent religious communities. In St. Louis, St. Joseph and Kansas City they have established congregations, Sabbath-schools, houses of worship and institutions of charity. The oldest Hebrew congregation in Missouri was organized in 1838, at St. Louis. The following summary gives an approximate statement of the Israelite congregations in Missouri: congregations, 8; members, 557; ministers, 8; houses of worship, 7; Sabbath-schools, 9; with 12 teachers, and 574 scholars.

Lutheran.—The first Lutheran Church organized in Missouri was founded in St. Louis in 1839. The number of churches is now about 92. The Lutheran educational institutions of the State are Concordia College and a high school, both at St. Louis. The charitable institutions are the Lutheran Hospital and Asylum at St. Louis, and the Lutheran Orphans' Home in St. Louis County. At St. Louis are also located the Lutheran Central Bible Society, and the Lutheran Book Concern of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States. The following Lutheran periodicals are published in St. Louis: *Der Lutheraner*, *Die Abendschule*, *Lehreund Wehre*, and the *Evangel Lutheran Schubblatt German Evangelical*. There are, in Missouri, perhaps 45 churches of this denomination, comprising 7,500 members. The *Friedensbote* is the name of a newspaper published under its patronage. Evangelical Missouri College is the theological seat of learning in this synod, and is located in Warren County.

Methodist Episcopal.—The Methodist Episcopal Church in Missouri dates from an early period in the history of the State. Indeed, several societies were formed before it became a State, and these were a part of the old Illinois Conference. When the separation of 1844-45 took place, and the Methodist Episcopal Church South was formed, the societies in Missouri were broken up with few exceptions, and the members either joined that organization or remained unable to effect a reorganization of their own until 1848, when the Missouri Conference resumed its sessions. During the Civil War the preachers and members were driven from nearly all the stations and districts. There were probably less than 3,000 persons in actual fellowship in 1861 and 1862. In May, 1862, the general conference added Arkansas to the Missouri Conference, and it bore the name of "The Missouri and Arkansas Conference," until 1868, when it was divided, the societies north of the Missouri River retaining the old name, Missouri Conference; and the societies south of the river, and those in Arkansas, being formed into the "St. Louis Conference." In 1872 the societies in Missouri, south of the river, became the St. Louis Conference, those in Arkansas the Arkansas Con-

ference. The two conferences of Missouri now comprise about 375 churches and 30,000 members. They have several flourishing schools and colleges, the principal of which are Lewis College, Glasgow; Johnson College, Macon City, and Carleton Institute in Southeast Missouri. The Western Book Depository is doing a large business in St. Louis, and its agents also publish the *Central Christian Advocate*.

Methodist Episcopal Church South.—The first preaching by a Protestant minister in this State was by a Methodist local preacher, John Clark by name, who resided where Alton now stands, and who occasionally crossed the river to a settlement of Americans near Florissant. The first regularly appointed Methodist preacher was Rev. John Travis, who received an appointment from Bishop Asbury in 1806. He formed two circuits, and at the end of the year returned 100 members. These circuits were called "Missouri" and "Meramec," and at the conference of 1807, Jesse Walker was sent to supply the former, and Edmund Wilcox the latter.

From this time preachers were regularly appointed, and in 1820 there were, in Missouri, 21 traveling preachers, and 2,079 members. In 1821 Methodism proper was introduced into St. Louis by Rev. Jesse Walker, who secured the erection of a small house of worship on the corner of what is now Fourth and Myrtle Streets, and returned 127 members.

MISSOURI GOVERNORS—UNDER THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Commandant.—April 9, 1682, Robert Cavalier de La Salle.

Governors.—1698 to July 22, 1701, Sauvalle; 1701 to May 17, 1713, Bienville; 1713 to March 9, 1717, Lamothe Cadillac; 1717 to March 9, 1718, Del'Epina; 1718 to January 16, 1724, Bienville; 1724 to 1726, Boisbriant; 1726 to 1733, Perier; 1733 to May 10, 1743, Bienville; 1743 to February 9, 1753, Vaudreuil; 1753 to June 29, 1763, Kerlerec; 1763 to February 4, 1765, D'Abadie; February, 1765, M. Aubry, acting.

Commandant.—July 17, 1765, to May 20, 1770, Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, *de facto*.

UNDER THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Lieutenant Governors.—May 20, 1770, to May 19, 1775, Pedro Piernas; 1775 to June 17, 1778, Francisco Cruzat; 1778 to June 8, 1780, Fernando De Leyba; 1780 to September 24, 1780, Silvio Franc. Cartabona; 1780 to November 27, 1787, Franc. Cruzat; 1787 to July 21, 1792, Manuel Perez; 1792 to August 29, 1799, Zenon Trudeau; 1799 to March 9, 1804, C. Dehault Delassus.

UNDER THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Commandant.—March 10, 1804, to October 1, 1804, Capt. Amos Stoddard, who was also agent and commissioner of the French Government for one day, from March 9 to March 10, 1804.

UNDER THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

Governor.—October 1, 1804, to March 3, 1805, William Henry Harrison.

UNDER THE TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA.

Governors.—1805 to 1806, Gen. James Wilkinson; last part of 1806, Joseph Brown, acting; May, 1807 to October, 1807, Frederick Bates, acting; 1807 to September, 1809, Merriwether Lewis; September, 1809 to September 19, 1810, Frederick Bates, acting; 1810 to November 29, 1812, Benjamin Howard, acting; 1812 to December 7, 1812, Frederick Bates, secretary and acting governor.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.—Frederick Bates, secretary and acting Governor, 1812–13; William Clark, 1813–20.

Delegates to Congress.—Edward Hempstead, 1811–14; Rufus Easton, 1814–17; John Scott, 1817–20.

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors.—Alexander McNair, 1820–24; Frederick Bates, 1824–25; Abraham J. Williams, vice Bates, 1825; John Miller, vice Bates, 1826–28; John Miller, 1828–32; Dunklin resigned; appointed surveyor general of the United States, 1832–36; L. W. Boggs, vice Dunklin, 1836; Lilburn W. Boggs, 1836–40;

Thomas Reynolds (died 1844) 1840-44; M. M. Marmaduke, *vice* Reynolds; John C. Edwards, 1844-48; Austin A. King, 1848-52; Sterling Price, 1852-56; Trusten Polk, resigned, 1856-57; Hancock Jackson, *vice* Polk, 1857; Robert M. Stewart, *vice* Polk, 1857-60; C. F. Jackson (1860), office vacated by ordinance; Hamilton R. Gamble, *vice* Jackson—Gov. Gamble died 1864; Willard P. Hall, *vice* Gamble, 1864; Thomas C. Fletcher, 1864-68; Joseph W. McClurg, 1868-70; B. Gratz Brown, 1870-72; Silas Woodson, 1872-74; Charles H. Hardin, 1874-76; John S. Phelps, 1876-80; Thomas T. Crittenden, 1880-84; John S. Marmaduke (died 1887), 1884-88; A. P. Morehouse, *vice* Marmaduke.

Lieutenant Governors.—William H. Ashley, 1820-24; Benjamin H. Reeves, 1824-28; Daniel Dunklin, 1828-32; Lilburn W. Boggs, 1832-36; Franklin Cannon, 1836-40; M. M. Marmaduke, 1840-44; James Young, 1844-48; Thomas L. Rice, 1848-52; Wilson Brown, 1852-55; Hancock Jackson, 1855-56; Thomas C. Reynolds, 1860-61; Willard P. Hall, 1861-64; George Smith, 1864-68; Edwin O. Stanard, 1868-70; Joseph J. Gravelly, 1870-72; Charles P. Johnson, 1872-74; Norman J. Coleman, 1874-76; Henry C. Brockmeyer, 1876-80; Robert A. Campbell, 1880-84; A. P. Morehouse (appointed Governor), 1884.

Secretaries of State.—Joshua Barton, 1820-21; William G. Pettis, 1821-24; Hamilton R. Gamble, 1824-26; Spencer Pettis, 1826-28; P. H. McBride, 1829-30; John C. Edwards (term expired 1835; re-appointed 1837, resigned 1837), 1830-37; Peter G. Glover, 1837-39; James L. Minor, 1839-45; F. H. Martin, 1845-49; Ephraim B. Ewing, 1849-52; John M. Richardson, 1852-56; Benjamin F. Massey (re-elected 1860 for four years), 1856-60; Mordecai Oliver, 1861-64; Francis Rodman (re-elected 1868 for two years), 1864-68; Eugene F. Weigel (re-elected 1872 for two years), 1870-72; Michael K. McGrath (re-elected 1884 for four years), 1874-84.

State Treasurers.—Peter Didier, 1820-21; Nathaniel Simonds, 1821-28; James Earickson, 1829-33; John Walker, 1833-38; Abraham McClellan, 1838-43; Peter G. Glover, 1843-51; A. W. Morrison, 1851-60; George C. Bingham, 1862-64; William Bishop, 1864-68; William Q. Dallmeyer, 1868-70; Samuel

Hays, 1872; Harvey W. Salmon, 1872-74; Joseph W. Mercer, 1874-76; Elijah Gates, 1876-80; Philip E. Chappell, 1880-84; J. M. Seibert (present incumbent), 1884.

Attorney-Generals.—Edward Bates, 1820-21; Rufus Easton, 1821-26; Robert W. Wells, 1826-36; William B. Napton, 1836-39; S. M. Bay, 1839-45; B. F. Stringfellow, 1845-49; William A. Robards, 1849-51; James B. Gardenhire, 1851-56; Ephraim W. Ewing, 1856-59; James P. Knott, 1859-61; Aikman Welch, 1861-64; Thomas T. Crittenden, 1864; Robert F. Wingate, 1864-68; Horace P. Johnson, 1868-70; A. J. Baker, 1870-72; Henry C. Ewing, 1872-74; John A. Hockaday, 1874-76; Jackson L. Smith, 1876-80; D. H. McIntire, 1880-84; D. G. Boone (present incumbent), 1884.

Auditors of Public Accounts.—William Christie, 1820-21; William V. Rector, 1821-23; Elias Barcroft, 1823-33; Henry Shurlds, 1833-35; Peter G. Glover, 1835-37; Hiram H. Baber, 1837-45; William Monroe, 1845; J. R. McDermon, 1845-48; George W. Miller, 1848-49; Wilson Brown, 1849-52; William H. Buffington, 1852-60; William S. Moseley, 1860-64; Alonzo Thompson, 1864-68; Daniel M. Draper, 1868-72; George B. Clark, 1872-74; Thomas Holladay, 1874-80; John Walker (re-elected in 1884, for four years), 1880-84.

Judges of Supreme Court.—Matthias McGirk, 1822-41; John D. Cooke, 1822-23; John R. Jones, 1822-24; Rufus Pettibone, 1823-25; George Tompkins, 1824-45; Robert Wash, 1825-37; John C. Edwards, 1837-39; William Scott (appointed 1841 until meeting of General Assembly in place of McGirk resigned; reappointed), 1843; P. H. McBride, 1845; William B. Napton, 1849-52; John F. Ryland, 1849-51; John H. Birch, 1849-51; William Scott, John F. Ryland and Hamilton R. Gamble (elected by the people for six years), 1851; Hamilton R. Gamble (resigned), 1854; Abiel Leonard (elected to fill vacancy of Gamble); William B. Napton (vacated by failure to file oath); William Scott and John C. Richardson (resigned, elected August, for six years), 1857; E. B. Ewing (to fill Richardson's resignation), 1859; Barton Bates (appointed), 1862; W. V. N. Bay, (appointed), 1862; John D. S. Dryden (appointed), 1862; Bar-

ton Bates, 1863-65; W. V. N. Bay (elected), 1863; John D. S. Dryden (elected), 1863; David Wagner (appointed), 1865; Wallace L. Lovelace (appointed), 1865; Nathaniel Holmes (appointed), 1865; Thomas J. C. Fagg (appointed), 1866; James Baker (appointed), 1868; David Wagner (elected), 1868-70; Philemon Bliss, 1868-70; Warren Currier, 1868-71; Washington Adams (appointed to fill Currier's place, who resigned), 1871; Ephraim B. Ewing (elected), 1872; Thomas A. Sherwood (elected), 1872; W. B. Napton (appointed in place of Ewing, deceased), 1873; Edward A. Lewis (appointed in place of Adams, resigned), 1874; Warwich Hough (elected), 1874; William B. Napton (elected), 1874-80; John W. Henry, 1876-86; Robert D. Ray succeeded William B. Napton, 1880; Elijah H. Norton (appointed in 1876), elected, 1878; T. A. Sherwood (re-elected), 1882; F. M. Black, 1884.

United States Senators.—T. H. Benton, 1820-50; D. Barton, 1820-30; Alexander Buckner, 1830-33; L. F. Linn, 1833-43; D. R. Atchison, 1843-55; H. S. Geyer, 1851-57; James S. Green, 1857-61; T. Polk, 1857-63; Waldo P. Johnson, 1861; Robert Wilson, 1861; B. Gratz Brown (for unexpired term of Johnson), 1863; J. B. Henderson, 1863-69; Charles D. Drake, 1867-70; Carl Schurz, 1869-75; D. F. Jewett (in place of Drake, resigned), 1870; F. P. Blair, 1871-77; L. V. Bogy, 1873; James Shields (elected for unexpired term of Bogy), 1879; D. H. Armstrong (appointed for unexpired term of Bogy); F. M. Cockrell (re-elected 1881), 1875-81; George G. Vest (re-elected in 1885 for six years), 1879-1885.

Representatives to Congress.—John Scott, 1820-26; E. Bates, 1826-28; Spencer Pettis, 1828-31; William H. Ashley, 1831-36; John Bull, 1832-34; Albert G. Harrison, 1834-39; John Miller, 1836-42; John Jameson (re-elected 1846 for two years), 1839-44; John C. Edwards, 1840-42; James M. Hughes, 1842-44; James H. Relfe, 1842-46; James B. Bowlin, 1842-50; Gustavus M. Bower, 1842-44; Sterling Price, 1844-46; William McDaniel, 1846; Leonard H. Sims, 1844-46; John S. Phelps, 1844-60; James S. Green (re-elected 1856, resigned), 1846-50; Willard P. Hall, 1846-53; William V. N. Bay,

1848-61; John F. Darby, 1850-53; Gilchrist Porter, 1850-57; John G. Miller, 1850-56; Alfred W. Lamb, 1852-54; Thomas H. Benton, 1852-54; Mordecai Oliver, 1852-57; James J. Lindley, 1852-56; Samuel Caruthers, 1852-58; Thomas P. Akers (to fill unexpired term of J. G. Miller, deceased, 1855; Francis P. Blair, Jr. (re-elected 1860, resigned), 1856; Thomas L. Anderson, 1856-60; James Craig, 1856-60; Silas H. Woodson, 1856-60; John B. Clark, Sr., 1857-61; J. Richard Barrett, 1860; John W. Noel, 1858-63; James S. Rollins, 1860-64; Elijah H. Norton, 1860-63; John W. Reid, 1860-61; William A. Hall, 1862-64; Thomas L. Price (in place of Reid, expelled) 1862; Henry T. Blow, 1862-66; Sempronius T. Boyd (elected in 1862, and again in 1868, for two years); Joseph W. McClurg, 1862-66; Austin A. King, 1862-64; Benjamin F. Loan, 1862-69; John G. Scott (in place of Noel, deceased), 1863; John Hogan, 1864-66; Thomas F. Noel, 1864-67; John R. Kelsoe, 1864-66; Robert T. Van Horn, 1864-71; John F. Benjamin, 1864-71; George W. Anderson, 1864-66; William A. Pile, 1866-68; C. A. Newcomb, 1866-68; Joseph J. Gravelly, 1866-68; James R. McCormack, 1866-73; John H. Stover (in place of McClurg, resigned) 1867; Erastus Wells, 1868-82; G. A. Finklenburg, 1868-71; Samuel S. Burdett, 1868-71; Joel F. Asper, 1868-70; David P. Dyer, 1868-70; Harrison E. Havens, 1870-75; Isaac G. Parker, 1870-75; James G. Blair, 1870-72; Andrew King, 1870-72; Edwin O. Stanard, 1872-74; William H. Stone, 1872-78; Robert A. Hatcher (elected), 1872; Richard B. Bland, 1872; Thomas T. Crittenden, 1872-74; Ira B. Hyde, 1872-74; John B. Clark, Jr., 1872-78; John M. Glover, 1872; Aylett H. Buckner, 1872; Edward C. Kerr, 1874-78; Charles H. Morgan, 1874; John F. Phillips, 1874; B. J. Franklin, 1874; David Rea, 1874; Rezin A. DeBolt, 1874; Anthony Ittner, 1876; Nathan Cole, 1876; Robert A. Hatcher, 1876-78; R. P. Bland, 1876-78; A. H. Buckner, 1876-78; J. B. Clark, Jr., 1876-78; T. T. Crittenden, 1876-78; B. J. Franklin, 1876-78; John M. Glover, 1876-78; Robert A. Hatcher, 1876-78; Charles H. Morgan (re-elected in 1881 and 1882), 1876-78; L. S. Metcalf, 1876-78; H. M. Pollard, 1876-78; David Rea, 1876-78; S. L.

Sawyer, 1878-80; N. Ford, 1878-82; G. F. Rothwell, 1878-82; John B. Clark, Jr., 1878-82; W. H. Hatch (re-elected in 1884), 1878-84; A. H. Buckner (re-elected in 1882), 1878-82; M. L. Clardy (re-elected in 1882 and 1884), 1878-82; R. G. Frost, 1878-82; L. W. Davis (re-elected in 1882), 1878-82; R. P. Bland (re-elected in 1882 and 1884), 1878-82; J. R. Waddell, 1878-80; T. Allen 1880-82; R. Hazeltine, 1880-82; T. M. Rice, 1880-82; R. T. Van Horn, 1880-82; J. G. Burrows, 1880-82; A. M. Alexander, 1882-84; Alex. M. Dockery (re-elected in 1884), 1882-84; James N. Burns (re-elected in 1884) 1882-84; Alexander Graves, 1882-84; John Cosgrove, 1882-84; John J. O'Neill (re-elected in 1884), 1882-84; James O. Broadhead, 1882-84; R. W. Fyan, 1882-84; John B. Hale, 1884; William Warner, 1884; John T. Heard, 1884; J. E. Hutton, 1884; John M. Glover, 1884; William J. Stone, 1884; William H. Wade, 1884; William Dawson, 1884.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED IN 1886; TERMS EXPIRE IN 1889.

First District, William H. Hatch; Second District, Charles H. Mansur; Third District, Alex. M. Dockery; Fourth District, James N. Burnes; Fifth District, William Warner; Sixth District, John T. Heard; Seventh District, John E. Hutton; Eighth District, John J. O'Neill; Ninth District, John M. Glover; Tenth District, Martin L. Clardy; Eleventh District, Richard P. Bland; Twelfth District, William J. Stone; Thirteenth District, William H. Wade; Fourteenth District, James L. Walker.

The supreme judge elected in 1886 was Theodore Brace, in room of John W. Henry; the superintendent of public schools was William E. Coleman, re-elected.

MISSOURI'S DELEGATIONS IN THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

1861-63—Senate, John B. Clark, Sr., R. L. Y. Peyton. House, W. M. Cooke, Thomas A. Harris, Aaron H. Conrow, Casper W. Bell, George G. Vest, Thomas W. Freeman, John Hyer.

1864-65—Senate, Waldo P. Johnson, Rev. L. M. Lewis. House, Thomas L. Snead, N. L. Norton, John B. Clark, Sr., A. H. Conrow, George G. Vest, Peter S. Wilkes and Robert A. Hatcher.

REBEL GOVERNORS.

1861-62—Claiborne F. Jackson; lieutenant governor, Thomas C. Reynolds.

1862-65—Thomas C. Reynolds; lieutenant governor, vacancy.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Following is the aggregate vote of the State at every presidential election since the admission of Missouri into the Union:

1824—Andrew Jackson, Republican, 987; John Quincy Adams, Coalition, 311; Henry Clay, Republican, 1,401; Clay's majority, 103. Total vote, 12,699. Number of electoral votes, 3.

1828—Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 8,232; John Quincy Adams, National Republican, 3,422; Jackson's majority, 4,810. Total vote, 11,654. Number of electors, 3.

1832—Andrew Jackson, Democrat, had a majority over Henry Clay, National Republican, of 5,192. Number of electors, 4.

1836—Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 10,995; William H. Harrison and Hugh L. White, Fusion, 8,337; Van Buren's majority, 2,658. Total vote, 19,332. Number of electors, 4.

1840—Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 29,760; William Henry Harrison, Whig, 22,972; Van Buren's majority, 6,788. Total vote, 52,732. Number of electors, 4.

1844—James K. Polk, Democrat, 41,369; Henry Clay, Whig, 31,251; Polk's majority, 10,118. Total vote, 72,620. Number of electors, 7.

1848—Lewis Cass, Democrat, 40,077; Zachary Taylor, Whig, 32,671; Cass's majority, 7,406. Total vote, 72,748. Number of electors, 7.

1852—Franklin Pierce, Democrat, 38,353; Winfield Scott, Whig, 29,984; Pierce's majority, 8,369. Total vote, 68,337. Number of electors, 9.

1856—James Buchanan, Democrat, 58,164; Millard Fillmore, American, 48,524; Buchanan's majority, 9,640. Total vote, 106,688. Number of electors, 9.

1860—Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, 58,801; John Bell, Union, 58,372; John C. Breckinridge, Democrat, 31,317; Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 17,028; Douglas' plurality over Bell, 429. Total vote, 165,518. Number of electors, 9.

1864—Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 72,750; George B. McClellan, Democrat, 31,678; Lincoln's majority, 41,072. Total vote, 104,428. Number of electors, 11.

1868—U. S. Grant, Republican, 86,860; Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 65,628; Grant's majority, 21,232. Total vote, 152,488. Number of electors, 11.

1872—Horace Greeley, Liberal Republican, 151,434; U. S. Grant, Republican, 119,196; Charles O'Connor, Democrat, 2,429; Greeley's majority, 29,809. Total vote, 273,059. Number of electors, 15.

1876—Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, 203,077; R. B. Hayes, Republican, 145,029; Peter Cooper, Greenbacker, 3,498; Green Clay Smith, Temperance, 64; scattering, 97; Tilden over all, 54,389. Total vote, 351,765. Number of electors, 15.

1880—Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat, 208,609; James A. Garfield, Republican, 153,567; James B. Weaver, Greenbacker, 35,045; Hancock's plurality, 55,042. Total vote, 397,221. Number of electors, 15.

1884—Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 235,988; James G. Blaine, Republican, and Benjamin F. Butler, Greenbacker, (Fusion electors) 202,929; John P. St. John, Prohibition, 2,153; Cleveland's plurality, 30,906. Total vote, 441,070. Number of electors, 16.

In 1884 the vote for governor resulted: John S. Marmaduke, Democrat, 218,885; Nicholas Ford, Fusion, 207,939; John A. Brooks, Prohibition, 10,426; Marmaduke over Ford, 10,946; over all, 520. Total vote, 437,250.

**THE VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1836-40-44.**

COUNTIES.	1836.		1840.		1844.	
	Harrison and White, Whig.	Van Buren, Democrat.	Harrison, Whig.	Van Buren, Democrat.	Clay, Whig.	Polk, Democrat.
Adair.....			New c	county	204	450
Andrew.....			New c	county	384	941
Audrain.....	No re	turn	131	122	175	163
Barry....		55	88	436	142	478
Bates.....			New c	county	206	307
Buchanan.....			340	1,118	599	1,162
Benton.....	4	75	150	501	252	664
Boone.....	714	567	1,112	500	1,190	602
Callaway.....	446	616	881	626	940	793
Camden.....			New c	county	70	247
Caldwell.....	No re	tu rn	133	154	129	212
Cape Girardeau.....	140	435	455	764	518	914
Carroll.....	33	142	112	182	242	311
Chariton.....	84	188	246	391	371	602
Clark.....	No re	turn	240	206	225	220
Clay.....	282	347	457	649	765	552
Clinton.....	48	129	127	288	310	567
Cole.....	73	576	348	962	418	1,122
Cooper.....	No re	turn	778	694	901	783
Crawford.....	59	86	240	264	237	367
Dade.....			New c	county	255	690
Daviess.....	No re	turn	170	264	318	446
Decatur (now Ozark).....			New c	county	57	208
Franklin.....	133	338	355	552	386	796
Gasconade.....	81	115	136	636	71	326
Greene.....	11	140	279	452	351	817
Grundy.....			New c	county	346	365
Henry (called Rives in 1836-40).....	40	108	291	421	280	283
Holt.....			New c	county	185	378
Howard.....	354	619	753	901	1,013	969
Jackson.....	183	489	457	711	614	852
Jasper.....			New c	county	155	242
Jefferson.....	89	138	298	321	327	349
Johnson.....	78	240	255	374	367	511
La Fayette.....	165	294	500	475	820	576
Lewis.....	197	298	542	602	380	403
Lincoln.....	275	236	462	543	578	683
Linn.....	No re	turn	93	235	269	494
Livingston.....	No re	turn	249	487	198	351
Macon.....	No re	turn	374	500	327	457
Madison.....	No re	turn	152	275	183	399
Marion.....	343	338	827	534	1,017	721
Miller.....	No re	turn	21	317	74	369
Monroe.....	280	317	815	618	792	578
Montgomery.....	169	92	334	262	359	232
Morgan.....	51	216	167	494	262	544
New Madrid.....	No re	turn	363	194	298	208
Newton.....			178	630	189	663

THE VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1836-40-44.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1836.		1840.		1844.	
	Harrison and White, Whig.	Van Buren, Democrat.	Harrison, Whig.	Van Buren, Democrat.	Clay, Whig.	Polk, Democrat.
Niangua (now Dallas).....			New county		76	345
Osage.....			New county		120	434
Platte.....			459	968	900	1,386
Perry.....	17	173	319	339	385	463
Pettis.....	64	161	156	262	228	319
Pike.....	405	415	732	746	861	809
Polk.....	65	80	241	860	273	636
Pulaski.....	49	230	196	720	86	325
Ralls.....	122	151	400	335	422	322
Randolph.....	195	399	515	405	596	571
Ray.....	232	221	432	563	599	734
Ripley.....	2	70	15	325	31	266
St. Charles.....	282	237	586	459	480	503
St. Clair.....			New county		177	342
St. Francois.....	144	197	221	199	301	234
Ste. Genevieve.....	47	97	170	223	193	245
St. Louis... ..	843	618	2,515	1,874	3,688	3,329
Saline.....	135	178	375	322	591	446
Scotland.....			New county		317	442
Scott.....	No re	turn	284	500	258	480
Shannon.....			New county		57	271
Shelby.....	31	63	233	226	244	209
Stoddard.....	17	170	69	308	115	323
Taney.....	No re	turn	41	258	36	297
Van Buren (now Cass).....	No re	turn	208	360	257	443
Warren.....	150	376	342	348	364	341
Washington.....	245	311	479	514	613	588
Wayne.....	No re	turn	57	211	86	366
Wright.....			New county		97	486
Total.....	7,337	10,995	22,972	29,760	31,251	41,369

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1848.

COUNTIES.	Taylor, Whig.	Cass, Democrat.	COUNTIES.	Taylor, Whig.	Cass, Democrat.
Adair.....	110	200	Marion.....	1,046	797
Andrew.....	384	689	Mercer.....	144	183
Atchison.....	77	136	Miller.....	76	373
Audrain.....	135	166	Mississippi.....	133	181
Barry.....	55	217	Moniteau.....	161	466
Bates.....	146	186	Monroe.....	807	561
Benton.....	208	382	Montgomery.....	379	186
Boone.....	1,102	588	Morgan.....	167	342
Buchanan.....	704	1,055	New Madrid.....	323	168
Caldwell.....	128	168	Newton.....	161	461
Callaway.....	349	631	Nodaway.....	43	148
Camden.....	155	282	Osage.....	92	312
Cape Girardeau.....	485	709	Oregon.....	7	111
Carroll.....	266	298	Ozark.....	69	113
Cass (Van Buren).....	270	410	Perry.....	322	389
Cedar.....	116	271	Pettis.....	230	265
Chariton.....	414	577	Pike.....	793	784
Clark.....	284	242	Platte.....	1,102	1,494
Clay.....	626	418	Polk.....	231	516
Clinton.....	290	286	Pulaski.....	124	241
Cole.....	277	581	Putnam.....	74	120
Cooper.....	813	633	Ralls.....	397	299
Crawford.....	263	275	Randolph.....	607	508
Dade.....	166	306	Ray.....	509	626
Dallas.....	105	283	Reynolds.....	21	148
Daviess.....	269	358	Ripley.....	14	154
De Kalb.....	37	146	St. Charles.....	477	569
Franklin.....	339	680	St. Clair.....	148	163
Gasconade.....	87	349	St. Francois.....	285	274
Gentry.....	152	396	Ste. Genevieve.....	142	168
Greene.....	401	825	St. Louis.....	4,827	4,778
Grundy.....	225	187	Saline.....	586	438
Harrison.....	63	144	Schuyler.....	204	192
Henry.....	274	239	Scotland.....	131	240
Hickory.....	98	224	Scott.....	147	217
Holt.....	148	248	Shannon.....	35	54
Howard.....	801	888	Shelby.....	175	263
Jackson.....	695	954	Stoddard.....	97	196
Jasper.....	161	294	Sullivan.....	154	250
Jefferson.....	246	311	Taney.....	54	325
Johnson.....	334	451	Texas.....	82	185
Knox.....	196	197	Warren.....	351	336
La Fayette.....	915	585	Washington.....	473	423
Lawrence.....	170	374	Wayne.....	91	245
Lewis.....	479	479	Wright.....	72	131
Lincoln.....	566	696			
Linn.....	230	297			
Livingston.....	195	373			
Macon.....	360	470			
Madison.....	231	377			
			Total.....	32,671	40,077
			Majority.....		7,406

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1852-56-60.

COUNTIES.	1852.		1856.		1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Democrat.	Fillmore, American.	Buchanan, Democrat.	Douglas, Democrat.	Bell, Union.	Breckinridge, Democrat.	Lincoln, Republican.
Adair.....	113	201	283	410	616	293	339	185
Andrew.....	466	784	428	889	819	677	319	97
Atchison.....	106	150	132	345	645	165	63	68
Audrain.....	200	160	565	521	289	580	206	1
Barry.....	72	253	148	488	257	333	286	1
Barton.....	New county		53	64	107	76	93	28
Bates.....	104	116	255	409	511	386	348	30
Benton.....	167	328	159	467	574	306	100	74
Bollinger.....	28	112	199	413	250	166	99	23
Boone.....	1,112	613	1,329	958	578	1,671	652	12
Buchanan.....	712	857	768	1,036	1,626	1287	614	452
Butler.....	16	26	34	143	235	88	17	1
Caldwell.....	157	209	237	295	263	367	186	43
Callaway.....	670	493	1,095	805	839	1,306	472	15
Camden.....	67	109	210	269	269	224	132	6
Cape Girardeau.....	328	487	664	898	543	651	325	175
Carroll.....	239	286	599	659	752	552	276	3
Carter.....					4	16	83	.....
Cass.....	228	337	596	561	242	715	607	23
Cedar.....	65	162	163	391	324	266	277	4
Chariton.....	348	498	440	559	692	608	295	1
Christian.....					120	342	308	.....
Clark.....	325	289	721	587	542	752	497	277
Clay.....	626	406	756	675	528	1,045	305	.....
Clinton.....	283	290	406	397	368	674	314	11
Cole.....	216	462	259	552	430	226	487	114
Cooper.....	645	535	787	778	988	952	281	20
Crawford.....	240	278	460	434	169	353	192	35
Dade.....	175	276	333	418	283	406	305	8
Dallas.....	102	344	132	454	225	288	172	20
Daviess.....	296	351	380	572	692	545	265	33
Dent.....	74	96	77	396	207	243	338	7
De Kalb.....	66	167	172	336	239	243	213	7
Dunklin.....	No return		101	147	150	209	79	.....
Douglas.....					With Ozark			.....
Franklin.....	277	619	531	846	888	577	108	494
Gasconade.....	89	304	220	403	188	157	51	433
Gentry.....	133	233	396	757	873	517	259	201
Greene.....	484	920	1,003	1,029	298	986	414	42
Grundy.....	215	184	350	335	416	507	190	129
Harrison.....	111	164	318	495	910	319	50	297
Henry.....	266	245	402	369	623	703	232	16
Hickory.....	75	194	130	333	298	197	143	15
Holt.....	189	291	240	409	453	348	171	202
Howard.....	675	762	798	867	939	920	247	1
Howell.....					136	176	91	.....
Iron.....					349	194	36	108
Jackson.....	728	858	894	1,168	1,095	1,473	943	191
Jasper.....	169	355	294	398	407	424	192	38
Jefferson.....	172	310	523	387	490	416	155	149
Johnson.....	360	456	844	540	617	1,224	527	18

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1852-56-60.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	1852.		1856.		1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Democrat.	Fillmore, American.	Buchanan, Democrat.	Douglas, Democrat.	Bell, Union.	Breckinridge, Democrat.	Lincoln, Republican.
Knox	210	255	391	471	687	520	301	161
Laclede	71	184	225	321	189	335	276	6
La Fayette	303	532	1,293	654	774	1,577	371	24
Lawrence	168	390	358	574	138	445	516	59
Lewis	398	408	642	761	468	833	597	43
Lincoln	440	587	572	846	806	725	396	3
Linn	249	282	383	400	521	546	219	105
Livingston	251	321	430	501	401	578	470	20
McDonald	63	194	61	299	206	138	194	3
Macon	355	473	435	934	1,176	655	414	134
Madison	117	259	355	418	305	226	98	9
Marion	New county		67	246	98	95	309	7
Mercer	894	751	1,321	727	1,240	1,386	432	235
Miller	186	186	417	450	682	491	169	80
Mississippi	62	279	108	224	94	193	495	23
Moniteau	117	168	317	327	233	305	185	1
Monroe	189	353	387	427	476	546	332	87
Montgomery	760	611	1,012	762	680	1,086	408	8
Morgan	386	265	603	365	612	658	83	45
New Madrid	133	278	227	403	550	321	204	18
Newton	93	32	295	234	117	223	160	...
Nodaway	107	323	236	528	654	406	255	22
Oregon	61	111	183	438	546	265	274	147
Osage	11	95	37	324	66	45	245	2
Ozark	143	372	219	412	235	190	308	258
Pemiscot	32	57	51	149	81	69	155	.....
Perry	57	34	111	119	118	154	70	.....
Pettis	171	213	207	586	467	217	63	139
Phelps	245	301	432	319	369	615	211	9
Pike .....	.....		.....		254	199	430	37
Platte	803	758	1,131	1,113	1,117	1,300	420	15
Polk	910	1,060	1,040	1,263	845	1,208	877	6
Pulaski	260	504	412	662	125	730	477	4
Putnam	39	169	68	268	107	62	281	7
Ralls	135	156	257	488	590	369	246	111
Randolph	341	278	534	369	391	585	149	1
Ray	476	502	606	595	360	821	520	.....
Reynolds	483	618	744	874	881	1,006	233	9
Ripley	5	98	82	114	123	38	85	4
St. Charles	16	83	41	306	78	74	232	.....
St. Clair	378	598	583	772	832	619	64	534
St. Francois	149	225	210	347	344	338	294	1
St. Genevieve	250	529	401	541	592	421	141	19
St. Louis	122	165	308	356	351	217	72	48
Saline	4,298	5,826	6,834	5,534	9,264	4,931	610	9,945
Schuyler	514	443	853	599	563	1,035	366	.....
Scotland	177	222	287	472	455	267	251	14
Scott	216	283	352	632	741	436	187	197
Shannon	59	97	345	222	215	243	192	6
Shelby .....	.....		14	40	27	38	127	2
Stoddard	207	328	432	373	476	702	293	90
Stoddard	116	177	151	315	230	385	198	.....

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1852-56-60.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1852.		1856.		1860			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Democrat.	Fillmore, American.	Buchanan, Democrat.	Douglas, Democrat.	Bell, Union.	Breckinridge, Democrat.	Lincoln, Republican
Stone	17	94	3	137	83	31	112	.....
Sullivan	127	277	260	553	557	373	575	83
Taney	11	168	34	388	97	43	287	.....
Texas	95	167	91	479	61	194	511	6
Vernon	63	153	172	302	151	207	381	.....
Warren	301	301	378	369	510	307	89	95
Washington	360	334	487	578	635	493	62	28
Wayne .....	.....	144	100	287	185	245	291	3
Webster	New county	189	468	172	335	376	7	
Wright	95	167	64	267	44	128	369	.....
Total	29,984	38,353	48,524	58,164	58,801	58,372	31,317	17,028

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1864-68-72.

COUNTIES.	1864.		1868.		1872.	
	Lincoln, Republican.	McClellan, Democrat.	Grant, Republican.	Seymour, Democrat.	Greely, Liberal Republi- can and Democrat.	Grant, Republican.
Adair	797	162	930	288	961	1,427
Andrew	1,141	60	1,412	515	1,383	1,604
Atchison	639	7	781	183	912	1,001
Audrain	126	392	312	279	1,575	673
Barry	197	17	371	322	759	687
Barton	23	.....	277	229	570	603
Bates	27	13	782	620	1,746	1,499
Benton	574	21	705	329	807	912
Bollinger	243	12	331	79	661	409
Boone	262	813	177	171	3,199	993
Buchanan	1,914	810	1,971	1,373	3,552	2,571
Butler	No election.	.....	No election.	.....	404	188
Caldwell	496	88	844	374	875	1,330
Callaway	274	965	202	382	2,718	721
Camden	468	1	406	132	403	564
Cape Girardeau	1,213	551	1,009	835	1,283	1,104
Carroll	285	113	967	810	1,699	1,480
Carter	No election.	.....	33	40	126	30
Cass	76	105	1,010	1,160	2,012	1,453
Cedar	297	.....	630	294	743	772
Chariton	363	2	799	834	2,342	1,342
Christian	557	5	573	123	253	663
Clark	997	128	1,080	302	1,254	1,288
Clay	216	777	293	314	2,207	528

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1864-68-72.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1864.		1868.		1872.	
	Lincoln, Republican.	McClellan, Democrat.	Grant, Republican.	Seymour, Democrat.	Greeley, Republi- can and Democrat.	Grant, Republican.
Clinton	297	492	585	644	1,418	975
Cole.....	1,256	502	861	752	1,322	1,146
Cooper.....	939	381	972	486	2,179	1,432
Crawford.....	297	307	385	431	677	524
Dade	507	4	734	144	701	962
Dallas	243	12	620	199	451	791
Daviess	775	286	1,089	703	1,349	1,405
De Kalb.....	400	197	597	257	841	1,017
Dent	107	1	214	161	515	394
Douglas.....	189	2	445	23	Rejected.	
Dunklin.....	No election.		Rejected.		807	112
Franklin.....	1,717	401	1,624	1,146	1,582	1,725
Gasconade.....	862	185	1,074	135	276	878
Gentry	525	281	769	443	1,181	1,029
Greene.....	2,223	346	1,304	740	1,666	2,082
Grundy	933	17	1,082	306	774	1,423
Harrison.....	1,252	212	1,428	475	1,115	1,750
Henry.....	465	232	980	710	2,124	1,526
Hickory.....	365	1	479	112	249	655
Holt	673	81	1,080	137	844	1,377
Howard.....	534	6	171	1,256	1,972	873
Howell.....	No election.		170	22	350	383
Iron	535	2	308	209	600	377
Jackson	602	557	1,441	3,052	4,475	2,814
Jasper.....	46	2	1,099	444	1,338	2,092
Jefferson.....	915	323	796	833	1,240	878
Johnson	832	224	1,512	861	2,504	2,299
Knox	669	348	759	342	1,161	850
Laclede.....	659	50	400	372	825	556
La Fayette.....	346	395	709	543	2,984	1,523
Lawrence.....	833	.....	850	397	1,098	1,199
Lewis	774	533	830	825	1,703	1,109
Lincoln.....	542	357	459	393	1,537	645
Linn	907	135	1,216	650	1,478	1,686
Livingston.....	442	497	1,127	788	1,745	1,571
Macon	1,757	23	1,221	1,114	2,335	1,745
Madison	240	14	217	161	724	340
Maries	215	244	145	315	439	253
Marion.....	828	375	973	703	2,593	1,685
McDonald.....	26	.....	193	41	157	143
Mercer.....	1,158	3	1,082	379	527	1,201
Miller.....	555	111	573	157	716	865
Mississippi.....	108	257	20	328	725	308
Moniteau.....	866	434	781	349	1,275	986
Monroe.....	158	597	174	1,302	2,559	453
Montgomery.....	530	225	703	481	1,289	1,062
Morgan.....	348	264	586	378	895	657
New Madrid.....	99	9	10	342	796	243
Newton.....	212	1	778	208	1,036	1,158

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1864-68-72.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1864.		1868.		1872.	
	Lincoln, Republican.	McClellan, Democrat.	Grant, Republican.	Seymour, Democrat.	Greeley, Liberal Republi- can and Democrat.	Grant, Republican.
Nodaway.....	829	9	1,104	588	1,503	1,683
Oregon	No election.		5	229	445	54
Osage	764	679	634	664	209	770
Ozark	38		156	56	135	288
Pemiscot.....	No election.		3	147	476	10
Perry	509	116	602	570	621	725
Pettis	879	396	1,022	797	1,965	1,675
Phelps	985	263	530	405	906	696
Pike	1,143	930	1,008	1,619	2,578	1,740
Platte	496	882	567	758	2,148	936
Polk	870	5	892	413	998	1,172
Pulaski.....	105	28	176	199	534	324
Putnam	1,292	47	1,255	248	Rejected.	
Ralls	292	194	225	194	1,177	391
Randolph	484	327	223	1,412	2,212	870
Ray	531	798	769	534	2,257	1,161
Reynolds.....	7	20	53	138	400	125
Ripley	No election.		45	108	314	97
Saline	170	98	602	377	2,790	1,283
Schuyler	546	191	509	240	788	792
Scotland	612	533	775	707	1,130	874
Scott	155	186	247	230	804	444
Shannon	No election.		4	172	242	20
Shelby	366	216	579	305	1,281	884
St. Charles	1,438	394	1,542	1,099	1,672	1,559
St. Clair	223	1	570	315	1,159	1,027
St. Francois.....	246	134	254	377	1,028	442
Ste. Genevieve	423	217	246	607	634	384
St. Louis	14,027	8,882	16,182	13,491	19,399	16,701
Stoddard	111	6	222	117	660	319
Stone	100		177	103	122	348
Sullivan	1,074	52	926	568	1,119	1,133
Taney	29		208	52	201	339
Texas	37	10	202	99	838	481
Vernon	No election.		341	581	1,344	601
Warren	948	271	851	367	567	1,007
Washington	788	239	419	722	878	641
Wayne	343	189	Rejected.		565	354
Webster	533	192	548	334	808	763
Worth	346	121	369	349	446	531
Wright	65	2	298	100	484	553
Total	72,750	31,678	86,860	65,628	151,434	119,196
Majority	41,072		*21,232		32,238	

*In 1868 the State authorities rejected the returns from the counties of Dunklin, Jackson, Monroe, Oregon, Platte, Ripley, Shannon and Wayne, together with portions of other counties, bringing about the following as the final declared result: Grant, 83,887; Seymour, 58,905. Grant's majority, 24,982.

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF 1876-80-84.

COUNTIES.	1876.			1880.			1884.	
	Tilden, Democrat.	Hayes, Republican.	Cooper, Greenbacker.	Hancock, Democrat.	Garfield, Republican.	Weaver, Greenbacker.	Cleveland, Democrat.	Blaine and But- ler, Fusion.
Adair.....	1,192	1,604	24	1,269	1,657	329	1,443	2,041
Andrew.....	1,503	1,590	56	1,571	1,781	121	1,707	1,985
Atchison.....	1,117	1,156	143	1,261	1,228	490	1,345	1,680
Audrain.....	2,268	836	.....	2,322	983	530	3,034	1,554
Barry.....	1,001	1,000	13	1,163	970	327	1,586	1,662
Barton.....	760	710	41	942	519	712	1,837	1,715
Bates.....	2,071	1,478	2	2,949	1,897	245	3,785	3,004
Benton.....	851	1,096	.....	962	1,204	164	1,289	1,531
Bollinger.....	998	572	.....	1,068	629	117	1,241	891
Boone.....	3,845	1,181	4	3,269	1,170	418	3,569	1,334
Buchanan.....	4,136	2,496	74	4,693	3,317	391	5,236	3,879
Butler.....	696	230	.....	746	275	96	900	491
Caldwell.....	1,058	1,383	115	1,139	1,369	373	1,343	1,850
Callaway.....	3,493	976	4	3,369	1,184	110	3,420	1,347
Camden.....	540	638	.....	507	563	197	608	808
Cape Girardeau....	1,836	1,417	7	1,869	1,641	102	2,084	2,078
Carroll.....	2,403	1,977	28	2,404	2,039	409	2,893	2,774
Carter.....	209	80	17	238	80	50	284	132
Cass.....	2,277	1,440	14	2,710	1,710	275	3,057	2,107
Cedar.....	904	921	.....	900	926	258	1,562	1,449
Chariton.....	3,165	1,719	28	2,899	1,617	548	3,287	2,194
Christian.....	494	929	4	438	791	529	700	1,536
Clark.....	1,581	1,494	8	1,570	1,503	120	1,652	1,599
Clay.....	2,844	508	57	2,969	589	193	3,179	916
Clinton.....	1,756	1,019	81	2,061	1,237	187	2,164	1,636
Cole.....	1,529	1,099	.....	1,384	1,338	55	1,526	1,513
Cooper.....	2,331	1,770	.....	2,189	1,730	372	2,475	2,223
Crawford.....	1,036	754	.....	1,099	805	69	1,106	1,053
Dade.....	893	1,305	38	902	1,227	238	1,268	1,692
Dallas.....	652	761	33	487	654	555	687	1,363
Daviess.....	1,848	1,663	4	2,047	1,796	285	2,180	2,213
De Kalb.....	1,083	1,110	62	1,305	1,238	221	1,501	1,645
Dent.....	826	446	.....	1,073	707	35	1,171	798
Douglas.....	136	744	47	163	497	556	388	1,182
Dunklin.....	1,148	93	.....	1,333	182	.....	1,527	382
Franklin.....	2,294	2,149	2	2,260	2,647	78	2,290	2,931
Gasconade.....	558	1,158	.....	487	1,512	.....	548	1,523
Gentry.....	1,461	1,138	15	1,982	1,377	334	2,155	1,800
Greene.....	2,315	2,565	146	1,912	2,198	1,286	3,190	3,793
Grundy.....	1,113	1,810	.....	1,102	1,917	124	1,203	2,126
Harrison.....	1,373	2,013	4	1,586	2,097	239	1,688	2,410
Henry.....	2,380	1,499	1	2,821	1,694	306	3,292	2,280
Hickory.....	390	631	.....	436	675	252	626	1,063
Holt.....	1,315	1,628	18	1,297	1,605	212	1,475	1,957
Howard.....	2,371	1,048	1	2,047	1,166	513	2,286	1,256
Howell.....	495	458	.....	726	457	305	1,369	1,116
Iron.....	805	386	.....	854	565	.....	786	545
Jackson.....	5,438	2,909	490	6,703	5,123	732	9,551	9,281
Jasper.....	2,905	3,138	520	2,533	2,874	1,114	3,318	4,124

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1876-80-84.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	1876.			1880.			1884.	
	Tilden, Democrat.	Hayes, Republican.	Cooper, Greenbacker.	Hancock, Democrat.	Garfield, Republican.	Weaver, Greenbacker.	Cleveland, Democrat.	Blaine and But- ler, Fusion.
Jefferson.....	1,853	1,157	.....	2,012	1,501	69	2,272	1,858
Johnson.....	2,734	2,183	6	2,795	2,400	318	3,324	3,052
Knox.....	1,538	1,165	.....	1,468	574	765	1,619	1,319
Laclede.....	1,009	731	11	960	365	774	1,203	1,283
La Fayette.....	3,281	1,734	.....	3,163	1,822	102	3,697	2,586
Lawrence.....	1,137	1,180	339	1,476	1,567	337	1,947	2,103
Lewis.....	2,059	1,320	.....	1,928	1,152	152	2,129	1,363
Lincoln.....	2,294	1,004	10	2,039	790	634	2,243	1,321
Linn.....	1,914	1,878	14	2,049	1,991	182	2,157	2,268
Livingston.....	2,013	1,616	150	1,859	1,165	1,268	2,030	2,227
McDonald.....	715	400	2	706	213	471	1,040	710
Macon.....	2,776	1,752	288	2,880	1,726	844	3,100	2,619
Madison.....	1,277	447	3	952	391	1	931	473
Maries.....	840	251	....	924	288	58	957	425
Marion.....	3,099	1,723	3	3,086	1,811	87	3,251	2,172
Mercer.....	960	1,501	22	990	1,573	231	964	1,811
Miller.....	662	836	9	757	970	167	1,047	1,360
Mississippi.....	1,195	458	.....	1,137	525	113	1,222	722
Moniteau.....	1,607	1,142	.....	1,323	853	643	1,408	1,448
Monroe.....	3,422	589	.....	3,488	671	120	3,485	801
Montgomery.....	1,809	1,411	29	1,721	1,329	343	1,930	1,641
Morgan.....	1,038	748	.....	950	798	57	1,141	1,014
New Madrid.....	1,042	283	.....	1,070	341	.....	1,086	461
Newton.....	732	1,546	55	1,535	957	971	2,042	1,938
Nodaway.....	2,411	2,213	59	2,485	2,303	941	3,043	3,353
Oregon.....	656	63	.....	809	85	23	1,114	286
Osage.....	1,082	895	13	1,137	1,117	10	1,096	1,219
Ozark.....	231	427	.....	314	409	132	344	634
Pemiscot.....	745	8	1	749	85	.....	683	120
Perry.....	1,150	683	1	1,110	887	71	1,227	990
Pettis.....	2,833	2,098	3	2,908	2,457	306	3,477	3,067
Phelps.....	1,216	750	5	1,132	416	548	1,282	876
Pike.....	3,167	2,122	65	3,236	2,151	289	3,394	2,428
Platte.....	2,648	864	.....	2,693	945	49	2,692	1,046
Polk.....	1,209	1,385	1	1,360	1,506	250	1,545	1,936
Pulaski.....	748	408	1	772	462	19	948	615
Putnam.....	809	1,478	26	725	1,513	424	934	1,835
Ralls.....	1,687	511	.....	1,800	603	14	1,756	714
Randolph.....	3,538	1,269	13	2,927	1,051	691	3,193	1,818
Ray.....	2,492	1,107	28	2,614	908	568	2,895	1,608
Reynolds.....	622	115	.....	747	39	.....	790	198
Ripley.....	438	114	.....	578	115	70	819	376
St. Charles.....	2,509	1,062	.....	2,191	2,223	33	2,118	2,334
St. Clair.....	1,190	931	.....	963	765	1,053	1,687	1,631
St. Francois.....	1,524	554	24	1,750	778	60	1,875	1,001
Ste. Genevieve.....	1,159	533	.....	1,081	650	40	1,115	684
St. Louis.....	25,385	22,916	79	2,719	3,223	4	2,513	3,547
St. Louis City.....	.....	.....	.....	23,837	23,206	872	21,712	21,135
Saline.....	3,942	1,728	.....	3,851	1,907	359	4,041	2,579

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1876-80-84.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1876.			1880.			1884.	
	Tilden, Democrat.	Hayes, Republican.	Cooper, Greenbacker.	Hancock, Democrat.	Garfield, Republican.	Weaver, Greenbacker.	Cleveland, Democrat.	Blaine and But- ler, Fusion.
Schuyler.....	1,117	908	17	1,065	570	457	1,202	1,009
Scotland.....	1,464	1,060	2	1,405	689	479	1,526	1,077
Scott.....	1,163	306	.....	1,330	459	.....	1,331	515
Shannon.....	419	96	.....	467	65	9	572	157
Shelby.....	1,672	957	14	1,770	350	847	1,910	1,128
Stoddard.....	1,403	406	2	1,541	590	92	1,718	761
Stone.....	159	432	.....	140	435	136	232	671
Sullivan.....	1,447	1,488	.....	1,717	1,693	187	1,768	1,882
Taney.....	351	368	.....	1,313	337	207	460	646
Texas.....	1,144	563	1	1,250	477	285	1,652	970
Vernon.....	1,874	774	26	2,338	940	360	3,781	2,007
Warren.....	813	1,263	7	662	1,343	203	596	1,349
Washington.....	1,607	759	.....	1,489	775	78	1,438	983
Wayne.....	1,114	395	.....	1,144	568	46	1,337	814
Webster.....	1,076	1,003	8	1,024	561	616	1,229	1,316
Worth.....	666	632	59	751	657	163	771	899
Wright.....	498	605	7	409	641	365	956	1,248
Total.....	203,077	145,029	3,498	208,609	153,567	35,045	235,988	202,929
Majority.....	54,550			1,997			30,906	

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, \$5,000; lieutenant-governor, \$5 per day; secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, superintendent of public school, register of lands, and railroad commissioner, each, \$3,000; superintendent of insurance department, \$4,000; adjutant-general, \$2,000; State law librarian, \$900; supreme court judges, each \$4,500; clerk of the supreme court, \$3,000.

DATES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTIES, ORIGIN OF THEIR
NAMES, ETC.

Adair—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Adair County, Ky., whence some of the first prominent settlers came. Kirksville, the county seat, was named for John Kirk, who settled the site.

Andrew—Organized January 29, 1841. Named in honor of Andrew Jackson Davis, a prominent lawyer of St. Louis.

Atchison—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Hon. David R. Atchison, then one of the United States senators. The first county seat was Linden, so called from the number of linn or linden trees in the vicinity. The present county seat, Rockport, was named because the Tarkio Creek at that point is rocky or stony.

Audrain—Organized December 17, 1836. Named in honor of Samuel Audrain, the first actual settler within its limits.

Barry—Organized January 5, 1835. Named in honor of Commodore Barry, of the American navy. Cassville, the county seat, was named for Hon. Lewis Cass.

Barton—Organized December 12, 1855. Named in honor of Hon. David Barton, one of the first two United States senators from Missouri.

Bates—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Hon. Edward Bates, of St. Louis. Butler, the county seat, was named for Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky.

Benton—Organized January 3, 1835. Named for Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Missouri's great senator.

Bollinger—Organized March 1, 1851. Named in honor of Maj. George F. Bollinger, one of its first settlers, a prominent member of the Territorial Legislature, etc. The county seat, Marble Hill, was so named from the alleged natural character of the site. It was originally called Dallas.

Boone—Organized November 16, 1820. Named for Daniel Boone. The first county seat, Smithton, was named for Gen. T. A. Smith; the present, Columbia, a mile east of the former site of Smithton, was presumably called for "the queen of the world and the child of the skies."

Buchanan—Organized February 10, 1839. Named in honor of Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. The first county seat was Sparta, near the center of the county; in 1846 the capital was removed to St. Joseph.

Butler—Organized February 27, 1849. Named for Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, a prominent American officer in the war with Mexico, and Democratic candidate for vice-president in 1848.

Callaway—Organized November 25, 1820. Named in honor

of Capt. James Callaway, a grandson of Daniel Boone, killed by the Indians in the southern part of Montgomery County, March 8, 1815. Fulton, the county seat, laid out in 1822, was named for Robert Fulton.

Camden—Originally created January 29, 1841, and called Kinderhook, for the country seat of President Van Buren. The name was changed to Camden, for a county in North Carolina, in 1843. The first county seat was Oregon; the second, Erie; the present, Linn Creek.

Caldwell—Organized December 26, 1836. Named by the author of the organizing act, Gen. Alex. W. Doniphan, for Col. John Caldwell, of Kentucky. The first county seat was Far West, but on the destruction and abandonment of that place during the Mormon War, it was removed to Kingston, named for Hon. Austin A. King, of Ray County.

Cape Girardeau—One of the original "districts." Organized October 1, 1812; reduced to its present limits March 5, 1849. Named for the town which was founded by Louis Lorimer in 1794. Jackson, the county seat, was incorporated in 1824, and named for "Old Hickory."

Carroll—Organized January 3, 1833. Named in honor of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration. The county seat, Carrollton, was laid out in 1837.

Carter—Organized March 10, 1859. Named for Zimri Carter, one of its earliest and most prominent citizens.

Cass—Organized September 14, 1835, and first called Van Buren, in honor of President Van Buren, whom Missourians delighted to honor at that day; but in 1849, after he had been the presidential candidate of the Free Soil party in the preceding canvass, the name was changed to Cass, in honor of Lewis Cass, of Michigan, who had been the Democratic candidate in 1848, and had been defeated by Gen. Taylor. The county seat, Harrisonville, was named for Hon. A. G. Harrison, of Callaway.

Cedar—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for its principal stream. The original county seat was called Lancaster. In 1847 the name was changed to Fremont, in honor of the "Pathfinder," but in 1856 Gen. Fremont became the Republican candidate for President, and the following winter the Democratic

Legislature changed the name to Stockton, in honor of Commodore Richard Stockton, of the navy, who had arrested Fremont during the Mexican War, and sought to have him disgraced.

Chariton—Organized November 16, 1820. Named for the town of Chariton, which was laid out in 1818, and formerly stood near the mouth of the river of that name. Lewis and Clark were of the opinion that the original name of the Chariton was "Theriaton," but others asserted that the word is old French, and signifies a chariot or little wagon, a corruption of *charrette* probably. The first county seat was Chariton, sometimes called Old Chariton, long extinct. The present capital, Keytesville, was laid out in 1832, and named by its founder, James Keyte, for himself.

Christian—Organized March 8, 1860. Named probably for a county in Kentucky.

Clark—Organized in 1838 (many authorities say in 1818, but the Clark County then organized was in Arkansas). Named in honor of Gov. William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and first Governor of the Territory of Missouri proper, serving from 1813 to 1820.

Clay—Organized January 2, 1822. Named for Henry Clay. Liberty, the county seat, was laid out in 1822.

Clinton—Organized January 15, 1833; reduced to its present limits in 1841. Named for Vice-President George Clinton, of New York. This county seat was first called Concord, then Springfield, and finally Plattsburg, for the residence of Gov. Clinton.

Cole—Organized November 16, 1820. Named for Capt. Stephen Cole, a noted pioneer of Missouri, who built Cole's Fort, at the present site of Boonville, and who died on "the plains," some time in the thirties, it is said.

Cooper—Organized December 17, 1818. Named for Capt. Sarshell Cooper, another prominent pioneer, who was killed by the Indians while seated at his own fireside in "Cooper's Fort," Howard County, on the night of April 14, 1814. Boonville, the county seat, was laid out in 1817, and named for Daniel Boone.

Crawford—Organized January 23, 1829. Named in honor of Hon. William H. Crawford, of Georgia, candidate for President

in 1824. Until 1835 the county seat was at the mouth of Little Piney (now in Phelps County) at the dwelling house of James Harrison. The present county seat, Steelville, was located in 1835 and named for a prominent citizen.

Dade—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Maj. Dade, of Seminole massacre fame. The name of the county seat, Greenfield, has no especial significance.

Dallas—Originally called Niangua, and organized in 1842; changed to Dallas December 10, 1844, and named in honor of Hon. George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, then Vice-President elect. Buffalo, the county seat, was named for the well-known city in New York by Joe Miles, an Irish bachelor, who first settled on the site. The word Niangua is a corruption of the original Indian name, Nehemgar.

Daviess—Organized December 29, 1836. Named in honor of Col. Jos. H. Daviess, of Kentucky, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811. Gallatin, the county seat, was laid out in 1837, and named for Albert Gallatin, the old Swiss financier, who was secretary of the treasury from 1801 to 1813.

De Kalb—Organized February 25, 1845, and named in honor of the Baron De Kalb, of the Revolution, who fell at the battle of Camden.

Dent—Organized February 10, 1851. Named in honor of Lewis Dent, a Tennessean, who settled in the county in 1835, and was its first representative, elected in 1862. Salem, the county seat, was located in 1852. Perhaps when the founders christened it they had in mind the Hebrew word Salem, signifying peace.

Douglas—Organized October 19, 1857, and named for Stephen A. Douglas. The county seat has been alternately at Ava and Vera Cruz.

Dunklin—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Daniel Dunklin, Governor of the State from 1832 to 1836, surveyor-general of the United States, etc. Kennett, the county seat, was named for Hon. Luther M. Kennett.

Franklin—Organized December 11, 1818. Named for Benjamin Franklin. The first county seat was at Newport, but in 1830 was removed to Union.

Gasconade—Organized November 25, 1820. Named for the river; reduced to its present limits (nearly) in 1835. Hermann was laid out in 1837, and became the county seat in 1845.

Gentry—Organized February 12, 1841. Named in honor of Col. Richard Gentry, of Boone County, who fell at the head of the Missouri regiment in the battle against the Seminole Indians at Okeechobee, Fla., on Christmas day, 1837. The county seat, Albany, was at first called Athens.

Greene—Organized January 2, 1833. Named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of the War of the Revolution. The county seat, Springfield, was named for the seat of justice of Robertson County, Tenn.

Grundy—Organized January 2, 1841. Named for Hon. Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, attorney-general of the United States from 1838 to 1840, etc. The county seat was located at Trenton in 1843.

Harrison—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Hon. Albert G. Harrison, of Callaway County, a representative in Congress from the State from 1834 to 1839, dying in the latter year. Bethany, the county seat, was laid out by Tennesseans in 1845.

Henry—Originally called Rives, in honor of William C. Rives, of Virginia, then a Democratic politician of national reputation. Organized December 13, 1834. In 1840 Mr. Rives became a Whig, and in 1841 the name of the county was changed to Henry, in honor of Patrick Henry. Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1836, and named for George Clinton, of New York.

Hickory—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for the sobriquet of Andrew Jackson. The county seat, Hermitage, was named for "Old Hickory's" residence.

Holt—In 1839 the territory in the Platte Purchase north of Buchanan County was organized into the "Territory" of "Ne-at-a-wah," and attached to Buchanan. "Ne-at-a-wah" included the present counties of Andrew, Holt, Atchison and Nodaway. In 1841 this territory was subdivided and the county of "Nodaway" organized, but a few weeks later the Legislature changed the name to Holt, in honor of Hon. David Rice Holt, the representative from Platte County, who had died during the session, and who

was buried at Jefferson City. Oregon, the county seat, was laid out in 1841, and at first called Finley.

Howard—Organized January 23, 1816. Named in honor of Col. Benjamin Howard, Governor of the "Territory of Louisiana" from 1810 to 1812. The first county seat was at Old Franklin, on the Missouri, nearly opposite Boonville. Fayette (named for Gen. La Fayette) became the county seat in 1823.

Howell—Organized March 2, 1857. Named for James Howell, who settled in Howell's Valley in 1832.

Iron—Organized February 17, 1857, and named for its principal mineral. The origin of the name of its county seat, Iron-ton, is apparent.

Jackson—Organized December 15, 1826, and named for "the hero of New Orleans." Independence, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Jasper—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Sergt. Jasper, a noted soldier of the Revolution, who planted the flag on Fort Moultrie amidst a shower of British cannon balls, and who fell at the assault on Savannah in 1779.

Jefferson—Organized December 8, 1818, and named for Thomas Jefferson. The first county seat was at Herculaneum. In 1835 it was removed to the present site, then called Monticello. There was already a county seat in the State (in Lewis County) bearing the name of Monticello, and in 1837 the designation of the capital of Jefferson was changed to Hillsboro.

Johnson—Organized December 13, 1834, and named for Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, "the slayer of Tecumseh," who was afterward, from 1837 to 1841, Vice President of the United States. The town of Warrensburg, the county seat, was laid out in 1835, and named for its founders, John and Martin D. Warren.

Knox—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Gen. Henry Knox, the Boston bookseller, who during the Revolution became Washington's chief of artillery, and who, the night before the battle of Trenton, we are told, "went about tugging at his guns like a Trojan and swearing like a pirate." He was the first secretary of war of the United States. Edina, the county seat, was laid out in 1839, and named by the surveyor, Hon. S.

W. B. Carnegy, for the ancient name of the capital of Scotland.

Laclede—Organized February 24, 1849. Named for Pierre Laclede Ligest, often called Laclede, the founder of St. Louis. The county seat, Lebanon, was named for a town in Tennessee.

La Fayette—Originally called Lillard, in honor of Hon. James C. Lillard, and organized November 16, 1820. In 1834 the name of the county was changed to La Fayette in honor of the Marquis de la Fayette. The first county seat was at Mount Vernon, on the Missouri, but was removed to Lexington in 1824.

Lawrence—The first organization of a county called Lawrence, in 1818, was never perfected. The present county was created February 25, 1845, and named for the gallant Yankee sea captain, James Lawrence, who said, "Don't give up the ship." Mount Vernon, the county seat, was located the same year.

Lewis—Organized January 2, 1833. Named for Capt. Merriwether Lewis, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, who was Governor of the Territory of Louisiana from 1807 to 1809, and who committed suicide in the latter year in a county in Tennessee now bearing his name, while on his way to Washington. Monticello ("Little Mountain"), the county seat, was laid out in 1834, and named for the country seat of Thomas Jefferson.

Lincoln—Organized December 14, 1818, and named for Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, of the Revolution. Troy (originally called Wood's Fort) became the county seat in 1819.

Linn—Organized January 7, 1837. Named in honor of Dr. Lewis F. Linn, of Ste. Genevieve, United States senator from 1833 to 1843, dying in office during the latter year. The origin of the name of the county seat, Linneus, is uncertain.

Livingston—Organized January 6, 1837. Named for Hon. Edward Livingston, of Louisiana, secretary of state from 1831 to 1833. The county seat, Chillicothe (an Indian name said to signify "the big town where we live"), was located in 1837.

McDonald—Organized March 3, 1849. Said to have been named for Sergt. McDonald, a South Carolina trooper of the Revolution. The first county seat was at Rutledge, but was subsequently removed to Pineville, which place was originally called Marysville.

Macon—Organized January 6, 1837. Named for Nathaniel

Macon, of North Carolina. The first county seat was called "Box Ankle," afterward Bloomington. It was removed to Macon City in 1860.

Madison—Organized December 14, 1818, and named for President Madison. The first county seat was St. Michael, near the present capital, Fredericktown, which was located in 1821.

Maries—Organized March 2, 1855, and named for the two streams, Marie and Little Marie.

Marion—Organized December 23, 1826, and named for Gen. Francis Marion, "The Swamp Fox." Palmyra, which has always been the county seat, was laid off in 1819.

Mercer—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Gen. Hugh Mercer, of the Revolution, and the county seat, Princeton, was so called for the battle in which he lost his life.

Miller—Organized February 6, 1837. Named for John Miller, a colonel under Harrison in the War of 1812, Governor of Missouri from 1826 to 1832, member of Congress from 1836 to 1842, etc.

Mississippi—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for the Father of Waters.

Moniteau—Organized February 14, 1845. Named for the stream which flows through the western part, whose name is a corruption of the Indian word *Manitou*, meaning the Deity. California, the county seat, was laid out in 1845, and originally called Boonsboro.

Monroe—Organized January 6, 1831, and named in honor of James Monroe. Paris, the county seat, was settled upon in 1831, and named for Paris, Ky.

Montgomery—Organized December 14, 1818, and named for Gen. Richard Montgomery, who fell at the storming of Quebec. The first county seat was at Pinckney, on the Missouri, afterward it was removed to Lewiston, near the center of the county, and finally to Danville, which was laid off in 1834.

Morgan—Organized January 5, 1833, and named for Gen. Daniel Morgan, who commanded the famous riflemen in the Revolution. The first county seat was at Millville, now extinct, but in 1834 it was removed to Versailles.

New Madrid—One of the original "districts." Organized

October 1, 1812. Named for the town (the county seat) which was, properly speaking, founded by Gen. Morgan, of New Jersey, in 1788.

Newton—Organized December 31, 1838. Named for Sergt. Newton, the comrade of Jasper, the Revolutionary hero. The name given to the county seat, Neosho, is a corruption of the Osage Indian word, Ne-o-zho.

Nodaway—Organized February 14, 1845. Named for the stream flowing through it. The name is a corruption of *Ni-di-wah*, a Sac and Fox Indian word, meaning "hearsay." (It will be remembered that the original designation of Holt County was Nodaway.) The county seat, Maryville, was laid off in 1845, and named for the first resident lady, Mrs. Mary Graham.

Oregon—Organized February 14, 1845. Named for the territory then under discussion, in connection with which the phrase "54-40 or fight" was often heard.

Osage—Organized January 29, 1841, and named for the river which forms the greater portion of its western boundary. The Osage River was named by the French more than 100 years ago from the tribe of Indians upon its banks. The word is a corruption of *Oua-chage*, or *Ou-chage* (whence Wahsatch), and as applied to individual, means "the strong." Linn, the county seat, is named in honor of Senator Lewis F. Linn.

Ozark—Organized January 29, 1841. In 1843 its name was changed to Decatur, in honor of the famous fighting commodore, Stephen Decatur, but in 1845, its present title was restored. The first county seat was Rockbridge, near the north line; the present is Gainesville.

Pemiscot—Organized February 19, 1861. Named for the large bayou within its borders. The word signifies "liquid mud." Gayoso, the county seat, was named for a prominent Spanish official of the territorial days.

Perry—Organized November 16, 1820. Named in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. Perryville, the county seat, was located in 1821.

Pettis—Organized January 26, 1833. Named in honor of Hon. Spencer Pettis, of St. Louis, a member of Congress from Missouri in 1828-31, and who was killed in a duel with Maj.

Thomas Biddle, on Bloody Island, in the latter year. The first county seat was at St. Helena; in 1837 it was removed to Georgetown; in 1862 to Sedalia. The last named town was laid out in 1859, and named by its founder, Gen. George R. Smith, for his daughter Sarah, who was familiarly called "Sade" and "Sed." It was first called by Gen. Smith "Sedville," but he afterward gave it the more euphonious title which it now bears.

Phelps—Organized November 13, 1857. Named for Hon. John S. Phelps, of Greene County, member of Congress from 1844 to 1862; Governor from 1877 to 1881, etc.

Pike—Organized December 14, 1818. Named in honor of Gen. Zebulon Pike, who explored the Upper Mississippi in 1805; visited Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico and other territory in the West in 1806, discovering the mountain which yet bears the name of Pike's Peak, and who was killed at the battle of York, Canada, in April, 1813. Bowling Green was laid out in 1819, and became the county seat in 1824, upon its removal from Louisiana.

Platte—Organized December 31, 1838, and named indirectly for the Platte River, which flows through it, and from which the Platte Purchase was named. Platte City, the county seat, was originally called Falls of Platte.

Polk—Organized March 13, 1835. Named in honor of James K. Polk, of Tennessee, who afterward, in 1844, became President. He had numerous admirers among the first settlers, who had known him in Tennessee before their removal to Missouri.

Pulaski—Organized December 15, 1818. Named in honor of Count Pulaski, who fell at Savannah during the Revolution.

Putnam—Organized February 28, 1845, and named for Gen. Israel Putnam. The first county seat was at Putnamville, afterward at Winchester, and finally at Harmony, whose present name is Unionville.

Ralls—Organized November 16, 1820. Named in honor of Daniel Ralls, a member of the Legislature at that time from Pike County. New London was laid out in 1819.

Randolph—Organized January 22, 1829. Named for John Randolph, of Roanoke. Huntsville became the county seat in 1830, and named for Judge Ezra Hunt.

Ray—Organized November 16, 1820, and named for Hon. John Ray, a member of the Constitutional Convention from Howard County. The first county seat was at Bluffton, but in 1828 it was removed to Richmond.

Reynolds—Organized February 25, 1845. Named in honor of Hon. Thomas Reynolds, Governor of Missouri from 1841 to 1844, in which latter year he committed suicide at the capital. His name was bestowed upon this county through the efforts of Hon. Pate Buford, his particular friend.

Ripley—Organized January 5, 1813, and named in honor of Gen. Ripley, of the War of 1812. Doniphan, the county seat, was named for Gen. A. W. Doniphan, Missouri's renowned hero of the Mexican War.

St. Charles—One of the original "districts." Organized October 1, 1812. Named for the town, which was named by the French.

St. Clair—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Gen. Arthur St. Clair, of the Revolution. Osceola, named for the noted Seminole chief, became the county seat in 1842.

St. Francois—Organized December 19, 1821. Named for the river. Farmington, the present county seat, was not laid out until 1856.

Ste. Genevieve—One of the original "districts." Organized October 1, 1812. Named for the town, which was founded, practically, in 1763, although settled probably in 1735.

St. Louis—One of the original "districts." Organized October 1, 1812. Named for the town, which in turn was named for King Louis XV of France, having been founded by Pierre Laclède, in 1764. Clayton was made the county seat in 1875.

Saline—Organized November 25, 1820. County seats in their order have been Jefferson, Jonesboro, Arrow Rock and Marshall. The county was named for its salt springs.

Schuyler—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for Gen. Philip Schuyler of the Revolution. The first county seat was at Tippecanoe; Lancaster, the present capital, was laid out in 1845.

Scotland—Organized January 29, 1841. Named by Hon. S. W. B. Carnegy, now of Canton, in honor of the land of his ancestors. He surveyed and named the town of Edinburg in this

county, and also the town of Edina, in Knox County. The first courts in Scotland were held at Sand Hill, but in 1843 the county seat was located at Memphis.

Scott—Organized December 28, 1821. Named for Hon. John Scott, the first congressman from Missouri. The first county seat was at Benton.

Shannon—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Hon. George F. Shannon, a prominent lawyer and politician of the State, who dropped dead in the courthouse at Palmyra, in August, 1836.

Shelby—Organized January 2, 1835. Named for Gen. Isaac Shelby, who fought at King's Mountain, in the Revolution, and was subsequently Governor of Kentucky. The first county seat was at Oak Dale, but was located at Shelbyville in 1836.

Stoddard—Organized January 2, 1836. Named for Capt. Amos Stoddard, of Connecticut, who took possession of Missouri in the name of his government after the Louisiana purchase.

Stone—Organized February 10, 1851, and named for the stony character of its soil. Galena, the county seat, was so named for the presence of that mineral in the vicinity.

Sullivan—Fully organized February 16, 1843, and named by Hon. E. C. Morelock for his native county in Tennessee. In the preliminary organization, in 1843, the county was named Highland. The first courts were held at the house of A. C. Hill, on the present site of Milan, which became the county seat in 1845.

Taney—Organized January 6, 1837, and named for Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. Forsyth, the county seat, located in 1838, was named for Hon. John Forsyth, of Georgia, who was Secretary of State of the United States from 1834 to 1841.

Texas—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for the Lone Star State. Houston, the county seat, was named for Gen. Sam Houston, the "hero of San Jacinto."

Vernon—Organized as at present February 27, 1855. Named for Hon. Miles Vernon, a member of the State Senate from Laclede County, who fought under Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, and who presided over the Senate branch of the "Claib Jackson Legislature," which passed the "Ordinance of Secession," at Nesho, October 28, 1861. Nevada, the county seat, was originally

called Nevada City, and named by Col. D. C. Hunter for a town in California.

Warren—Organized January 5, 1833, and named for Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. Warrenton became the county seat in 1835.

Washington—Organized August 21, 1813, and named for the "Father of His Country." It is claimed that Potosi, the county seat, was first settled in 1765.

Wayne—Organized December 11, 1818, when it comprised the greater part of the southern one-third of the State. It was formerly called by the sobriquet of "the State of Wayne," and latterly "the Mother of Counties." It was named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne, of the Revolution, the famous "Mad Anthony" of history and legend. Greenville, the county seat, was laid out in 1818, and named for the scene of Gen. Wayne's treaty.

Webster—Organized March 3, 1855, and named for Daniel Webster. The county seat, Marshfield, was named for Webster's country seat.

Worth—Organized February 8, 1861, and named in honor of Gen. William Worth, one of the prominent American commanders in the Mexican War. Grant City was laid off in 1864, and named for Gen. Grant.

Wright—Organized January 29, 1841, and named in honor of Hon. Silas Wright of New York, a leading Democratic statesman of that period. Hartville was named for the owner of the site.

There have been attempts at the creation of other counties from time to time. Dodge County, named for Gen. Henry Dodge, was organized in 1851, with a county seat at St. John, but in 1853 it was disorganized and its territory included within the limits of Putnam, of which county it had formed the western part. The organization of Donaldson, Merrimac, and perhaps two or three other counties, was never perfected.

POPULATION OF MISSOURI BY COUNTIES.

The annexed table shows the population of the State by the counties in existence at the several periods mentioned. The population of the Territory in 1810 was 20,845.

COUNTIES.	1821.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair				2,342	8,531	11,449	15,190
Andrew				9,433	11,850	15,137	16,318
Atchison				1,648	4,649	8,440	14,556
Audrain			1,949	3,506	8,075	12,307	19,732
Barry			4,795	3,467	7,995	10,373	14,405
Barton					1,817	5,087	10,332
Bates				3,669	7,215	15,960	25,381
Benton			4,205	5,015	9,072	11,322	12,396
Bollinger					7,371	8,162	11,130
Boone	3,692	8,859	13,561	14,979	19,486	20,765	25,422
Buchanan			6,237	12,975	23,861	35,109	49,792
Butler				1,616	2,891	4,298	6,011
Caldwell			1,458	2,316	5,034	11,390	13,646
Callaway	1,797	6,102	11,765	13,827	17,049	19,202	23,670
Camden				2,338	4,975	6,108	7,266
Cape Girardeau ..	7,852	7,430	9,359	13,912	15,547	17,558	20,998
Carroll			2,433	5,441	9,763	17,445	23,274
Carter					1,235	1,455	2,168
Cass			4,693	6,090	9,794	19,296	22,431
Cedar				3,361	6,637	9,474	10,741
Chariton	1,426	1,776	4,746	7,514	12,562	19,135	25,224
Christian					5,491	6,707	9,628
Clark			2,846	5,527	11,684	13,667	15,031
Clay		5,342	8,282	10,332	13,023	15,564	15,572
Clinton			2,724	3,786	7,748	14,063	16,073
Cole	1,028	3,006	9,286	6,696	9,697	10,292	15,515
Cooper	3,483	6,910	10,484	12,950	17,356	20,692	21,596
Crawford		1,709	3,561	6,397	5,823	7,982	10,756
Dade				4,246	7,072	8,683	12,557
Dallas				3,648	5,892	8,383	9,263
Daviess			2,736	5,298	9,606	14,410	19,145
De Kalb				2,075	5,224	9,858	13,334
Dent					5,654	6,357	10,646
Douglas					2,414	3,915	7,753
Dunklin				1,220	5,026	5,982	9,604
Franklin	1,928	3,431	7,515	11,021	18,035	23,098	26,534
Gasconade	1,174	1,548	5,330	4,996	8,727	11,093	11,153
Gentry				4,248	11,980	11,607	17,176
Greene			5,372	12,785	13,186	21,549	28,801
Grundy				3,006	7,887	10,567	15,185
Harrison				2,447	10,626	14,635	20,304
Henry			4,726	4,052	9,866	17,401	23,906
Hickory				2,329	4,705	6,452	7,387
Holt				3,957	6,550	11,652	15,509
Howard	7,321	10,314	13,108	13,969	15,946	17,233	18,428
Howell					3,169	4,218	8,814
Iron					5,842	6,278	8,183
Jackson		2,822	7,612	14,000	22,896	55,041	82,325
Jasper				4,223	6,883	14,928	32,019
Jefferson	1,838	2,586	4,296	6,928	10,344	15,380	18,736
Johnson			4,471	7,467	14,644	24,648	28,172

POPULATION OF MISSOURI BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	1821.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Knox				2,894	8,727	10,974	13,047
Laclede				2,498	5,182	9,380	11,524
La Fayette	1,340	2,921	6,815	13,690	20,098	22,628	25,710
Lawrence				4,859	8,846	13,067	17,583
Lewis			6,040	6,578	12,286	15,114	15,935
Lincoln	1,674	4,060	7,449	9,421	14,210	15,960	17,426
Linn			2,245	4,058	9,112	15,900	20,016
Livingston			4,325	4,247	7,417	16,730	20,196
McDonald				2,236	4,038	5,226	7,816
Macon			6,034	6,565	14,346	23,230	26,222
Madison		2,371	3,395	6,003	5,664	5,849	8,876
Maries					4,901	5,916	7,304
Marion	1,907	4,839	9,623	12,230	18,838	23,780	24,837
Mercer				2,691	9,300	11,557	14,673
Miller			2,282	3,834	6,812	6,616	9,805
Mississippi				3,123	4,859	4,982	9,270
Moniteau				6,004	10,124	11,375	14,346
Monroe			9,505	10,541	14,785	17,149	19,071
Montgomery	2,032	3,900	4,371	5,486	9,718	10,405	16,249
Morgan			4,407	6,650	8,202	8,434	10,132
New Madrid	2,445	2,351	4,554	5,541	5,654	6,357	7,694
Newton			3,790	4,268	9,319	12,821	18,947
Nodaway				2,118	5,252	14,751	29,544
Oregon				1,432	3,009	3,287	5,721
Osage				6,704	7,879	10,793	11,824
Ozark				2,294	2,447	3,363	5,618
Pemiscot					2,962	2,059	4,299
Perry	1,599	3,371	5,760	7,215	9,128	9,877	11,895
Pettis			2,930	5,150	9,392	18,706	27,271
Phelps					5,714	10,506	12,568
Pike	2,677	6,122	10,646	13,609	18,417	23,077	26,715
Platte			8,913	16,845	18,350	17,352	17,366
Polk			8,449	6,186	9,995	12,445	15,734
Pulaski			6,529	3,998	3,835	4,714	7,250
Putnam				1,657	9,207	11,217	13,555
Ralls	1,684	4,346	5,670	6,151	8,592	10,510	11,838
Randolph		2,942	7,198	9,439	11,407	15,908	22,751
Ray	1,789	2,658	6,053	10,353	14,092	18,700	20,190
Reynolds				1,849	3,173	3,756	5,722
Ripley			2,856	2,830	3,747	3,175	5,377
St. Charles	4,058	4,822	7,911	11,454	16,523	21,304	23,065
St. Clair				3,556	6,812	6,747	14,125
St. Francois		2,386	3,211	4,964	4,249	9,742	13,822
Ste. Genevieve	3,181	2,000	3,148	5,313	8,029	8,384	10,390
St. Louis	8,190	14,909	35,975	104,978	190,524	351,189	382,406
Saline	1,176	2,182	5,258	8,843	14,699	21,672	29,911
Schuyler				3,287	6,097	8,820	10,470
Scotland				3,782	8,873	10,670	12,508
Scott		2,136	5,974	3,182	5,247	7,317	8,587
Shannon				1,199	2,284	2,339	3,441
Shelby			3,056	4,253	7,301	10,119	14,024
Stoddard			3,153	4,277	7,877	8,535	13,431
Stone					2,400	3,253	4,404
Sullivan				2,983	9,198	11,907	16,569
Taney			3,264	4,373	5,576	4,407	5,599
Texas				2,313	6,067	9,618	12,206

POPULATION OF MISSOURI BY COUNTIES.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1821.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Vernon.....					4,850	11,247	19,369
Warren.....			4,253	5,860	8,339	9,637	10,806
Washington.....	3,741	6,779	7,213	8,811	9,723	11,719	12,896
Wayne.....	1,614	3,254	3,403	5,518	5,629	6,068	9,096
Webster.....					7,099	10,434	12,175
Worth.....						5,004	8,203
Wright.....				3,387	4,508	5,684	9,712
Total.....	70,647	140,304	383,702	682,043	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380

CITIES AND TOWNS.

The following table shows the population of cities and towns in the State with a population of 4,000 and upward in 1880, compared with the census of 1870:

TOWNS.	1870.	1880.	TOWNS.	1870.	1880.
Carthage.....		4,167	Moberly.....	1,514	6,070
Chillicothe.....	3,978	4,078	St. Charles.....	5,570	5,014
Hannibal.....	10,125	11,074	St. Joseph.....	19,565	32,431
Jefferson City.....	4,420	5,271	St. Louis.....	310,864	350,518
Joplin.....		7,038	Sedalia.....	4,560	9,561
Kansas City.....	32,260	55,785	Springfield.....	5,555	6,522
Louisiana.....	3,630	4,325	Warrensburg.....	2,945	4,040

CONCLUSION.

Such, in brief, is the History of Missouri, one of the foremost of the States of the Union in everything that goes to make up our Commonwealth. While there may be spots and flaws in the early records of its pioneer settlers, yet with them all this early and later history is one that must stir the blood and quicken the pulse of him who reads. Its institutions of civil and religious freedom, guaranteeing the rights of citizenship, education and worship, extending the blessings of beneficent law silently and extensively as the atmosphere about us, demand our love. Then, too, it is a State of innumerable and as yet undeveloped resources. Its soil yields almost an infinite variety of production. Within its bosom lie hid many minerals, and its forests are rich in ex-

haustless stores of timber, while its prairies are made to "bud and blossom like the rose." It is a State of the free school, the free press and the free pulpit, a trio the power of which it is impossible to compute. The free schools, open to rich and poor, bind together the people in educational bonds and in the common memories of the recitation-room and the play grounds. The free press may not always be altogether as dignified or elevated as the more highly cultivated may desire, but it is ever open to the complaints of the people; is ever watchful of popular rights and jealous of class encroachments. The free pulpit, sustained not by legally exacted tithes wrung from an unwilling people, but by the free-will offerings of loving supporters, gathers about it the thousands, inculcates the highest morality, points to brighter worlds, and when occasion demands will not be silent before political wrongs. Its power simply as an educating agency can scarcely be estimated. These three grand agencies are not rival but supplementary, each doing an essential work in public culture.

Above all this is a State of homes. Here there is no system of vast land-ownerships, with lettings and sub-lettings, but, on the contrary, the abundance and cheapness of land gives a large proportion of the population proprietary interests. To all this, add the freedom of elective franchise which invests the humblest citizen with the functions of sovereignty, and is there not reason for loving such a State?

The Missouri of to-day is not the Missouri of a decade ago. A dark period followed the close of that bitter internecine strife, so fatal to this locality, but notwithstanding all this, prosperity and progress beyond former precedents are now her portion. The area of land under cultivation is greater than ever before, and the census of 1890 will exhibit an astounding increase in every department of material industry and advancement; in a great increase of agricultural and mechanical wealth; in new and improved modes for production of every kind, in the universal activity of business in all its branches; in the rapid growth of cities and villages; in bountiful harvests, and in unexampled material prosperity prevailing on every hand. Colleges and schools of every class and grade are in the most flourishing con-

dition; benevolent institutions, State and private, are well maintained, and, as one has aptly said, "In a word our prosperity is as complete and ample as though no tread of armies or beat of drum had been heard in our borders." Surely these are not the ordinary indices of exhaustion! As to resources for the future struggle, the resources of the State will meet each legitimate call. Guiding all these is the intelligent purpose of a people whose ambition, laudable indeed, is to make Missouri in reputation what she is in reality—one of the very richest States of the Union.



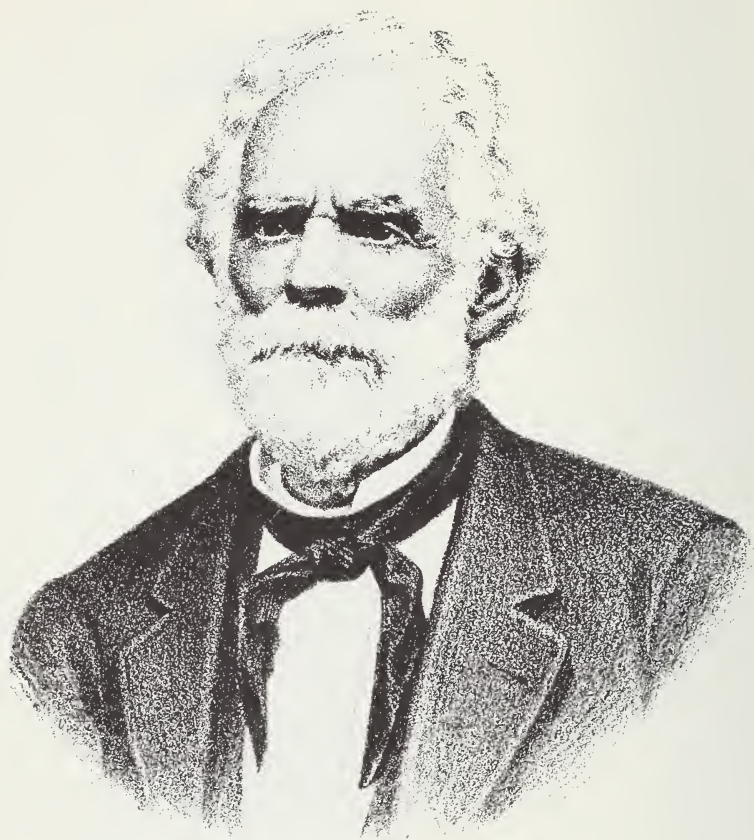


Yours Truly
G. W. Schmitt

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

PART II.

COUNTY HISTORY.



C. S. Jeffries

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION, ETC.

Boundary.—Franklin County is situated in the eastern part of Missouri. It is bounded on the north by Warren and St. Charles Counties, separated from them by the Missouri River; on the east by St. Louis and Jefferson Counties; on the south by Washington and Crawford Counties, and on the west by Gasconade County. Its extreme length from north to south, near the west boundary line, is a trifle over thirty-three miles; its shortest distance from north to south is about twenty-two miles; from east to west its greatest breadth is thirty-three miles, and the shortest breadth is the southern boundary line, thirty-one miles. The area of the county is about 850 square miles, or 544,000 acres.

Topography.—Topographically, the county is divided into well defined systems of uplands and valleys. The principal ridge enters the county from the east, north of Pacific, as an extension of the Ozark range of hills, and extends, by way of Gray's Summit, westwardly to Maune's Store; thence southwestwardly, by Jeffriesburg; thence westwardly, north of Beaufort, and thence southwestwardly into Gasconade County, west of Shotwell. A short ridge extends from New Haven southwestwardly into Gasconade County, northwest of Boeuf Creek. A point near the Canaan road, in Section 20, Township 43, Range 3 west, is the highest point of land in the county. Keizer's Knob, or Flat Knob, as it is otherwise called, about three miles southwest of Etlah, is the second highest point in the county, and is about

1,000 feet above the level of the sea. Newport is about one-half mile north of another high point. A high ridge extends from near Moselle southwestwardly, leaving the county in the southwest corner of Meramec Township, near Sullivan. This ridge is traversed by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, the heights above the sea of various points on which are, according to data furnished by Mr. James Dun, chief civil engineer of that road, as follows: The east end of the Sullivan switch, the highest point on the road, in Franklin County, 983 feet above the sea; one mile west of Pacific, the lowest point in the county, 468 feet above the sea; Sullivan, 981 feet; the Meramec bridge at Moselle, 498 feet, and Pacific, 472 feet. In the southeastern part of the county, in Prairie Township, occurs again the high and broken land.

The elevations above the sea, along the line of the new railroad, the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado, are as follows, according to Joseph Eckert: Labaddie*, 522 feet; Wood's Summit, five miles east of Union, on the St. Louis rock road, 708 feet; Bourbeuse River, at Union, 480 feet; Union, 557 feet; Jeffriesburg, 750 feet; Flint Hill, near Beaufort post-office, 798 feet, and the crossing of the Springfield road and the Franklin County line, 890 feet.

Streams.—The Meramec bottom is usually about one-half a mile wide, the Bourbeuse the same. Boeuf Creek averages over half a mile, and in some places is a mile and a half. Big Berger and St. Johns Creek bottoms, about one-fourth of a mile. Following are the names of the principal rivers and creeks: Meramec River, a large, crooked and beautiful stream, enters the county in Section 13, Township 40, Range 2 west, and pursues a general northeast direction until it leaves the county just south of Pacific, in Section 13, Township 43, Range 2 east. The tributaries of the Meramec, from the southeast, are Big Calvey Creek, Little Meramec River, Rye Creek, Gibson's Branch, Big Indian Creek, and two others, which are not named. Its tributaries from the northwest are Brush Creek, the Bourbeuse River, another Brush Creek, and Hoosier Creek. The Bourbeuse

* This name is often spelled with one d. In this volume two are used, which is better orthography, and just as correct as the other.

River enters the county from Gasconade County, in Section 27, Township 41, Range 4 west, and follows an exceedingly tortuous course, northeast by east, until it unites with the Meramec, in Section 11, Township 42, Range 1 east. Its tributaries from the south are Birch Creek, Hamilton Creek, Hamilton Branch, Spring Creek, Boone Creek and Little Bourbeuse. From the north, the tributaries of this river are Pin Oak Creek, Flat Creek, Schiller Creek, Voss Creek, Clates Creek, Big Creek, Little Creek, and Red Oak Creek. The northern part of the county is drained by the Missouri River. The tributaries of the Missouri River from Franklin County are Big Tavern Creek, Ridenhour Creek, Labaddie Creek, Dubois Creek, St. Johns Creek, Boeuf Creek and Berger Creek.

Soil.—The soil on the uplands varies largely in different parts of the county. In the northern portion, to a distance of about ten miles back from the Missouri River, it is a very rich clay loam. On the ridge from Gray's Summit westward it is in places rather thin, and, though mainly clayey, is also to some extent sandy. The ridge between the Bourbeuse and Meramec is of a rather thinnish clay soil, underlaid with a hardpan subsoil, and in the southeastern portion of the county, in Prairie Township, there is a good deal of rich land. In the valleys of the rivers and creeks the soil is a vegetable mold, varying in depth from one foot to ten feet, averaging probably about four feet in depth. Generally speaking, in the southern part of the county on the ridges the soil is not so fertile as in the northern portions, in the low lands of which are large areas of humus.

Nutritious wild grasses grow luxuriantly, and the celebrated blue grass, wherever opportunity offers, springs up without effort on the part of the farmer. This is the best grass for pastures afforded by this climate. Timothy, clover and red-top appear to be the most valuable of the cultivated grasses, affording abundant crops of hay, as well as being well adapted to pastures.

Timber.—About two-thirds of the county is as yet covered with timber, thin timber lands being, however, in greater proportion in the southern than in the northern portions. The hills in the southern portion are mostly covered with a variety of scrub oak and post oak, growing to a height of from ten to twenty-five feet.

Besides these kinds of oak there is considerable black jack, and occasionally some white oak, growing larger in the valleys than on the hills. In the bottoms, ash, walnut, elm, hickory, birch, and sycamore grow. In the northern portion there is plenty of linn. black walnut, elm, mulberry, white oak, hickory, cottonwood, gum, sassafras, spanish oak, black hard oak, and soft maple, pecan, sycamore, poplar and other varieties. About one-fifth of the northern portion of the county is yet timber land, and about one-third of the county is under cultivation.

Grain.—Wheat is mainly relied upon as a money-making crop, and the soil is well adapted to its growth, the yield ranging from six to forty bushels per acre. Corn is also a valuable dependence of the farmer, the yield varying from twenty-five to fifty bushels on the uplands, and from fifty to seventy-five in the valleys; oats, rye and other cereals are raised to some extent. Fruits of all kinds grow abundantly on the hill tops and ridges, and in most parts of the county vegetables and root crops richly repay the labor of the husbandman. The climate of the county is for the most part mild and healthful; but little snow falls in winter, which is usually short and not severe, but in summer the heat is often quite intense. Malaria is rapidly disappearing before the advance of civilization and improved methods of cultivating and draining the soil.

Mineral Wealth.—In the southeastern part of the county commences the rich mineral region of Southeast Missouri and Northern Arkansas; lead, iron and copper ores crop out of all the hills and bluffs, and also show on the surface of the valleys. The southeastern lead region of Missouri comprises, besides Franklin County, Jefferson, Washington, St. Francois, Madison, Ste. Genevieve, Crawford and Bollinger. The productive geological formation of this area is the third magnesian limestone, which, generally speaking, is the great lead-bearing series of the State. It is nearly a true dolomite, containing the calcite and magnesian carbonates in equal proportions. It is believed that where entire this formation is upward of 500 feet in thickness. The first and second magnesian limestones crop out on the surface. The first is a kind of bastard limestone, and as a metal-bearing rock is of but little value; the second carries

with it galena, and is about 150 feet in thickness, and the third is found at a depth of about 650 feet, and is about 400 feet thick, according to the opinion of Prof. Swallow. Prof. Swallow also estimates that there is a sandstone below the third magnesian limestone from 150 to 200 feet in thickness, and a fourth formation of magnesian limestone below this of about 800 feet in thickness, richer even than the third in lead.

The iron found in Franklin County lies in the southwest part of the county in the vicinity of Dry Branch and Sullivan. There is also a small quantity in the western part of the county in a sandstone formation.

Copper is found in two localities, but has been worked in only one. The Stanton copper works ran for a number of years and a large amount of copper was produced and hauled to St. Louis in wagons. This difficulty in getting the ore to the works and the unskillful manner in which it was worked after reaching the works, caused the entire business to be unprofitable, and hence its abandonment. But little copper has been mined in this county for about twenty-seven years. The indications are that iron surrounds the localities in which copper is found. Where the Boone copper mine is located, after working it a short time the copper turned out to be iron. This mine is being worked at the present time. What is known as the Park mine, which has been worked to some extent, lies partly in Washington County.

There is but little coal in Franklin County, and that little is in Township 42, Ranges 3 and 4 west, close to the Gasconade County line, in which county coal has been mined for a number of years.

Limestone fit for building purposes is found in the vicinity of Union and near the Missouri River, along the line of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad. On the line of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway there is a very excellent quality of sandstone. It is good for building, but not for ornamental work. There are indications of granite near Reed's Landing, on the former of the two above named railroads, but it can not be said that the granite is of any special value. There are deposits of fire clay near Washington and New Haven and in

and around the town of Union, and any amount of building brick clay along the Missouri River. The deposits of white sand in and near Pacific, and along the Missouri River, and about one and a half miles south of Union, are remarkable for the extreme fineness and clear grit of the sand. It varies somewhat in color, some of it being slightly tinged with yellow, and other portions being very nearly pure white, as the little mountain of it south of Union. It is exceedingly valuable in the manufacture of fire brick, glass, etc. Mineral paints are found in three or four different localities. They have not yet been brought into market, owing to the expense of transportation. When the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad shall have been completed through the county, it will pass very near a valuable deposit of these paints. Zinc is found north of Dry Branch, but it has not yet been developed. Barytes is also found in the richest portion of the mineral belt.

The principal portion of this mineral belt of Franklin County is about eighteen miles long, by twelve in width. The townships and ranges comprised within its limits are Townships 40, 41 and 42, and a part of 43, and Ranges 1 east and 1 west. There are but small quantities out of this area. Following are some facts and figures with reference to the various lead, iron and copper mines that either have been or are now in operation. The true fissure or vertical lead mines are the Virginian mine, in Section 16, Township 41, Range 1 east. The depth reached in this mine is about 480 feet, and about 15,000 tons of galena have been taken out. The ore is, as nearly as possible, an exact counterpart of that of the famous Cornwall mines of England. Mount Hope mine is in Sections 3 and 4, Township 41, and Section 28, Township 42, Range 1 east; Caswell mine is in Section 3, Township 40 and Section 34, Township 41, Range 1 east; and Cove mine is in Section 34, Township 42, Range 1 east; from these three mines about 15,000 tons of ore have been extracted. Northumberland mine is in Section 5, Township 41, and Section 32, Township 42, Range 1 east. It has been mined to the depth of about 100 feet, and has yielded about 500 tons of ore. Evans mine is in Section 33, Township 42, Range 1 east, and has been mined to the depth of about eighty feet. The yield

has not been ascertained. It is not now in operation. Silver lead mine is in the same section, has been mined to the depth of 110 feet, and has yielded a large amount of ore. North Virginia mine is in Section 9, Township 41, Range 1 east. It has been worked to the depth of about 260 feet, and has yielded about 5,000 tons of ore. South Virginia mine is in Section 21, Township 41, Range 1 east, has been worked to the depth of about seventy-five feet, and has yielded 25,500 tons of ore. Giles mine is in Sections 32 and 33, Township 41, Range 1 east, and has been mined to the depth of about forty feet. Skinner mine is in Sections 19, 30 and 31, Township 41, Range 1 east, and has been worked to the depth of about seventy-five feet. Piney mine is in Sections 8 and 17, Township 41, Range 1 east. It has been mined to the depth of about forty feet, but is not now in operation. Jeffries mine is in Section 21, Township 41, Range 1 east, and has been mined to the depth of about fifty feet. Otten mine is in Section 3, Township 42, Range 1 east. It has been but recently opened. Knuckles mine is in Section 28, Township 41, Range 1 east and has been mined to the depth of about twenty-five feet, and Golconda mine is in Township 43, Range 1 east, and has been mined to the depth of about 150 feet. Neither of the last two mines is now in operation.

The lead mines in horizontal strata are the following: The Thomas mine in Section 5, Township 40, and Section 32, Township 41, Range 1 west. This mine is on Survey 3279, granted to Gabriel Cerre, as mentioned below. It has yielded about 2,500 tons. Appleton mine is in Section 5, Township 40, Range 1 west. Its yield has been about 1,000 tons of ore. Ellett mine is in Section 6, Township 41, Range 1 west; Hamilton mine is in Section 31, Township 42, Range 1 west, and Patton mine is in Section 30, Township 42, Range 1 west. These three mines have yielded about 1,500 tons. Wicker mine is in Section 5, Township 41, Range 1 west. Its yield has been about 100 tons. Shotwell mine is in Section 32, Township 42, Range 1 west. It yielded about seventy-five tons during the last six months of 1887. Peninsula mine is in Sections 15 and 16, Township 42, Range 1 west. It has been in operation about forty years, and has yielded about 600 tons. Jack mine is in Section 24, Town-

ship 42, Range 2 west, and has yielded about fifty tons. Bins-backer mine is in Section 36, Township 42, Range 2 west. It has recently been discovered; and the Highland Mining Company's mine is in Section 21, Township 42, Range 1 west.

The iron mines located in the county are as follows: Judah Spring mine, on Section 19, Township 41, Range 1 west. Its yield has recently increased from fifty tons to 100 tons per day. Booth Bank is in Section 27, Township 41, Range 1 west, two and a half miles from Dry Branch. The ore is a red hematite, and it has yielded since 1882, when it was opened, about 2,000 tons.

The Moselle Iron Furnace is located on Section 14, Township 42, Range 1 east, within three-fourths of a mile of Moselle Station. It was built in 1849, by F. A. Evans and George L. Huckles, in the interest of parties residing in Kentucky. The ore used was in part from the Benton Creek bank, in Crawford County, but a brown hematite was also used, found in the vicinity of the furnace. In 1850 the furnace was started on the cold-blast process of making iron. The output was small, about five or six tons per day, which was hauled to the Missouri River and shipped to markets along the rivers below the mouth of the Missouri.

Limited demand and low prices did not justify the cost of production, and, as a consequence, the property changed hands. About 1856 or 1857 it was purchased by a party, who operated the works a few years. Henry T. Childs and Walter C. Carr were the principals. The former, as manager of the works, was assisted by his nephew, T. C. Childs, now a resident of Mahoning County, Ohio. Mr. Childs devoted much of his time to the works, making iron successfully. Many of the older residents of Franklin County still remember him as an upright, generous, liberal-minded gentleman. The furnace remained idle from about 1859 to 1866, when the property, together with the furnace property south of the Meramec River, known as the Stellaville Furnace and lands, was purchased by a company consisting of Joseph H. Brown, Richard Brown, William Bonnell, Abraham Powers, William Powers, E. J. Warner and John Craig Smith. The furnace was in operation most of the time from 1867 to 1874, under the man-

agement of the last named gentleman, who, by raising the furnace stack to the height of thirty-four feet, putting up brick and iron hot-blast ovens, and remodeling the machinery, largely increased its capacity, making from twenty to thirty tons per day of hot-blast foundry iron, which, in quality, equaled anything produced from Missouri ores; but the revolution in iron making from charcoal to coke as fuel came, and again, owing to low prices of pig metal, caused by Eastern competition and the extremely high railroad freights on ore which was required from points along the line, principally as a mixture, as well as market freights on pig metal, it was thought advisable to shut down the works. Accordingly they were left idle, in charge of employes, who have since been making agricultural improvements on the property. Four of the owners named above have since died—Joseph H. Brown, William Bonnell, Abraham Powers and William Powers. They were men of practical experience and extensive business, principally in coal and iron, in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The firm name in this county was originally J. H. Brown & Co., but it was afterward changed to a corporate company, known as the Moselle Iron Company, of which J. Craig Smith, of Youngstown, Ohio, is still manager, having filled that office for the past twenty years.

Caves.—One of the remarkable caves in Franklin County is known as Labaddie's Cave. It is situated on one of the main roads leading from Union to the farm of C. S. Jeffries, near Labaddie Station, on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad. To this attaches the most melancholy interest of any in this part of the country. It is said that in the early days, just when no one seems now to know, a hunter named Labaddie, accompanied by his son, a small lad about twelve years old, trailed a bear which he had wounded into this cave. The hunter followed the bear into the cave, under the impression, it may be, that the bear was nearly or quite dead. The father did not return, and the son, after waiting several hours for him to return, became alarmed, and went back alone to St. Louis. If a rescuing or investigating party was ever organized, its efforts at finding the body were fruitless, the difficulty being probably to identify the locality. In after years a gentleman entered the cave, and

found the skeletons of the hunter and bear where they had fallen in an unseen but not unequal death struggle, as both had perished. The remains of the lost hunter were not brought out for interment, it being thought that the most fitting place for them to rest and molder away was where they were found.

This hunter was Sylvester Labaddie, who, on August 5, 1788, at "St. Louis of Illinois," laid claim to a piece of land, eight by forty arpents, or three hundred and twenty arpents, bounded in front, east, by the road leading to Mr. De Lor's village, and on the north side by that of Maria Borchou, widow of Augustin Choto*, and on the other two sides by His Majesty's domain, and opposite the back part of Don Benito Vasquez's plantation, in the place commonly called the "Little Prairie." On November 7, 1833, when the board of commissioners on land claims granted this claim to the heirs and legal representatives, it was described as "eight arpents in front on the Mississippi by forty arpents in depth," and it was on the road from St. Louis to Prairie Catalan. The grant was made by Don Manuel Perez, lieutenant-governor of Louisiana, and the order of survey was signed by Estevan Miro, governor-general of the Territory. The board of commissioners which allowed the claim was L. F. Linn, F. R. Conway and A. G. Harrison. Labaddie's grant in Franklin County is referred to elsewhere.

Fisher's Cave is the largest and most popular as a place of resort of any in the county. This cave is situated about two miles south and one mile east of Stanton. It is entered by an opening in the bluff of the Meramec River, which, for the first 100 yards, is about fifteen feet high and twenty-five feet wide. For the next quarter of a mile the passage grows smaller and is winding, and the roof descends so low as to compel visitors to stoop. Along this passage is a small stream of clear water with an occasional pool. Passing through this narrow opening, and ascending some fifteen steps, the cave itself opens up to view as a cavity about 100 feet in diameter, from the floor of which arise numerous stalagmites; from its roof are found hanging many stalactites, all of which are of a peculiarly beautiful dark color. This room is sometimes facetiously styled the "colored department." Another

* Chouteau.

room in this cave is a wide and high expanse, from the roof of which, as in the former case, hang many beautiful stalactites, ranging in size from a slate pencil to a mammoth one some ten feet in diameter, which by slow degrees descended until it met its own ascending stalagmite, and now the two form one gigantic column or pillar which seems to serve as a support to the roof from which it once perpended. There are many other columns of varying sizes, but none of them so large as the one above described, and occasionally they are so near each other that it is impossible to pass between them. About one mile back from the entrance and near the end of the cave is a pool of water, clear as crystal, into which one may hear the dropping of water constantly dripping from above. This is called the "dripping spring," and its water is always pure, cool and refreshing.

Garrett Cave is one and a half miles east of Sullivan, but not so extensive as Fisher's. Until disturbed by vandals it was a beautiful cave, but now its beauties are to a great extent destroyed. It is about three-fourths of a mile in length, in places from sixty to seventy-five feet high, and from thirty to forty feet wide. Its stalactites and stalagmites are also quite numerous and beautiful, and there are columns ranging from two to four feet in diameter.

Saltpeter Cave is a large opening below Fisher's Cave. It is entered from near the river. Its height averages about thirty feet, and it is nearly a fourth of a mile in depth. Gunpowder was made in this cave at an early day.

Persimmon Gap is due south from Stanton about three miles. A spur of the mountain comes down to the bend of the river, and some distance back from the point a straight hole, from ten to fifteen feet wide, passes clear through the point, about one-fourth of a mile in length. There are other small caves along the Bourbeuse which it is not worth while to describe.

Jacob's Well is a strange curiosity. It is located in Township 43, Range 4, about one and a half miles west of Detmold. The mouth of the well is in a slight depression, and at the bottom of this depression is an opening about fourteen inches wide and four feet long, down through the solid rock. After going down this rock the well opens out to be ten or twelve feet

square, and descends about eighty feet to the water, in the center of which there is a hill or mound large enough to hold two or three persons. Extending north from this mouth is a large body of water, a kind of lake, the rock roof above the water being about twenty-five feet high. This well was discovered and explored in 1863 by A. P. Foster, John Maupin and A. W. Maupin. Mr. Foster and A. W. Maupin went down into the well by means of a rope, and found the lake to be filled with snakes, lizards and various other reptiles, and apparently having no outlet, the water being very dark colored and malodorous. The size of this underground lake is indicated by the fact that the echo from the sound of a stone, thrown as far as possible from the little mound, falling into the water, was about one-third of a minute before it was heard.

SETTLEMENT.

Ancient Inhabitants. — The first inhabitants of Franklin County were the Mound Builders, but it is only by the exercise of the imaginative faculty that the county can ever be re-peopled by that most interesting and mysterious race, whose existence was as much of an unsolvable problem to the Indians as to us. The relics of the Mound Builders are found everywhere throughout the county, and, though they have left no other records of their lives than the round mounds of earth and their simple implements of stone, yet these relics seem to indicate that that particular portion of the Mound Builders' race that inhabited this immediate section of country ranked higher in the civilization of their day than their surrounding neighbors. This is indicated by the higher degree of skill evinced in the manufacture of the stone implements which they used than is shown by similar implements found in other portions of Missouri. It is a matter of regret that investigations have not been made, as their result might throw light upon this subject, one of the most absorbing interest to the antiquarian and ethnologist of the present day. The Indians were the successors of the Mound Builders, as the white man is now of the Indian, and as one of their many remarkable natural features and curiosities in the county, an ancient relic may be mentioned. It is an old burying ground on the farm of Samuel T. Adams, on

a bluff of the Missouri River. It was quite distinct when the country was first settled. None of the graves were more than four and a half feet long, and all were lined with rock, set up on edge. According to an Indian tradition it was a burying ground belonging to a race preceding the Indians in the occupancy of this country. A few of the graves were opened by the early settlers, but nothing was found except small portions of a few of the bones, the rest of the skeletons having crumbled away. In some instances there are found in the mounds flint, copper and chalcedony arrow and spear heads, besides many ornaments.

Early Society, Customs, etc.—In the early times in the history of this county there were two distinct classes in the community, the mere hunter and the true settler. The first class took no root in the soil, neither did they cultivate anything that did take root in the soil. The individual components of this class forever hovered on the borders of approaching civilization, preceding the true settler and advancing at his approach. In habits and customs he was a compromise between the Indian, whom he followed, and the white man, whom he preceded, and on the whole, was a sad commentary even on compromises, having, as a general thing, a preponderance of the barbarous element in his composition. One of his many peculiarities was that he hated the Indian because the Indian was in his view a barbarian, far behind the advancing civilization of the age; and, at the same time, he found it impossible to affiliate with the white man, because he thought the white man was too far in advance of the civilization of the age. The white man, however, he regarded as the more useful of the two, because from him he could readily replenish his exhausted supply of ammunition and whisky—his two great necessities of life—while the Indian he regarded as the proper receptacle for his missiles of destruction, deriving more satisfaction from the close of the career of a red man than from the death of a buffalo, catamount, panther or bear. This class has long since disappeared, following the trail of the Indian, and continually forming a kind of protection, however inadequate at times, to the genuine settler, who came to convert the mountain side and plain from a howling wilderness to a beautiful garden, and to make them bloom and blossom as the rose.

It must be admitted, however, that for a time the habits and customs of the early settler bore a striking resemblance to the hunter and trapper, in whose wake he so closely came. His situation, before the earth had time to yield bountifully of her richness, required that he too should enter into the exciting pleasures of the chase, and fill his larder with the flesh of wild animals hunted in the woods or with fish caught in the clear, beautiful and bountiful streams. His occupation as a farmer gradually grew upon him, as nature's storehouse became impoverished, and it may perhaps be truly said that, even in the case of the genuine settler, he accepted the situation reluctantly, because of the more confining and laborious life imposed, when to till the soil became the only means of support for his family and himself; but, in time, habits of industry and economy became to him a kind of second nature, and, as his field shone forth in the golden beauty and rich bounty of culture, he gradually became glad that circumstances had impelled him to the cultivation of his farm.

But while these incipient steps were being taken in the clearing and improvement of the country a remnant of the Indian tribes remained behind. These Indians were of a peaceful disposition, and lacked the love of useless warfare upon the all-conquering Anglo-Saxon, whose future sway appeared even then to have no limit but the sea. This remnant of the Indians, left behind in the grand westward march of the main body of the red men, remained some years in the county, in friendly intercourse with the early settler. They belonged to the once powerful tribes of Shawnees, Delawares and Osages, and had a village of 200 or 300 cabins in the valley of the Bourbeuse River, named Shawneetown, near the farm of Anderson Coleman. They afterward moved to the vicinity of the Prairie Church, next to the Enloe settlement, in the southwest part of the county, and thence, still later, toward that westward bourne, from which no red man returns. They are now chiefly remembered as great lovers of the horse race.

The inhabitants of Franklin County were at this time chiefly distributed in a few settlements along the Missouri River, mainly on "Spanish grants," tracts of land ceded by the Spanish gov-

ernor of St. Louis. These settlements were known as the "Labaddie" settlement, the "Du Bois" settlement, the "St. John" settlement, the "Newport," the "Boeuf" and the "Berger" settlements. A list of these Spanish grants may be found later on in this history.

The life of the settler of that day, as has been already intimated, was essentially that of the backwoodsman—that of the pioneer on the frontier, as known in all parts of the United States, in one stage of their progress. In many instances the new settler came into the new country with his entire family and all his earthly possessions upon the back of a horse—except the horse. His chief implement and carpenter's tool was an ax, and the many uses to which the ax could be applied would be, if seen, simply wonderful to the modern dude. The early houses were mostly small, rude log cabins, though occasionally there was erected one of a more pretentious nature, and still more occasionally a hewed-log mansion was built. Into the structure of the cabins, from turret to foundation stone, nothing entered but wood; not a scrap of iron—not even a nail found its way into a single shingle on the roof; the doors and windows were of wood, and swung on wooden hinges, the chimney was of wood, and the fire itself was uniformly of wood. All the furniture and appointments of the interior were as simple and unpretentious as the little log cabin itself. But to infer, from the rude exterior, that happiness was denied to the rude inhabitants of the houses would be a great mistake. Happiness is not repelled by roughness. The clothing of all, men, women and children, was made of buckskin and "homespun," which was manufactured entirely by the family, from the cultivation of the flax and cotton to the spinning and weaving of the cloth. The woman on the frontier of civilization is not like the lady in the rear of civilization. She is not fearful of spoiling her complexion nor of soiling her hands. She is, indeed, a helpmeet for her husband, and not of use merely as an expender of his spare shekels.

For some years after the Indians had departed Indian corn was almost the exclusive crop cultivated. It at once most readily furnished hearty, wholesome food for man and beast. The implements mostly used in its cultivation would now more appropriately

find an asylum in a collection of ancient curiosities than in a corn field. The leading implements were known as the trowel hoe, and the "barshear" plow. It was then thought that the latter implement was the acme of perfection, and that, if any man was not satisfied with that implement, it would be a difficult thing to satisfy him, even if he had the privilege of choosing for himself.

The first store in Franklin County was established at Newport, previous to which time the people traded mostly in St. Louis, and, as an illustration of the tenacity with which habit clings to members of the human family, it is a curious fact that many of the people of Franklin County still go to St. Louis to buy their commodities as well as many other things. At this original store in Newport, conducted by Pres. G. Rule, was kept a small stock of dry goods, groceries and hardware. The extravagant luxuries of calico and brown domestics could be indulged in only by the opulent, the prices for such goods ranging from 25 cents to 37½ cents per yard. The aristocrat of that day who would cap his caput with a bell-crowned hat had to pay at least \$10 for the distinction, and that, it should be remembered, when money was worth at least three times what it is to-day. Hard money was then the only kind of money in circulation, and the man who was so fortunate as occasionally to have a little money in his buckskin purse took great delight at such times in permitting his fellow sufferers to listen to the musical jingle of the Spanish dollar, the quarter, or the pistareen in his pocket. But most of the money used in those days was what was called "cut money," that is, the pieces resulting from cutting the Spanish dollars into eighths, so called, but, as it was very difficult to distinguish the difference between an eighth and a ninth, or even a tenth, it was not infrequently the case that a dollar was cut into nine or ten pieces, each ninth or tenth, as well as the eighth, passing as a "bit," or 12½ cents. This was when the people were more honest than in these degenerate days. But in those days, in which we are all so glad we do not live, hospitality was more unbounded, and amusements were enjoyed with more abandon and zest than in our more strict and prudish times. Every excuse was seized upon for a gathering of the people young and old, corn huskings, log rollings, house

raisings, cotton pickings, general musters, etc.; but the greatest frolics of all were at the weddings, the festivities of which lasted for two or three days, or even an entire week. The fiddle and the dance enlivened the assemblages on every occasion, except religious ones. The modern innovation of the use of the fiddle, or, more appropriately, perhaps, in this connection, the violin, to assist church choirs in rendering sacred music, had not then been dreamed of, and if any one had had the temerity to make the suggestion of its use, the proposition would undoubtedly have been considered a sacrilege. At these wedding festivities one of the curious customs, to which great interest attached, was called "running for the bottle." This was a race on horse-back from the house of the bride to that of the groom, the winner in which was rewarded with a bottle of whisky. It is probably safe to assert, however, that the horses, which had done most of the hard work of the race, were not permitted to participate in the tonic and exhilarating effects of the intoxicant.

Jeffries' Letter.—But the life of that day is well described in a letter by C. S. Jeffries to G. O. Hardeman, of Gray's Summit, who read a historical sketch of Franklin County at the centennial anniversary, at Pacific, July 4, 1876. To Dr. Hardeman's sketch this history is largely indebted. Mr. Jeffries' letter was, in part, as follows:

My recollections of the history of Franklin County, when we immigrated to Missouri, now about fifty-six years ago, and being then a boy, must necessarily be very imperfect. In 1819, about the first of December, of that year, our party crossed the Mississippi River at St. Louis, then a small French village. The party consisted of my father's (Achilles Jeffries) family, Henry Brown and family, Charles Williamson and family, Zachariah Hale and family, Ambrose Ranson (single), Cuthbert Williamson, Daniel Moore, E. Kinnon and Miss Martha Pankey, with a number of American citizens of African descent. On the 6th of December, of that year, we pitched our tents east of Labaddie Creek, near the house of James North, who had preceded us one or two years. The party then set about hunting winter quarters, some one place, some another. Williamson procured shelter in log cabins, near the point of the bluff where Labaddie Creek enters the Missouri bottom. My father wintered in a log cabin on the Crowe farm near by. The cabin was 12x14 feet, with a sort of smoke-house adjoining, which we used as a parlor. With the cabin arrangements, and putting double covers on the wagons, we passed the winter admirably. Occasionally, when we had visitors, the boys would resort to a fodder pen with their buffalo robes, lying on one and covering with the other, where we would pass

the night very quietly. Being winter, there was no danger from snakes, but it would not have been so safe in summer, owing to the great number of rattlesnakes, copperheads, spreadheads and other reptiles equally poisonous. At that time the county of Franklin was in a great measure a wilderness, covered over with peavine, brush, rushes, buffalo grass, and every variety of growth and flowers. Stock kept in fine order winter and summer, with but little attention. There was but one road in the direction of our travel leading west from St. Louis, running near the Shaw mill-trace, crossing the Bourbeuse River, below where Goode's mill now stands. The settlements were mostly confined along the Missouri River. The public lands were all vacant. What was tilled was held by virtue of improvements, and woe be unto him who dared to enter an improvement over a neighbor's head.

The old settlers of the county, so far as I can now recollect names, were the Ridenhours, Calvins, Reeds, Robersons, Steeles, Zumalts, Bells, Deckers, Pursleys, Groffs, Coles, Henrys, Boles, Fullertons, Crowes, Duncans, Edwards, Farrars, Andersons, Caldwells, Sappingtons, McDonalds, Baileys, Maupins, Sullins, Heatherlys, Browns, Greenstreets, Heasleys and many others, not necessary to mention. And here let me bear testimony to the truth that a more honest, hospitable people was not to be found anywhere. One would be ashamed to have a lock on his door, among such people. They had neither locks nor bars. They had their hunting and bear dogs—no bull and watch dogs to guard off the thief. * * * * *

At that day our farming operations were limited. Corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton and flax were the principal crops raised, and for home consumption only. Farm rigging, bark collars, rawhide (tug-trace) harness, and single-trees of wood without iron; sleds and truck-wheel wagons, all wood. Milling was done at different places, according to distance. We had the rawhide band wheel and the cog wheel mill. The most of the Labaddie settlers had their milling done at or near Glencoe, on Hamilton's Creek, at a mill owned by Ninian Hamilton, one of the best men that God ever made. Our trading was done at St. Louis. Peltries, venison, hams, wild turkeys and furs, with cut money, nine "bits" to the dollar, were exchanged for such articles as were absolutely necessary for the family; no imaginary wants were gratified. Out of the cotton, flax and wool most of the clothing was manufactured by the wives and daughters. Not much calico was worn then, only five yards to the dress, now twenty-five. Subsequently we did our trading at Newport, with Pres. G. Rule, when we began to use a little more calico. * * * * *

Each neighborhood manufactured its corn into the straight, the pure juice. All you had to do was to call and fill your canteen with the "agility," and report from time to time as the heavy dew or snake bite required. Doctors were few and far between, so were lawyers. Occasionally we would have a judge and an attorney or two along the river route, who held court at some barn or private shelter, dispatched business in a day or two, went their way, and nobody hurt.

Our spiritual wants were supplied by the Methodists and Baptists. There was no peddling or merchandising the gospel. The preachers went forth without purse or scrip, declaring the unsearchable riches of Christ. Those were the days of ignorance, when, I suppose, God winked at us. But, now a new light has sprung up, we only repent of not having obtained the highest seat in the synagogue, thereby obtaining a policy against fire."

Early Spanish Surveys.—In Franklin County there is a large number of surveys, or grants, made by the Spanish authorities before the Louisiana territory was transferred to the United States, and afterward confirmed by the Congress of the United States. The numbers of the surveys, the names of the confirmers, the size of the grants, and the location of each, are here introduced: Survey No. 98, to Uri Music and Absalom Link, under Ephraim Richardson, 400 arpents, or 340.28 acres, in Township 44, Range 2 east; Survey No. 151, Aaron Colvin, 400 arpents, Township 44, Range 1 east; Survey No. 161, the children of John Ridenhour and Christiana, his widow, under John Ridenhour, 500 arpents, in Township 44, Range 2 east; Survey No. 311, James Stephens, otherwise James Stephenson, 800 arpents, Township 44, Range 1 east; Survey No. 313, Thomas Caulk, under David King Price, 400 arpents, Township 44, Range 1 east; Survey No. 404, William Hughes, 500 arpents, Township 44, Ranges 1 east and 1 west; Survey No. 733, Ambrose Boles, 640 acres, Township 44, Range 1 east; Survey 878, James Pritchett, 640 acres, Township 44, Range 1 east; Survey 900, Leonard Farrow, 640 acres, Townships 43 and 44, Range 1 east; Survey 974, Thomas Gibson, 640 acres, Township 44, Range 2 west; Survey 975, Charles Phillips, 640 acres, Townships 44 and 45, Range 2 west; Survey 976, William Fullarton, 640 acres, Township 44, Range 1 east; Survey 977, Smith Collum, 600 arpents, Townships 43 and 44, Range 1 east; Survey 1910, John Chandler, 600 arpents, Township 44, Range 2 west; Survey 1912, Ezekiel Rogers, 600 arpents, Township 44, Range 1 west; Survey 1914, Robert Young, under John Day, 240 arpents, Township 44, Range 1 east; Survey 1919, John S. Farrar, 350 arpents, Township 43, Ranges 1 east and 1 west; Survey 1921, Robert Ramsey, 350 arpents, Township 44, Range 2 east; Survey 1922, Kincaid Caldwell, 710 arpents, Township 44, Range 1 west; Survey 1925, William Massey, 490 arpents, Township 44, Range 1 west; Survey 1931, Alexander McCourtney, 600 arpents, Township 44, Range 1 east; Survey 1942, John Stephenson, 316 arpents, Township 44, Range 1 east; Survey 1964, James Cowan, 640 acres, Townships 43 and 44, Ranges 1 east and 1 west; Survey 1984, John Phillips, 640 acres, Township 44, Range 2 west; Survey 2044, Hugh Stephenson, 400

arpents, Township 44, Range 1 west; Survey 2577, Louis Dubois, 640 acres, Township 44, Range 1 east; Survey 2687, John F. Chatingny, 640 acres, Township 44, Range 1 east; Survey 2686, James Smith, 640 acres, Township 44, Range 1 east; Survey 3025, Bazile Desnoyers, 640 acres, Township 42, Range 1 east; Survey 3279, Gabriel Cerci, 400 arpents, Townships 40 and 41, Range 1 west; Survey 1768, Peter Chouteau, under Etienne St. Pierre, 6,002.5 acres, Township 45, Range 3 west; Survey 2981, Etienne St. Pierre, 14,751.3 acres, Township 45, Range 3 west; Survey 3029, Sylvester Labaddie, 13,821.98 acres, Townships 44 and 45, Ranges 2 and 3 west; Survey 3030, Baptiste Duchouquet, 6,987.66 acres, Townships 44 and 45, Range 3 west; Survey 3129, James Mackay, 10,340 arpents, Township 42, Range 2 west; Survey 3031, James Mackay, 5,280 arpents, Township 44, Ranges 1 and 2 west; Survey 3132, John Long, 5,000 arpents, Township 44, Range 1 west; Survey 3133, John Long, 5,000 arpents, Townships 43 and 44, Range 1 west.

A triangular portion of Survey 909, confirmed to William Bell, occupies the extreme northeast corner of the county. It is believed that the last of these grants was made in May, 1804, as some whose destination was this portion of what was then the St. Louis District, who came here in the fall of that year, were too late to secure grants, or "headrights," as the 640 acre surveys were called.

First Settlers.—It is generally conceded that Kincaid Caldwell was the first American settler in Franklin County. He located in Section 6, Township 44, Range 1 west, in 1803, and it is probable that later in the same year he was joined by a few other families. Although Ambrose Boles was probably not the next American settler, yet he appears to be the next the year of whose arrival is known, he having settled in this county in 1804. William M. Fullerton and John Ridenhour must have come in also about the same time, as the latter at least, as may be seen above, had made a selection of one of the grants, which was confirmed to his widow and children. Ridenhour Creek was named for him. It is believed that he was the only white settler killed in the county by the Indians, one of whom shot him while he was watering his horse at a spring not far from Labaddie, and near the line of the

present St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad. John Mordecai, Philip Bell, Henry Steele, John Decker and Thomas Henry, the latter of whom was the first surveyor of the county, were among the early settlers in the same neighborhood with Mr. Boles. Mosias Maupin came to St. Louis County in 1804, just too late to avail himself of the "grants," and to Franklin County in 1806; he was the father of a large family: George (now of Callaway County), James M. (now of Cole County), Thomas, William, Lewis, Daniel and John. After Mosias Maupin's death, his widow married Benjamin Brown, and by him had seven children, named: James, Silas, Irvin, Nancy, Hannah, Ellen and Lucy. John Maupin, son of Mosias, was killed by the explosion of a powder mill, and Benjamin Brown came very near losing his life by the same accident. John Maupin's children were John, Amos, Wilkinson, Daniel and two daughters, one of whom married James Heatherly, and the other William McDonald. Benjamin Heatherly came from Kentucky to Franklin County in 1806 or 1807. His children were James, Osias and Leonard besides other sons, and his daughters became Mrs. Amos Maupin, Mrs. James Orchard and Mrs. James Snelson. Amos Richardson came from Kentucky in 1806; his sons were Benjamin and Clayton, and his daughters became Mrs. Richard Phillips and Mrs. William Hammack. About the same time there came into the county three brothers, also from Kentucky: James, Enoch and William Greenstreet. James' children were Clayton, Irvin, Jefferson, John and Mary, the latter of whom married a Mr. Clark. The names of Enoch's children were not ascertained. William's were Polly, Delilah (who married a Mr. Thompson), one who married Zachariah Smith, another girl, and two sons named James and Joseph. Samuel and William Hutton, two brothers, came from Kentucky in 1806. Samuel's family consisted of six children: William, Jacob, Samuel, Thomas, Eliza and Elizabeth. The names of William's children were not ascertained. Returning to the Maupin family, a very prolific one, Thomas, William, Daniel and Lewis, it will be remembered, were sons of Mosias, the original settler. The children of Thomas Maupin were Boyd, Irvin, Jacob, Lindsey, Enoch, Mary and Nancy; of William: John, Elisha, Amos, Sarah and Ellen; and

of Lewis: James, Lewis, Mrs. Kourtjohame, Mrs. John Patton and another daughter. Daniel Maupin's children were Sarah, John, Wyatt, Margaret, Elvira and James. Michael Shookman was another old settler; his sons were George and Nicholas. Michael and Thomas Rowark also came in at an early day, and lived on Berger Creek. Philip Bell and John Bell, brothers, came from Virginia in 1808; the former settled near Labaddie, and the other near South Point. Philip's children were John K., Andrew, Philip, Elizabeth and Sarah, and John's were William, Mordecai, Ninian, John, David, Daniel, James and Elizabeth. Jacob Cole settled near South Point in 1808; his family consisted of his wife and four children—two daughters, Lydia, and another, who became Mrs. Pine, and two sons, James and Jasper. James Snelson came from Tennessee in 1810, a single man, but was soon afterward married. Nathan Richardson came into the county in 1806; his family consisted of his wife and ten children. Wilson Hiatt came about 1812, as also his nephews, John and Thomas. Sutton Farrar and his three brothers, Richard, Perrin and Robert, were also early settlers. Malcolm Wheeler settled nearly south of the Meramec; his family consisted of his wife, two sons, William L. and Henry, and two daughters, Mrs. Benjamin Beazley and Mrs. Isaac Evans. Jesse McDonald and his two brothers came from Kentucky in 1808. Ute Music came into the county in 1808; he had two brothers, one, Uri, who lived in St. Louis County, the other, Uel, who lived in Gasconade County. Hartly Sappington was one of the early settlers, coming into the county in 1806, and settling about two and a half miles up the Missouri River from the present site of Washington. He built the first horse mill west of St. Louis. Leonard Heatherly arrived in the vicinity of Miller's Landing in 1808, and upon his arrival found there the following persons: John Cantley, William Clark, John Nichols, William Laughlin, John and Charles Phillips, Joshua Massey and William Dodds, all of whom had made considerable improvements, and the indications were that some of these settlers had been there several years.

James Pritchett settled near Boles, at a very early day, probably about 1808, as also did Michael Crowe, father of M. L. G. Crowe. Michael Crowe had not been in the county long

before he met with an accident in hauling logs, about the 1st of March, 1818, which, in a few days, terminated his life. While lying on his bed, between the day of the accident and that of his death, he made his will, which was probated in St. Louis County, Franklin County not yet having been organized. In this connection, attention may be called to the singular will of Pres. G. Rule, one of the early merchants of both Newport and Union. He recorded his reason for making his will as being the injustice of civil law in the disposition of property. Then this "item," followed:

I request that my body be buried in a plain and decent manner, hereby desiring and most earnestly requesting my friends not to mourn or grieve after me, knowing as they must, by a moment's reflection, that it is in conformity to the law of nature that my body ceases to move, to the end that some other more important machinery may be put in motion, and all the parts of nature's works more completely harmonize; and I most specially request that no funeral oration be pronounced over my remains, deeming it to be an idle, foolish and heathenish practice.

M. L. G. Crowe, son of Michael Crowe, above mentioned, although not the first child born in the county, was yet among the first, being born August 12, 1818; he has filled several of the county offices; he was elected justice of the peace in 1848, assessor in 1852, county judge in 1858, and county clerk in 1859, serving in this latter capacity eleven years; he is still living in Union, hale and hearty. Adam Zumwalt arrived in the same year with Michael Crowe, 1808. Judge Reed, father of B. F. Reed settled on Ridenhour Creek in 1814. Joseph C. Brown came from Virginia in 1815, and through his influence Henry Brown, Russell Brown and Burrill Adams came from the same State in 1817. James North, who built the first watermill in the county, came in 1818, and was drowned in the creek near his mill in 1823; he was the father of Flavius J. North. Dr. Peter Kincaid, a Scotchman, and a very prominent physician and surgeon, who had served under Napoleon Bonaparte, settled on the Missouri River in 1818, and in 1837 laid off St. Alban's, which was washed away by the great flood of 1844. Achilles Jeffries came from Warren County, N. C., in 1819. Charles and Cuthbert Williamson, Zachariah Hale and Ambrose Ranson also came about the same time. David Cole and John Adams made loca-

tions in the Labaddie bottom the year before. Bracket Barnes, Andrew Coleman (father of Judge Anderson J. Coleman), James Bibb, Thomas Wood, John D. Perkins, G. F. Barnes, John Barnes, Louis Munn and Dr. John H. Thompson were all early settlers. Robert Brock was the first teacher in the community near Labaddie and Boles. Robert Frazier, otherwise called the "Wild Irishman," was likewise an early settler; he was a noted Indian fighter, and had accompanied Lewis and Clarke in their tour of exploration in 1803 and 1804.

The following old settlers located in or about 1819 in Lyon Township: Robert Greenstreet, Absalom Greenstreet, James Greenstreet, William and James Hammack, Robert and William Larimore, Enoch Greenstreet, and Richard Richardson. Prairie Township was occupied about 1820 by American settlers, among them the following: Thomas Boyd, John King, William and Jesse Woodcock, Plato Cole, Richard Pierce, William C. Bailey, William Peak, Jeremiah Hamilton, John Wall, John Jones, John White, Patrick Napier, William Thornhill, John and Berry Romaine, Lemuel Boyd, Isaiah Moore and William Murphy. Central Township, originally named Galena, had as early inhabitants the following persons: Ephraim Jamison, William Osborne, Hubbard Jamison, Jesse Pritchett, Louis Regen, Samuel W. Short, George Fryer, John Hinton, Joseph Funk, Charles Welch and John Thompson. Boone Township was early inhabited by the following persons: Ira and Eli Valentine, Mathew Blackwell, Mathew Blankenship, John Nance, Allen Vinyard, William Vinyard, Benjamin Richardson, Aaron Richardson, Daniel Richardson, John Brown and Francis Conway.

Land Entries.—Other early settlers' names may be found in the following list of land entries, which will also serve to show where the first comers made their selections; no entry is given for any year later than 1819, the year when the county became fully organized. The first entry was made by Samuel Cantly July 13, 1818, the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 44, Range 2 west. The following were made next day: Eliza D. Taylor, the northeast and the southeast quarters of Section 25, Township 43, Range 1 west; Joshua Brock, the northwest

quarter of Section 26, Township 44, Range 1 west; Elisha Estis, the southeast quarter of Section 27, Township 44, Range 1 west; Hiram Estis, the southwest quarter of Section 34, same township and range; Jesse McDonald, the southeast fractional quarter of Section 11, Township 44, Range 2 west; James Brown, the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 31, Township 45, Range 2 west; William Davis, the southwest quarter of Section 32, Township 45, Range 2 west; John Davis, Sr., the southeast fractional quarter of Section 32, Township 45, Range 2 west; William Greenstreet, the northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 44, Range 3 west; and William Maupin, the southeast quarter of the same section. On the 15th of July the following entries were made: William Osborne, the southwest quarter of Section 1, Township 43, Range 1 west; Leah Maupin, the north fractional one-half of Section 6, Township 44, Range 1 west; Philip Miller, the southwest fractional quarter of the same section; Benjamin Brown, the northeast fractional quarter of Section 7, same township and range; Thomas Brown, the southwest quarter, same section; Isaiah Todd, the north half of Section 8, Township 44, Range 1 west; Hartly Sappington, the southwest quarter same section; John Magill, the southeast, southwest and northwest quarters of Section 15, Township 44, Range 1 west; Hartly Sappington, north half of Section 17, same township and range; Clayton B. Hinton, the east half of Section 19, same township and range; Daniel Richardson, northwest quarter of Section 19, same township and range; Gideon Richardson, the northwest quarter of Section 20, same township and range; Ephraim Jamison, the northeast quarter of Section 35, same township and range; Leah Maupin, the northeast fractional quarter of Section 1, Township 44, Range 2 west; Philip Miller, the southeast quarter, same section; John Sullins, southeast quarter Section 2, Township 44, Range 2 west; James Greenstreet, the south fractional half of Section 4, and the northwest fractional quarter of Section 9, Township 44, Range 2 west; Enoch Greenstreet, the southeast quarter of Section 10, Township 44, Range 2 west; James McDonald, the north half and the southwest quarter of Section 11, Township 44, Range 2 west; Philip Miller, northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 44, Range 2 west;

David Caldwell, northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 44; Range 2 west; John Simpson, west half of southwest quarter, same section: Caleb Bailey, northeast quarter of Section 15, Township 44, Range 2 west, and William Hensley, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 35, Township 45, Range 3 west.

On July 16, 1818, the following enteries were made: Isaac Murphy, fractional Section 9, Township 44, Range 1 west; Samuel K. and Matthew Caldwell, northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 44, Range 1 west; and John Nichols, southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 44, Range 2 west; July 17, 1818, Joshua Mussey made entry of the southeast quarter of Section 7, Township 44, Range 1 west; August 3, 1818, Thomas Henry entered the northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 43, Range 1 west; August 5, 1818, Hugh Heatherly entered the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 45, Range 2 west; and John Cantley, Sr., the southeast quarter of Section 19, Township 44, Range 3 west; August 26, 1818, Samuel Dent, southeast quarter of Section 5, Township 43, Range 1 west, and the northeast quarter of Section 6, same township and range; August 27, William West, part of the northeast quarter of Section 4, Township 42, Range 1 west; Nathan Richardson, southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 43, Range 1 west; William Osborne, northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 43, Range 1 west; John Thompson, east half of the northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 43, Range 1 west; Jacob Mets, northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 44, Range 1 west; and Zachariah Sullins, the northeast quarter of Section 4, Township 44, Range 2 west; August 28, James McDonald, south half of Section 7, Township 44, Range 2 west; September 5, 1818, William G. Pettus, the northeast fractional quarter of Section 10, Township 44, Range 2 west; September 19, William Pryor, fractional Section 1, Township 45, Range 4 west; September 22, John Breeding, part of Section 34, Township 46, Range 4 west; and Peter and David Massey, part of Section 35, same township and range; October 8, 1818, Isaac Murphy, northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 42, Range 1 west; Spencer Estes, Lot 1, northwest quarter of Section 6, Town-

ship 43, Range 1 west; and Isaiah Todd, the southeast quarter of Section 27, Township 43, Range 1 west; December 10, 1818, Ephraim Strickland, northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 43, Range 1 west.

On January 5, 1819, William Lewis, northwest quarter of Section 25, Township 43, Range 1 west, and William Hensley, part of Section 27, Township 45, Range 3 west; February 4, 1819, Sylvester Lanham, southwest quarter of Section 27, Township 43, Range 1 west; March 1, William Campbell, southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 43, Range 1 west; March 17, Andrew King, southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 43, Range 1 west; Vincent Lewis, west half of the southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 43, Range 1 west; April 2, 1819, Louis Maupin, southwest quarter of Section 22, Township 43, Range 1 west.

Other Early Settlers.—In this connection it may be stated that, in point of fact, the first white men who came into this county were French hunters and traders who gave names to many of the streams which are evidently French. A few of these early French hunters secured valuable land grants. Daniel Boone and some of his companions lived for a few years in the southwest part of the county, but in 1803 he moved on to Warren County, in which county one of the highest elevations is known as Boone's Knoll, as in Franklin County there is Boone Township.

John Julius is one of the oldest residents of the county, though not one of the oldest settlers, having come into the county in 1856, direct from Germany. Previous to leaving his native country he served as a soldier in her army, and while thus serving he had a remarkable altercation with young Prince William, the late venerable Emperor William of Prussia. The Prince was Julius' superior officer, and one day, while in camp, kept molesting Julius, punching him with his sword, most probably in a spirit of mischief, but much to Julius' annoyance and discomfort. At last Julius warned the young Prince that he must either desist or take a slapping, and, as good as his word, the next prod from the Prince's sword brought Julius to his feet, and he struck out, slapped the Prince with his bare hand, and

laid him flat upon the ground. For this breach of discipline, if it may so be termed, Julius was summoned before a kind of a court-martial, where, in the presence of Prince William, he stated the facts, substantially as above narrated, the truth of the statement being admitted by the Prince, and, after a few words of admonition, both culprit and Prince were set at liberty.

Killing of Owens.—William G. Owens was killed November 16, 1834, the circumstances leading up to the killing being as follows: He was clerk of the circuit court of Franklin County for some years previous to his death, and John J. Porter was his deputy. John Porter, father of John J. Porter, came to Missouri some time after his son became deputy clerk, and bought a small farm near the Bourbeuse, south of Union, at what is called Porter's Ford. When the deed was executed young Porter wanted it made out to himself, John J. Porter, but his father would not consent to this, and had it made to himself, John Porter. One day, after the old gentleman was buried, young Porter said to one Pritchett that it was lucky he had had the deed made to himself, which rather surprised Pritchett, as he knew the deed had been made to John Porter, the father; and, in conversation with Owens, this subject was mentioned, and upon an examination of the records it was found that the name in the deed was John J. Porter; the "J," however, as could then, as now, be plainly seen, had been inserted, as it was in a different handwriting, and in darker colored ink. About this time there was a split between the McCoys and Owensens, and Mr. Owens circulated a paper for signatures, which was an agreement by those signing it not to associate with the McCoys. This paper Mr. Owens presented to John J. Porter for his signature, and Porter began looking at and carefully reading the names. This made Owens angry, and he jerked the paper out of Porter's hand, and said to him: "By God! young man, you can't sign it." Porter then went over to Washington and joined the McCoy party. There was a good deal of politics mixed up in it, and a division was made in the county on this personal issue, most of the Democrats going over to Owens' side. Soon after Porter was indicted for forgery, and, when brought to trial, succeeded in having his case continued until the next term of court, and, just

before the beginning of the next term of the circuit court, Owens was killed. Owens would have been the most important witness against John J. Porter, the defendant. It was never definitely ascertained who the murderer was. There was in the county, at the time, a man named Jones, who was supposed to be a deserter from the United States army, and it was thought by some that Jones actually did the shooting, but the animus was evidently with John J. Porter and the McCoy party. Porter, Veech, Wyatt and McCoy were indicted for the murder, but they all managed to make their escape from the country, and as they were never brought back, Owens' murder was not avenged.

William G. Owens, the murdered man, came to Franklin County from Kentucky in 1818, and he was, up to the time of his death, one of the most prominent citizens. The names of his children were Mary, Amanda, Sarah, James W., Harriet and Eliza. James W. Owens was afterward circuit court judge, and a prominent soldier in the Union army.

ORGANIZATION.

Organization of the County.—In 1812, when Missouri Territory was organized, it contained but five counties: St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid. In 1820, when Missouri was admitted into the Union as a State, the number had increased to fifteen. The new counties organized between 1812 and 1820 were Washington, in 1813; Howard, in 1816, and Jefferson, Franklin, Wayne, Lincoln, Madison, Montgomery, Pike and Cooper, in 1818. The original boundaries of Franklin County were as follows: "All that part of St. Louis County bounded as follows: Beginning on the Missouri River, at the second range line east of the fifth principal meridian; thence with said range line to the corner of Townships 42 and 43 in Range 2, and Townships 42 and 43, in Range 3, east of the fifth principal meridian; thence in a direct line to that point on the county line between the counties of St. Louis and Washington, where said county line running from the mouth of Mineral Fork changes its course to the southwest; thence west to the middle of the river Meramec; thence south $22^{\circ} 30'$ west to the Osage River; thence down the Osage River to the Missouri, and thence

with the Missouri to the place of beginning; provided, however, that if the said Washington County line, extended westward, shall not strike the Osage River, the said county line shall be the boundary of the proposed county, until the same strikes the Osage boundary line, and thence with said boundary line to the Osage River, and down the same to the place of beginning, as aforesaid, is hereby laid off as a separate and distinct county, by the name of Franklin County; and all that part or tract of country lying between the northwestern boundary of Washington County, as heretofore established, and the said county of Franklin, as herein established, shall hereafter be attached to and form a part of Washington County." This act was approved December 11, 1818.

David Edwards, Philip Boulware, Sr., William Laughlin, Daniel B. Moore and William Harrison were appointed commissioners, with full power and authority to fix upon the most suitable place in the county whereon to erect a court-house and jail, and the act declared that the place upon which they or a majority of them should agree should be the permanent seat of justice of the county. The same act also provided that the first courts should be held at the house of Hartley Sappington, in St. Johns settlement, unless the commissioners should previously appoint a different place, which, it will be observed, by reference to the history of the circuit court, they did not do. The same commissioners were also appointed commissioners of the court-house and jail, and were authorized to purchase or receive by donation a title to such parcel of land as they, or a majority of them, might deem most convenient as a site for the aforesaid public building, the parcel of land to contain not less than fifty acres, nor more than 200 acres. In case of vacancy in any of the offices of the above commissioners the circuit court was authorized to fill the vacancy by appointment, as will be observed was done by the circuit court in two or three instances. The offices of the commissioners all being filled, the commissioners proceeded to select the old town of Newport as the county seat. Newport is situated near the Missouri River, in St. Johns Township. Here the court-house and other public buildings were duly erected, and Newport remained the county seat until 1826, when

it was removed to Union. The old court-house in Newport is still standing, and is in use as a private dwelling. At Union a log court-house was erected in 1828, which cost \$844.79. It stood within the present court-yard, and was used until 1849, when a new brick court-house was erected.

Removal of County Seat.—January 22, 1825, an act was passed by the Legislature to remove the seat of justice of Franklin County, which was in part as follows:

WHEREAS, a majority of the citizens of Franklin County, having petitioned for the removal of the seat of justice to the center of the county, therefore

Be it enacted, etc. First. That John Brown, of St. Louis County, Benjamin Horine, of Washington County, and William T. Lammie, of Montgomery County, be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners with full power to point out and select the most eligible situation which can be procured, at the center of said county of Franklin, or within three miles thereof; and the place where they, or a majority of them, shall agree on shall be the permanent seat of justice for said county of Franklin.

SEC. 3. Barnabas Stickland, Moses Whitmire and Bracket Burnes, or a majority of them, are hereby appointed commissioners of the courthouse and jail, whose duty it shall be to purchase or receive as a donation the land, including the site selected by the first named commissioners, for the permanent seat of justice of said county of Franklin, the said land, lot or parcel of ground, not to contain less than fifty nor more than one hundred and sixty acres, and it shall be their further duty to take to them and their successors in office, for and to the use of said county of Franklin, from the person or persons from whom they may purchase or receive a donation of land, a good and sufficient warranty deed or deeds in fee simple, which deed or deeds shall be made to them in trust for the said county of Franklin.

This land was required to be laid off into lots and squares, and sold on a credit not exceeding six, twelve and eighteen months, except such as were reserved for the erection upon them of the necessary public buildings. The money received for the lots when sold was required by this act to be expended in the erection of public buildings, after paying for the land if that should be necessary, and the balance to be appropriated by the tribunal transacting county business to the building of bridges, and the improvement of roads and highways in the county of Franklin.

The several courts then being held in the town of Newport were to continue to be held there until the commissioners appointed to superintend the courthouse and jail should notify the circuit and county courts of the county that a courthouse had

been provided at the new seat of justice, from and after which time they should be held at the new seat of justice.

The commissioners to select the county seat were required by the thirteenth section of this act to meet at the house of Joseph Welch on or before the 10th of March, 1825, and perform the duties required of them by the act.

The ninth section of the act made the south boundary of Franklin County "a line running due west from where the present south boundary of said county of Franklin strikes the Meramec until the same strikes the boundary line between the counties of Gasconade and Franklin."

Survey of County.—July 12, 1819, the surveyor of Franklin County made his report of the survey of the county line between Franklin and Washington Counties, ordered to be made on March 8, preceding.* It was as follows:

MONDAY, April 5, 1819.

In conformity with an order of the circuit court, March term, commenced to survey and mark a line dividing the counties of Franklin and Washington, beginning at the northwest corner of Washington County, at a Spanish oak standing on the bank of a small branch, and thence running due west three miles twelve chains and fifty links to a road leading from the rich woods to Hamilton's on the Meramec. In camp, Tuesday morning, the 6th, continued crossing, same course three miles four chains to Little Indian Creek, same course four miles, forty chains and fifty links to Big Indian Creek, crossing, same course one mile and five chains to a branch and encamped. Wednesday, 7, morning, proceeded from camp on the same course five miles four chains and twenty-five links to the middle of the Meramec; thence south $22^{\circ} 30'$ west, up and in the Meramec, sixty-two chains, same course, and leaving the river some small distance to the right, thirty-nine chains five links to the river, four chains ninety links cross the river; encamped. Thursday morning, 8th, proceeded from camp same course two miles fifty-nine chains and fifty links to the river, six chains and ninety-three links wide, same course three miles fifty-five chains and fifty links to the river; encamped. Friday morning, 9th, proceeded with the same line across the river, five chains fifty-one links wide, same course one mile three chains. Boone's Lick road, at forty chains, the river running east and eight chains forty-three links wide, at three miles fifty-two chains and fifty links, Courtway's fork.

By striking off Gasconade County from Franklin, the area of Franklin was considerably reduced, and in 1845 the boundaries of the county were established, as follows: "Beginning at the northwest corner of St. Louis County, at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence south along the

*See history of Circuit Court.

line between Ranges 2 and 3 east, to the line between Townships 42 and 43; thence in a direct line to the northwest corner of Washington County, a point sixteen chains north of the quarter section corner in the line between Sections 14 and 15, in Township 40 north, Range 2 east; thence west to the middle of Range 4 west; thence north to a point in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, and thence down said channel to the beginning." These are the boundaries of Franklin County at the present time.

Formation of Townships.—July 12, 1819, the report of the commissioners dividing the county into townships was received. It was as follows:

We, the said commissioners of the county of Franklin, David Edwards, William Laughlin and Thomas Buckner, met on the 9th day of March, 1819, and proceeded to business, and agreed to lay the county off in townships, as follows: To begin at the northeast corner of said county on the Missouri River, and running up said river till it intersects the range line between 1 and 2 west; thence with the range line south until it intersects the township line between Townships 41 and 42; thence east with said line until it intersects the old Indian trace leading from the "Shawney" village on the "Burbus" River to the Gasconade; thence east with said trace leading to St. Louis until it intersects the county line, not far below Henry Reed's; thence with the county line to the beginning; which shall form one township, to be called and known by the name of St. Johns Township.

All the rest of Franklin County lying south of the aforesaid township, and south likewise of the "Burbus" River, above Range 1 west, and up the said river to the main source, thence due west to the dividing ridge between the Gasconade and Burbus Rivers, thence with the said ridge south until it intersects the Washington County line, shall form another township to be called and known by the name of Meramec Township.

And all that part of the county of Franklin lying west of the Township of St. Johns, and north of the Township of Meramec, and as far west as the range line between Ranges 4 and 5, to form another township to be called and known by the name of "Beff" Township.

And all that part of Franklin County lying west of the aforesaid townships shall form another township to be called and known by the name of Gasconade Township.

Thomas Smith was appointed constable of Boeuf Township, Philip Boulware, of Gasconade Township; William A. Hardin, of Meramec Township, and Lewis W. Mansker, of St. Johns Township, each constable giving bond in the sum of \$1,000.

On March 15, 1820, all the southern part of Gasconade Township lying south of the Potosi road was struck off from Gascon-

ade Township, as previously created, and erected into a separate township and named South Gasconade Township, the remaining portion, north of the Potosi road, to be known as North Gasconade Township.

April 23, 1821, it was ordered by the county court, that all that part of Meramec Township lying east of the middle of Range 1, east of the fifth principal meridian, should be formed into a distinct township, to be called and known by the name of Calvey Township.

On the same day the court ordered that "all that part of St. Johns Township beginning within one mile below the fifth principal meridian on the Missouri River and running south parallel with said line to Meramec Township, all east of said line to form a separate and distinct township to be known and called Boles' Township."

Township Organization.—After numerous changes in the municipal townships of the county, which it would be tedious to trace with precision, the question of township organization came up in 1872. May 25 a petition was presented to the county court looking toward township organization, but, as there was no evidence before the court that a majority of the signers were legal voters, no action was taken. But on August 10 following, on the petition of 100 legal voters in the county, an election was ordered to be held on this question November 5. November 14, 1872, Green B. Wade and William P. Springgate, judges of the court, counted the votes cast November 5, on this question, and found that the whole number of legal votes cast was 3,482, and that of these votes 1,607 were in favor of township organization and 924 against it, and, as it appeared that a majority of the legal voters did not vote for township organization, the court found that township organization was not adopted. August 4, 1847, a petition was presented to the county court signed by Jesse Shelton, W. A. Magann, Isaac A. Gray, S. H. Ileff, W. H. Thurmond, and others, to the number of over 100, praying that the question of township organization be submitted to a vote of the people, in accordance with an act approved March 24, 1873, at the next general election in November, 1874. The petition was granted, and at the election there were 1,776 votes cast in favor of township

organization to 1,573 against it. Thus, at length, township organization won, and on the first Tuesday in April, 1875, elections for township officers were held at the following places in each township, respectively: Boles Township, Gray's Summit; St. Johns Township, Cleves' mill; Washington Township, Washington; Calvey Township, Catawissa; Prairie Township, Prairie school-house; Central Township, St. Clair; Meramec Township, Stanton; Boone Township, Japan; Lyon Township, Port Hudson post-office; Boeuf Township, Blish's mill; New Haven Township, New Haven; Union Township, Union. Officers were elected in each township, who served one year, by the end of which time the experiment of township organization became unsatisfactory and was abandoned. The municipal townships of the county remain as named above.

OFFICIAL AND POLITICAL.

County Officers.—The various county officers of Franklin County since its organization have been as follows:

Sheriffs.—Benoni Sappington, appointed by Frederick Bates, as first sheriff of the county, commenced to serve in March, 1819; Sumner Bacon, "to be sheriff during the pleasure of Benoni Sappington," commenced to serve in November, 1819; James Kegans, March, 1821; Robert Brock, November, 1822; Reuben Harrison, 1827; C. S. Jeffries, 1830; Achilles W. Jeffries, 1834; William Campbell, 1838; Stephen W. Wood, 1840; John L. Hamilton, 1844; Achilles W. Jeffries, 1846; Green B. Wade, 1850; Richard R. Jones, 1854; A. W. Maupin, 1858; Robert Buckner, 1862; August Brinsick, 1864; Julius Wilhelmi, in the fall of 1864; Stephen M. Jones, 1868; John T. Crowe, 1872; Robert M. Armstrong, 1876; William M. Terry, 1880; Joseph Noelke, 1884; and Oscar Ehlers, 1886.

Clerks of the Circuit Court.—Isaac Murphy, appointed by the governor of the Territory, 1819; William G. Owens, 1820; C. S. Jeffries, 1836; E. Butler, Jr., 1859; A. W. Maupin, appointed in 1865, Mr. Butler having retired from office under the vacating ordinance; John C. Weimer, elected in 1870, having served as deputy since May 1, 1865; Joseph M. O'Shea, 1874; and John C. Weimer, present clerk, in 1882.

Circuit Attorneys.—Joseph Barton, 1819; Edward Bates, 1820; James H. Peck, 1821; Robert C. Farris, 1823; Hamilton R. Gamble, 1829; Philip Cole, 1835; John S. Brickey, 1838; Daniel Q. Gale, 1850; David Murphy, 1865; Daniel Q. Gale, 1867; N. G. Clark, 1869; John P. Coleman, 1870; A. J. Seay, elected in 1870; John W. Booth, 1872; E. H. Jeffries, 1876; J. C. Kiskaddon, 1880; and C. F. Gallenkamp, the present prosecuting attorney, in 1884.

County Treasurers.—Clayton B. Hinton, 1825; Jesse McDonald, 1826; Ambrose Ranson, 1838; Samuel S. Kennett, 1850; James Halligan, 1855; Charles Reinhard, 1868; John Dugge, 1872; B. D. Dean, 1874; Robert Hoffmann, 1878; F. W. Reinhard, 1882; Adolph Ruge, present treasurer, 1886.

Collectors.—The sheriff was *ex officio* collector until 1872, when H. R. Sweet was elected collector; Robert Hoffman was elected in 1874; township organization came into effect in 1875, under which each township had its own collector. This system was abandoned in 1877, when R. W. Booth was appointed; Bernhard Cleve was elected in 1878, Robert Hoffmann in 1882, and the present collector, William M. Terry, in 1884, and again in 1886.

County Surveyors.—Thomas Henry, appointed by the circuit court, March 8, 1819; Edward J. Goode, elected about 1830; George B. Green, 1847; David W. Goebel, 1849; Gert. Goebel, 1851; Joseph E. Robertson, 1860. Upon Mr. Robertson's retirement from this office to serve in the rebel army, Theodore Mader was appointed, in 1861; Francis Wilhelmi, 1872; F. W. Chiles, 1876; Joseph Eckert, 1880; and F. W. Chiles in 1884.

County Court Clerks.—William G. Owens, 1827; S. Mansfield Bay, 1835; C. S. Jeffries, 1836; Martin L. G. Crowe, 1860; Charles T. McCune, 1870; and Herman Wiesel, 1882.

County School Commissioners.—Amos P. Foster, James Breckenridge, Dr. M. Moore, Martin L. G. Crowe, T. A. Lowe, Felix Bautson, Julius Kahmann, Squire Cahill, Rudolph Ritter, Otto Brauer, and S. W. Allen.

Assessors.—Benoni Sappington, 1819; William S. Burch, 1821; John Sappington, 1822; Robert Brock, 1824; Reuben Harrison, 1827. The later ones have been:—Whiting, 1862; Herman

Wiesel, 1864; C. W. Wade, 1868 to 1874—township assessors under township organization, 1875 and 1876; C. W. Wade, 1876 to 1880; Philipp Gerber, 1880 to the present time.

Representatives.—Commencing with 1836, the representatives from this county in the State Legislature have been: Samuel Mansfield Bay, and George F. Burnes, elected in 1836; F. R. Chiles and W. D. Hurt, in 1840; William V. N. Bay and William Brown, 1842; William V. N. Bay, and F. P. Chiles, 1844; William V. N. Bay, 1846; C. B. Hinton, 1848; John D. Stevenson and T. R. Lewis, 1850; John D. Stevenson and F. J. North, 1852; E. B. Jeffries and G. B. Green, 1854; Edward W. Murphy, 1856; James W. Owens and Robert A. King, 1858; James W. Owens and W. J. Brown, 1860; Gert. Goeble and E. W. Murphy, 1862; Thomas Crowe and John Dugge, 1864; Henry Huhn and R. H. Farrar, 1866; James M. Ming and R. B. Denny, 1868; James M. Ming and Allen P. Richardson, 1870; F. J. North and Joseph Burger, 1872; John R. Martin and F. W. Pehle, 1874; G. O. Hardman and F. W. Pehle, 1876; John W. Booth and F. W. Pehle, 1878; James M. Ming, 1884, and John W. Booth in 1886.

Election Returns.—Following are some of the election returns from the earliest attainable to the present time, commencing with those for President of the United States:

For President.—In 1836, Henry Clay, 133; Martin Van Buren, 338. In 1840, William Henry Harrison, 355; Martin Van Buren, 552. In 1844, Henry Clay, 386; James K. Polk, 796. In 1848, Zachary Taylor, 339; Lewis Cass, 680. In 1852, Winfield Scott, 277; Franklin Pierce, 619. In 1856, Millard Fillmore, 531; James Buchanan, 846. In 1860, Abraham Lincoln, 494; John Bell, 577; John C. Breckinridge, 108; Stephen A. Douglas, 888. In 1864, Abraham Lincoln, 1,717; George B. McClellan, 401. In 1868, Ulysses S. Grant, 1,624; Horatio Seymour, 1,146. In 1872, Ulysses S. Grant, 1,725; Horace Greeley, 1,582. In 1876, Rutherford B. Hayes, 2,149; Samuel J. Tilden, 2,294. In 1880, James A. Garfield, 2,647; Winfield S. Hancock, 2,262; and in 1884, James G. Blaine, 2,931; Grover Cleveland, 2,290. It will be observed from the above statistics, that previous to 1864, Franklin County was uniformly

Democratic, and that, beginning with 1864, it has been Republican except in 1876, when it gave a majority of 145 votes to Samuel J. Tilden.

For Governor.—The votes cast in 1836 for Lilburn W. Boggs, who was elected governor, and for William H. Ashley, who was defeated, could not be ascertained. In the entire State the former received 14,315, and the latter 13,057, a total vote of 27,372, while the total vote for President, cast three months later, was only 18,332. Neither could the vote cast in 1840 for Thomas Reynolds, who was elected governor, by a total vote in the State of 29,625 votes, nor for John B. Clark, who received 22,212 votes, be found, though in 1844 John C. Edwards, who was elected governor, received in Franklin County 745 votes, to 383 cast for Charles H. Allen. In 1848 Austin A. King was elected governor of the State over James S. Rollins, but the vote in Franklin County was not ascertained. In 1852 Sterling Price was elected governor over John H. Winston, the former receiving, in Franklin County, 717 votes to the latter's 209. In 1856 there were three candidates for governor, Trusten Polk, Robert C. Ewing and Thomas H. Benton, receiving in Franklin County the following votes, respectively, 308, 451 and 974. In 1860 there were four candidates for governor, Claiborne F. Jackson, who was elected; Hancock Jackson, both Democrats; Sample Orr, Opposition, and James B. Gardenhire, Republican; the latter receiving but 6,135 votes in the State. The vote on governor in Franklin County could not be found. Thomas C. Fletcher was elected governor in 1864 over Thomas L. Price, the Democratic candidate, by a vote not varying materially from that cast for a constitutional convention, which was, in Franklin County, for the convention 1,617, against, 327. In 1865, on the adoption of the new constitution, the vote stood, for adoption, 847; against it, 838. In 1868 the vote stood for governor, Joseph W. McClurg, who was elected, 1,538, and for John S. Phelps, 1,261. On the question of amending the State constitution, striking the word "white" out of it, and by so doing extending the elective franchise to the colored man, the vote stood, for extending the suffrage, 776; against it, 1,846. In 1870 the vote for governor was, for Joseph W. McClurg, 552, and for B. Gratz Brown, 1,944. In 1872 the

vote for governor was, for Silas Woodson, Liberal Republican, 1,768 votes, and for John B. Henderson, Republican, 1,715. In 1874 Charles H. Hardin was elected governor, receiving in Franklin County 1,895 votes to 1,819 cast for William Gentry. In 1876 the vote for governor was, for Finkelnburg, 2,233, and for Phelps, 2,269. T. T. Crittenden was elected governor in 1880, receiving 2,254 votes to 2,660 cast for D. P. Dyer, and 17 for L. A. Brown, and in 1884, John S. Marmaduke, receiving in Franklin County, 1,973 votes to 3,105 cast for Nicholas Ford, Brooks, Prohibitionist, receiving 31.

Congressmen.—For a number of years after Missouri was admitted into the Union, its members of Congress were all elected on a general ticket, in a manner similar to that in which presidential electors are now chosen. The first election returns on congressmen, available, are those for 1838, when the Democratic candidates, John Miller and John Jameson, were elected, receiving, in Franklin County, 473 and 471 votes, respectively, to 354 and 347, cast, respectively, for Beverly Allen and John Wilson, Whig candidates. In 1840 John Miller and John C. Edwards were elected, but the vote by counties can not be found. By 1842 what was called the single district system of electing members of Congress began to become unpopular, and it was denounced by Gov. Thomas Reynolds, in his message to the Legislature. In 1844 Missouri was entitled to five congressmen, and the Democrats elected John S. Phelps, James B. Bowlin, Sterling Price, James H. Relfe and Leonard J. Sims, the Whigs declining to make nominations on the ground that to elect congressmen on a general ticket was illegal. In 1846, at the August election, a large majority of the electors voted for districting the State, but, notwithstanding this, when they came to vote upon the adoption of the constitution containing this as one of its provisions, the constitution was voted down by a majority of about 9,000, and at the same time the following congressmen at large were elected: James B. Bowlin, John Jameson, James S. Green, John S. Phelps and Willard P. Hall.

The State was, however, divided into five congressional districts by an act of the Legislature, approved in 1848, and, under this act, Franklin County was placed in the Second District,

along with Crawford, Gasconade and Washington, and twelve others, Jefferson County being placed in the First District. The congressmen elected that year were James B. Bowlin, William V. N. Bay, James S. Green, Willard P. Hall and John S. Phelps; William V. N. Bay receiving, in Franklin County, 914 votes to 328 cast for Porter. In 1850 Porter received in this county 448 votes; Henderson, 261, and Hunt (Benton Democrat), 269. In 1852 the vote was, for Porter, 255, and for Alfred W. Lamb, 625.

In 1853 the State was redistricted, Franklin, with Crawford, Jefferson, Washington, and eighteen other counties, being placed in the Seventh District. In 1854 the vote stood for Samuel Caruthers, 481; and for Jones, 1,013. In the entire district Caruthers (Whig) received 8,045 votes, and Jones (Benton Democrat) received 5,625. In 1856 Caruthers received in the county 281 votes to Perryman's 420 votes, but in the entire district received 8,291 to Perryman's 4,883. In 1858 Zeigler received 1,012 votes, and Noell, 767; but in the district Noell received 10,404, while Zeigler received but 5,808. In 1860 the vote stood for Perryman, 583; for Noell, 932, and in the district, for Perryman, 4,007, and for Noell, 11,191.

In 1864 Franklin County was in the Second District, with Crawford and Gasconade and six others. Henry T. Blow was the Radical candidate, and received 1,698 votes to 19 cast for E. Stafford, the Independent Union candidate. In the entire district Blow received 6,180 votes, and Stafford, 1,253. In 1866 the vote in the entire district for the Radical candidate was 9,564, and for the Conservative candidate 6,254. In 1868 G. A. Finkelnburg received 1,591 votes, and James J. Lindley, 1,192. In the district Finkelnburg received 11,506, and Lindley, 8,280. In 1870 Finkelnburg received 1,678 votes, and A. Van Wormer, 408, and in the district the former received 12,708 votes, and the latter, 1,359. In 1872 the county was in the Fifth District, and R. P. Bland received 1,629 votes and A. J. Seay, 1,746. In the entire district Bland's vote was 9,974, and Seay's, 8,820. In 1874 Bland received in the district 11,350, and Seay, 8,929. In 1876, Bland received in the district 14,599 votes and J. Q. Thompson, 11,434. In 1878 Bland received in the district 11,291, and Ware, 8,022. In 1880 Bland received in the district 12,977, and Palmer, 10,799.

MILITARY.

Events Preceding the Civil War.—The foregoing statistics show sufficiently the character of the county politically up to the present time. The most exciting times, and those which most “tried men’s souls,” were connected with the breaking out of the war, in 1861. In 1860, at the presidential election, the vote for the different candidates stood—Lincoln, 494; Bell, 577; Breckinridge, 108, and Douglas, 888. The combined vote against Lincoln was 1,573, and the combined vote against Breckinridge was 1,959, so that, if the combined vote against Breckinridge be taken to represent the Union sentiment in the county, it will be seen to have been overwhelmingly strong. However, it was, probably, somewhat more evenly balanced than that. In fact, in the latter part of 1860 and in the early part of 1861, the political caldron was in a state of ferment, and excitement ran very high. Squads were drilling in different parts of the county as early as January, 1861, the secessionists, of course, commencing first, as was generally the case throughout the South. The Legislature of the State had passed a resolution or ordinance, January 16, calling a convention to meet February 28, “to consider the relations between the Government of the United States, the people and Governments of the different States, and the Government and people of Missouri:” or, in other words, to determine whether Missouri should secede. An election of delegates to this convention was held in Franklin County, February 22. The secession element in the county was extremely active, and at the court-house in Union took advantage of the absence of some of the leading Republicans, who were at dinner, and organized the meeting by selecting Edward J. Goode, a Southern sympathizer, as chairman, and appointed twelve others of like views as a committee on resolutions. At this juncture the absent Republicans, having heard what was going on, came into the court-house, and, on motion of A. W. Maupin, Asa Breckinridge, E. W. Murphy and E. B. Hammack, were added to the committee. On motion of J. W. Owens, A. W. Maupin was also added to the committee. The committee retired, and, while they were considering their resolutions, an immense meeting of citizens from all parts of the county was addressed by William J. Brown, then a member of the Legislature

from Franklin County, on the part of the secessionists, and by J. W. Owens, on the part of the Union men. The committee held a stormy meeting, lasting nearly two hours. Upon going into committee it was found that the majority was already provided with a set of resolutions, which were ingeniously constructed with the view of deceiving the people, but which really meant secession and disunion. It was found impossible to agree upon a report, and two reports were therefore made to the meeting, the majority report being made by the chairman of the committee, and the minority report by W. A. Maupin. This report consisted of a series of ringing resolutions in favor of the Union. When the report of the majority was read Maupin offered the minority report as a substitute. A vote was taken which was so evenly divided that the chairman could not decide which had a majority of votes. A division of the meeting was therefore called for, all of those in favor of the Union being required to go to the west side of the court-room, and those in favor of the dissolution to the east side. Upon making the division intense excitement reigned in the court-house, and for some time it was difficult to determine which side was in the majority. At this critical juncture James White, an office boy of A. W. Maupin, who was then sheriff of the county, ran down to the sheriff's office, jerked off from the door a small Union flag, and, running back up stairs, handed the flag to Sheriff Maupin. Maupin immediately jumped upon a bench, waved the flag, and cried out to the crowd, calling upon all who were in favor of standing by the Union to rally round the flag. Every one instinctively knew what it meant to rally round the flag, and there was a great rush from the rebel to the Union side of the court-room, leaving the rebel element in a hopeless minority. This exposure of their weakness was keenly felt by the secessionists, and occasioned no little excitement. An attempt was made to seize the flag, but unsuccessfully, and when the rebel element became convinced that they were beaten and that they could not intimidate those who loved the Union, order was restored and the minority report declared adopted, by at least four to one. This was the first political contest in Franklin County in the great struggle of the next four years. The election came off in due time, and the Union delegates to the

State Convention of February 28, were elected: A. W. Maupin, of Franklin County; Charles D. Eitzen, of Gasconade County, and Zachariah Isbell, of Osage County, as members from the Twenty-first Senatorial District, against C. S. Jeffries, of Franklin County, Edward Luster, of Gasconade County, and William Morrow, of Osage County.

It is well to note in this connection that one of the resolutions reported by the minority was to the effect that those in favor of the minority report would stand by the Union, right or wrong, and that secession was no remedy for the evils complained of by the secessionists.

First Troops.—Meetings continued to be held in different parts of the county, and the interest in the question of secession remained intense. About the middle of April Union men in the county were advised by F. P. Blair, of St. Louis, that the arsenal there was in danger, and he called upon them to send in troops to its defense. In a few hours a company of men, under command of Capt. David Murphy, were on their way to St. Louis. They took the train at Washington, Mo., and, by arrangements with Conductor Charles White, the train was stopped at Twenty-second Street, and the company alighted from the train, unobserved, and virtually stole their way, one by one, until they reached the arsenal, and were the fourth company in the State outside of St. Louis to reach the arsenal. A regiment was immediately formed, under authority of Capt. Lyon, and placed under the command of J. W. Owens. This company was for some time secretly drilling with shotguns and rifles, getting ready to aid in the defense of their country. Col. Owens and A. W. Maupin applied in St. Louis, to Capt. Lyon, for muskets and ammunition, and their application was complied with on the condition that they would be personally responsible. Two hundred and fourteen muskets were sent out by Capt. Lyon to Washington, Mo., on the night of June 11, 1861, and with them were armed two companies, commanded, respectively, by Capt. Wilhelmi and Capt. Maupin. The former company, upon receiving their muskets, immediately took possession of Washington, and the latter marched to Union. Upon approaching the town, Capt. Maupin took the precaution to place guards on every road

leading out of Union, and then marched into town, the glistening bayonets of his 100 men making a brilliant spectacle. There were then about ten rebels in Union, and, upon seeing the approach of the "lightning rods," these rebels attempted to make their escape, but found every road closed against them, and were captured on different roads, and brought back into town. They were admonished to desist from all attempts to interfere with the Government in defending its existence. At that time there were seven secession flags flying in the county, but before night every one of them was taken down by the secessionists themselves.

Early War Incidents.—From this time on the county itself was in comparative peace during the war, except during Price's raid, which was made in 1864. Price's army entered the county September 30, and remained in the county until October 4. It consisted of about 16,000 men, and, at a low estimate, the amount of property destroyed, including horses and mules driven away, amounted to \$500,000. The number of men killed by his army was never definitely ascertained, but it was estimated at about sixty.

Previous to Price's raid there were five men killed in Franklin County by Union soldiers. Morton Bournes was killed by Home Guards for resisting arrest. Benjamin Horine was killed by some troops from Jefferson County. August Dolle killed two of Capt. Maupin's men who had been discharged and were on their way home. He was afterward captured near Rolla, by Union troops, and sent home to be tried; but, upon arriving within the county, he was taken charge of by the militia and killed. Capt. James H. Barnes was taken out in 1863, four miles south of Union, by Capt. Fink's company, and was shot. The troops reported that he was shot in an attempt to escape, but his friends thought that he was murdered. Capt. Murphy and Herman Gehlert were afterward indicted for the killing of Barnes by the grand jury of Franklin County, and, on the application of Murphy, the case was transferred to the United States Court at St. Louis. Murphy was discharged upon pleading the constitution of the State of Missouri of 1865, which provided that no soldier should be punished for acts committed in the service of the United

States, and Gehlert's indictment was *nolle prosequied*. But the severest crime committed in Franklin County, during and on account of the war, was the killing of Maj. James Wilson and six of his men, on or near the farm now owned by William H. Bolte, by Tim Reeves' band of soldiers, to whom Maj. Wilson and his men had been turned over by Gen. Sterling Price, and most likely with the knowledge, or at least reasonable ground for suspicion, as to the fate in store for them. While Tim Reeves and his men were never directly punished for this cruel and cowardly murder, yet Maj. Wilson's fate did not go unavenged, for, later, in St. Louis, six rebel soldiers were, by order of Gen. Rosecrans, executed in retaliation for Reeves' crime.

Companies Raised.—Company K, of the Eleventh Infantry, was raised in Franklin County. Its commissioned officers were as follows: Captains—William S. Stewart, commissioned December 31, 1861, and resigned April 30, 1864; Cyrus D. Kendall, commissioned May 3, 1864, and mustered out at expiration of term of service, June 18, 1865; and D. E. Coogan, commissioned June 18, 1865. First lieutenants—W. A. Duggins, commissioned December 31, 1861, resigned June 18, 1862; Charles H. Foster, commissioned July 7, 1862, mustered out in 1864; and George C. Robinson, commissioned June 28, 1865. Second lieutenants—Charles H. Foster, commissioned December 31, 1861, promoted first lieutenant June 19, 1862; Cyrus D. Kendall, commissioned July 7, 1862, promoted captain May 3, 1864; D. E. Coogan, commissioned March 29, 1865, declined; George C. Robinson, commissioned June 17, 1865, promoted first lieutenant June 28, 1865; and William Snow, commissioned June 28, 1865.

Of Company H, Capt. W. W. Boatright was from this county. He was commissioned July 12, 1862, and transferred to the Seventy-first U. S. A. D. Infantry, March 20, 1864.

This regiment was raised in Missouri and Illinois, between the middle of June and the 1st of August, 1861, as a rifle regiment, at the request of and for Capt. Rufus Saxton, of the regular army; but, as Capt. Saxton was promoted and sent to another department soon afterward, he never took command. The regiment was organized August 1, 1861, at the United States Arsenal, at St. Louis, and Capt. David Bayles took com-

mand as its colonel, and on the 6th of August, started with it to Cape Girardeau, arriving there on the 7th, and going into camp. On the 28th of the same month it was ordered on an expedition to Perryville, Mo., and was gone about seven days, capturing quite a number of rebels, breaking up quite a number of rebel recruiting stations, and marching about seventy-five miles. On its return it went into camp, and, on the 30th of September following, Col. Plummer succeeded Col. Bayles in command. The regiment had an extremely eventful and useful history, serving with credit and distinction to the end of the war.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment of Infantry was raised largely in Franklin County. Benjamin D. Dean was its colonel, commissioned June 13, 1863, and mustered out at the expiration of term of service, January 9, 1865. Part of Company A was raised in Franklin County, and about one-half of Company C. All of Company E was raised in this county. Its commissioned officers were as follows: Captains—Robert C. Crowell, commissioned May 26, 1862, and promoted major June 1, 1863; Robert P. Denny, commissioned September 30, 1863, and mustered out at expiration of term of service, in December, 1864. First lieutenants—Robert P. Denny commissioned July 5, 1862, and promoted captain June 2, 1863; Frederick Zender, commissioned September 30, 1863, and mustered out in December, 1864. Second lieutenant, John T. Crowe, commissioned July 5, 1862, and promoted to first lieutenant of Company I, December 1, 1862, and mustered out at the expiration of term of service, December 25, 1864.

Company F was also raised in Franklin County. Its commissioned officers were: Captains—Benjamin D. Dean, commissioned January 13, 1862, to rank from December 20, 1861, and promoted to colonel May 28, 1863; William L. Wheeler, commissioned June 22, 1863, and mustered out at expiration of term of service, December, 1864. First lieutenants—B. C. Anderson, commissioned January 17, 1862, to rank from October 2, 1861, and resigned March 29, 1862; William L. Wheeler, commissioned May 26, 1862, promoted captain June 1, 1863; John W. Maupin, commissioned August 22, 1863, and resigned April 20,

1864; and Isaac Evins, commissioned October 22, 1864, but not mustered. Second lieutenants—William L. Wheeler, commissioned January 17, 1862, to rank from November 2, 1861, and promoted to first lieutenant, March 29, 1862; E. M. Koninzeskie, commissioned April 26, 1862, and died June 30, 1862; John W. Maupin, commissioned July 23, 1862, and promoted first lieutenant June 2, 1863.

Company I was also raised in Franklin County. Its commissioned officers were: Captains—John McFall, commissioned January 17, 1862, to rank from November 25, 1861, and promoted to lieutenant-colonel February 1, 1863; John T. Crowe, commissioned August 22, 1863, and mustered out at the expiration of term of service, December 25, 1864; John W. Reece, commissioned March 14, 1865, and promoted major June 12, 1865; John S. Price, commissioned June 12, 1865, and mustered out as first lieutenant August 13, 1865. First lieutenants—Wiley C. Wiseman, commissioned January 17, 1862, to rank from September 21, 1861, and died of chronic diarrhœa, November 18, 1862; James T. Berry, commissioned January 26, 1863, to rank from January 8, 1863, and promoted quartermaster January 8, 1863; John T. Crowe, commissioned June 22, 1863, and promoted captain, June 23, 1863; Ernest A. Solf, commissioned August 22, 1863, and mustered out at expiration of term of service December 30, 1864; John S. Price, commissioned June 6, 1865, and promoted captain June 12, 1865. Second lieutenants—William Gilcrease, commissioned January 17, 1862, to rank from September 21, 1861, and resigned March 29, 1862; E. M. Koninzeskie, April 26, 1862, and transferred to Company F; James T. Berry, commissioned May 26, 1862, and promoted to first lieutenant January 8, 1863; John S. Price, commissioned October 22, 1864, and promoted to first lieutenant June 6, 1865; and Benjamin Wheeler, commissioned June 12, 1865, but not mustered. Companies A, B, C, D, E, F and G, of this regiment, were mustered out at the expiration of their term of service, in January, 1865. The remaining companies, which were composed of recruits, were mustered out August 13, 1865, their services being no longer required.

This regiment was organized in December, 1861, and soon

afterward joined the expedition against New Madrid under Gen. Pope. It took part in the battle of Tiptonville, April 9, 1862; of Farmington, April 22, 1862; of Corinth, September 19, 1862; Port Gibson, 1863, and in those of Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Black River, Vicksburg and Missionary Ridge and in Sherman's march to the sea. It also participated in the several battles in the Carolinas, was present at the grand review in Washington, and thence marched home, and was mustered out.

Companies G and H, of the Thirtieth Regiment of Infantry, were raised in Franklin County. The commissioned officers of Company G were: Captains—George A. Munroe, commissioned October 31, 1862, and resigned December 5, 1862; Amos P. Foster, commissioned February 25, 1863, and mustered out December 10, 1864. First lieutenants—Daniel Harvey, commissioned October 31, 1862, promoted to captain, Company F, September 30, 1864, transferred to Company C, consolidated battalion, and mustered out August 21, 1865. Second lieutenants—Joseph H. Porter, commissioned October 31, 1862, and resigned December 19, 1862; William J. Lack, commissioned February 25, 1863, and promoted to captain Second Mississippi Artillery, A. D., October 28, 1863.

Company H.—Commissioned officers: Captains—Elias Boyd, commissioned October 31, 1862, and resigned February 9, 1863; Richard R. Hopkins, commissioned March 9, 1863, and mustered out December 10, 1864. First lieutenants—A. C. Stewart, commissioned October 31, 1862, and resigned March 20, 1863; Timothy Collins, commissioned April 7, 1863, promoted to captain of Company D, June 30, 1864, and mustered out February 25, 1865. Second lieutenants—Timothy Collins, commissioned October 31, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant February 21, 1863; Joseph Paxton, commissioned April 7, 1863, and resigned the following year.

Company G, Thirty-first Infantry, was raised in this county. Its commissioned officers were: Captains—William Osterhorn, commissioned September 15, 1862, and honorably discharged by Special Order No. 47, January 30, 1865; Matthias Neuner, commissioned August 17, 1864, and transferred to consolidated battalion, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Infantry. First lieu-

tenants—Charles E. Ruge, commissioned September 15, 1862, and resigned March 12, 1863; F. Rudershausen, commissioned April 2, 1863, and resigned March 4, 1864; Hugo Krause, commissioned March 24, 1864, and declined the commission April 13, 1864; Matthias Neuner, commissioned June 16, 1864, and promoted captain April 17, 1864. Second lieutenant—Adolph Fricke, commissioned September 15, 1862, and resigned August 10, 1863.

Capt. G. L. McCreary, of Company E of this regiment, was also from Franklin County. He was commissioned September 8, 1862, and resigned December 16, 1862.

Abraham J. Seay, of Franklin County, was major of the Thirty-second Infantry. He was commissioned November 19, 1862, to rank from October 20, 1862, and was transferred to consolidated battalion, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Infantry, of which Samuel P. Simpson, of the Thirty-first Infantry, was lieutenant-colonel. After the consolidation Maj. Seay was promoted lieutenant-colonel, January 14, 1865, and on June 12, 1865, promoted colonel, and commanded the battalion until its muster out, July 18, 1865.

One-half of one company belonging to the Thirty-third Infantry was raised in Franklin County, and one-half of Company K, Fortieth Infantry. The commissioned officers of this latter company were: Captain, Robert C. Allen, commissioned September 12, 1864, and mustered out August 7, 1865; first lieutenant, John J. Robertson, commissioned September 12, 1864, and mustered out June 12, 1865; second lieutenant, Winfield S. Smith, commissioned September 12, 1864, and mustered out August 7, 1865.

A portion of the Forty-seventh Infantry was raised in this county. The officers of this regiment were: Colonels—Thomas C. Fletcher, commissioned September 16, 1864, and resigned November 18, 1864; Amos W. Maupin, commissioned November 25, 1864, and mustered out at the expiration of term of service March 28, 1865. Lieutenant-colonels—Amos W. Maupin, commissioned September 16, 1864, and promoted colonel; John W. Fletcher, commissioned November 25, 1864, and mustered out at expiration of term of service, March 30, 1865. Major—John

W. Emerson, commissioned October 8, 1864, and mustered out March 30, 1865. Adjutants—David Murphy, commissioned August 3, 1864, promoted lieutenant-colonel of the Fiftieth Infantry, October 20, 1864, promoted colonel May 1, 1865, and mustered out July 15, 1865; Edwin E. Furber, commissioned November 18, 1864, and mustered out April 1, 1865. Quartermasters—John W. Fletcher, commissioned August 3, 1864, and promoted to lieutenant-colonel; Samuel B. Rowe, commissioned November 28, 1864, and mustered out March 29, 1865. Surgeon—John H. Stumberg, commissioned November 2, 1864, and mustered out March 28, 1865; and assistant surgeon—J. M. Youngblood, commissioned October 22, 1864, and mustered out March 30, 1865.

About one-half of Company B of this regiment was raised in this county. Its commissioned officers were: Captain, William J. Buxton, commissioned August 25, 1864, and mustered out March 29, 1865; first lieutenant, John C. Hamel, commissioned August 25, 1864, and mustered out March 29, 1865; second lieutenant, Benjamin F. Butler, commissioned August 25, 1864, and mustered out March 29, 1865.

Company D was raised in Franklin County. Its commissioned officers were: Captain, John W. Maupin, commissioned September 12, 1864, and mustered out March 30, 1865; first lieutenant, Samuel J. Crowe; second lieutenant, Abraham J. Gilcrease; dates of commission and muster out the same as those of the captain.

This regiment was raised by Col. Thomas C. Fletcher, in Southeast Missouri for service in that part of the State. Col. Fletcher, in raising the regiment, relied, in part, on the experience of tried officers, whom he found unemployed: David Murphy, late of First Artillery; Maj. John W. Fletcher, late of Thirtieth Infantry; Col. Amos W. Maupin, late of Twenty-sixth Infantry; Capt. Jas. S. McMurtry, late of Thirty-first Infantry; Capt. W. T. Leeper, late of Twelfth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, and Capt. John W. Maupin, late of Twenty-sixth Infantry. Loyal men so promptly, and in such numbers, flocked to the standard of Col. Fletcher, that Gen. Rosecrans directed the organization of the Fiftieth Infantry, with which he intrusted Col. Fletcher, who

turned it over to Maj. Murphy, who completed its organization, and became its colonel. Upon the completion of the organization of the Forty-seventh Regiment, its companies were generally sent each into the county in which it was raised for duty there. Capt. Maupin, however, was sent to the Iron Mountain Railroad, to guard its bridges. Upon the approach of Gen. Price, on his last great raid through Missouri, Companies A, F, G, H and I, after some experience with Price's raiders, concentrated at Pilot Knob, and participated in the gallant defense of Fort Davidson, under Gen. Ewing. All the officers on this occasion covered themselves with glory, and Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, in general orders, mentioned Col. Fletcher, Adj. Murphy, and Lieut.-Col. Maupin. "On the retreat from Pilot Knob to Leasburg, a distance of sixty miles, every man and officer of the regiment, as indeed of the entire command, proved himself a soldier in the highest acceptance of the term." After fighting the whole distance, upon reaching Leasburg, tired, hungry and worn, they threw up fortifications, and defied the entire division of the enemy for two whole days. Having received re-enforcements, they pursued their march to Rolla, and relieved Gen. McNeil, who, with a cavalry force of 3,500, moved on to Jefferson City, and contributed largely to its safety. Capt. Maupin with his company, was sent up the Missouri River on a steamboat to prevent the rebels from crossing the river. After the raiders had passed on beyond the reach of infantry the companies were sent back to their respective counties for the protection of the loyal people.

When Sherman determined to march to the sea, these soldiers, although they had been enlisted, were sent, and went without faltering, to strengthen Gen. Thomas, so that he might be strong enough to cope with Hood. Col. Fletcher having been elected governor of the State, Lieut.-Col. Maupin was commissioned colonel, and Adj. Murphy was appointed colonel of the Fiftieth Infantry. Leaving for Nashville in December, the regiment reached Nashville three days after the battle with Hood; thence it marched to Spring Hill, Columbia and Pulaski, and guarded the communications of Gen. Thomas until March 15, 1865. Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Capt. St. Geur (Company K), Lieut. J. T. Sutton

(Company A), besides other officers of the regiment, were members of the State convention which framed the new constitution, and Capt. McMurtry (Company A) and Private Meloy were members of the Legislature. The regiment was mustered out about April 1, 1865.

About one-half of Company F was raised in Franklin County. Its commissioned officers were: Captain, Robert L. Lindsay, commissioned November 30, 1864, and mustered out at the expiration of term of service, April 8, 1865; first lieutenant, Henry O. Clarke, commissioned November 30, 1864, and mustered out April 24, 1865; second lieutenant, William J. Counts, commissioned November 30, 1864, and mustered out April 29, 1865.

Second Lieut. M. S. Woodruff, of Company F, Second Cavalry, was from Franklin County. He was commissioned February 11, 1864, promoted to first lieutenant, Company D, November 17, 1864, transferred to field and staff as adjutant same day, and mustered out September 19, 1865.

About one-half of Bowen's battalion, Missouri Volunteers, was from Franklin County. William D. Bowen was captain, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel July 3, 1862, and transferred to the Ninth Cavalry the same day, the battalion being then merged into the Ninth Cavalry, and on December 4, 1862, six companies of this regiment and six companies of the Tenth Cavalry were consolidated, and subsequently known as the Tenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers. Of this regiment F. M. Cornyn was colonel, commissioned December 11, 1862, and killed by Lieut.-Col. William D. Bowen, August 10, 1863.

Company G, of the First Artillery, was in part raised in Franklin County. Lorenzo D. Immell, from this county, was first lieutenant; commissioned August 31, 1863, and mustered out July 28, 1865. Part of Company E, Second Artillery, was also from Franklin County, and about one-half of Company M, of the same regiment.

Capt. Hermann Hartman of Company F, Second Infantry, was from Franklin County; commissioned June 25, 1862, and died December 7, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Missionary Ridge. Adj. Edward F. Furber, of the Eighth Infantry, was from this county; commissioned August 8, 1862, transferred

to the Forty-seventh Infantry, and mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, in April, 1865. Maj. Francis Wilhelmi, of the Seventeenth Infantry, was from this county; commissioned July 11, 1864, and mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, September 28, 1864. Capt. August Fisher, Company E, of this regiment, was from Franklin County; commissioned December 16, 1863, and mustered out September 26, 1864. Capt. A. G. Huile, of Company I, Thirteenth Infantry, was commissioned September 1, 1861, and died of wounds received at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Capt. John Creagan succeeded Capt. Huile, commissioned May 8, 1862, and transferred to Ohio, June 17, 1862. First-Lieut. James L. Ferris was commissioned January 18, 1862, and resigned March 16, 1862. The entire company was raised in Franklin County. James Wilson, major of the Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, was captured at the battle of Pilot Knob, September 27, 1864, and with six of his men murdered by Tim Reeves in Franklin County, October 3, 1864, an account of which may be found on a previous page.

The statistics for the Twenty-sixth Regiment of Infantry are as follows: It was a three-years' regiment; the number of officers killed was 5, and, of men 15, 1 officer and 55 men died of wounds, 2 officers and 111 men of disease, 121 men deserted, 27 officers and 450 men were honorably discharged, 134 men were discharged for disability, 1 officer was dismissed and 20 resigned, 16 men were missing in action, 2 were dishonorably discharged, and 12 were drowned.

The Forty-seventh Regiment was a six-months' regiment. The casualties in the regiment were as follows: Two men were killed, 34 died of disease, 10 deserted, 36 officers and 336 men were honorably discharged, 7 men were discharged for disability, 3 officers resigned, and 1 officer deserted.

Of the Enrolled Missouri Militia the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Regiments were both raised in Franklin County. The regimental officers of the former were: Colonels—George Krumsick commissioned September 22, 1863, vacated March 12, 1865; and Daniel Q. Gale commissioned September 29, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Lieutenant-colonel—Morris D. Reese, commissioned Sep-

tember 22, 1863, vacated March 12, 1865. Major—Augustus Spinner, commissioned December 15, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865. Adjutants—John M. Menkbam, commissioned December 15, 1862, resigned March 22, 1864; Julius Wilhelmi, commissioned March 21, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Quartermasters—Daniel Crosby, commissioned October 23, 1862, resigned March 22, 1864; L. Wattenburg, commissioned March 21, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Surgeons—F. C. Schweikart, commissioned December 3, 1862, resigned October 10, 1864; Charles Serger, commissioned October 10, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Assistant surgeons—E. S. Detweiler, September 30, 1864, resigned October 19, 1864; John Dugge, commissioned October 21, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company A.—Captain—Robert Reichard, commissioned October 31, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. First lieutenants—Robert Reichard, commissioned September 10, 1862, promoted to captain; Helmuth Mayne, commissioned October 31, 1864, and vacated March 12, 1865. Second lieutenants—Helmuth Mayne, commissioned September 10, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant; Joseph Remme, commissioned October 31, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company B.—Captain, Henry Detmer; first lieutenant, Gerhard Hagebush; second lieutenant, Henry Beincke; all commissioned September 10, 1862, and commissions vacated March 12, 1865.

Company C.—Captain, William H. Bolte; first lieutenant, George Bergner; second lieutenant, Philipp Gerber; all commissioned September 25, 1862, and vacated March 12, 1865.

Company D.—Captains—Augustus Spinner, commissioned September 25, 1862, and promoted to major; Julius Wurill, commissioned November 3, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. First lieutenants—Adolphus Fricke, commissioned September 25, vacated by Special Order No. 126; William Ehlers, commissioned October 21, 1864, and vacated March 12, 1865. Second lieutenants—Julius Wurill, commissioned September 25, 1862, and promoted to captain; Guardian Busch, commissioned November 3, 1864, and vacated March 12, 1865.

Company E.—Captains—Silas Hall, commissioned October

16, 1862, and vacated by Special Order 126; George Wiser, commissioned October 31, 1864, and vacated March 12, 1865. First lieutenants—James McIntire, commissioned October 16, 1862, and vacated by Special Order No. 126; Charles Schaub, commissioned October 31, 1864, and vacated March 12, 1865. Second lieutenant—George April, commissioned October 16, 1862, and vacated March 12, 1865.

Company F.—Captain, Tobias Stantenburg; first lieutenant, Leonard Toustevan; second lieutenant, John Gruther; all commissioned September 10, 1862, and all vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864.

Company G.—Captains — Christian Weber, commissioned January 15, 1865, and vacated March 12, 1865; Frederick Palide, commissioned September 10, 1862. First lieutenant, Christian Weber, commissioned September 10, 1862; second lieutenant, Henry Dravell, commissioned September 10, 1862, the last three all vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; second lieutenant, Herman Flur, commissioned January 15, 1865, and vacated March 12, 1865.

Company H.—Captains—Ethan A. Clark, commissioned September 11, 1862, and vacated by Special Order No. 126; John D. Miller, commissioned October 31, 1864, and vacated March 12, 1865. First lieutenants—Otto Erfert, commissioned September 11, 1862, and vacated by Special Order No. 25, 1865; Joseph Weiss, commissioned January 15, 1865, and vacated March 12, 1865. Second lieutenants—Benjamin Buse, commissioned September 11, 1862, and vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; and William Stutmahrn, commissioned October 31, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company I.—Captains — Peter King, commissioned September 10, 1862, and killed by guerrillas; Michael Bauer, commissioned November 5, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. First lieutenants—Michael Bauer, commissioned June 24, 1863, promoted to captain; Henry Lohmeyer, commissioned November 5, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Second lieutenant—Henry Pullman, commissioned September 10, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company K. — Captains — George Kunkle, commissioned October 16, 1862, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; G.

Hausgen, commissioned January 15, 1865, vacated March 12, 1865. First lieutenant, Henry Krog, commissioned October 16, 1862; second lieutenant, H. Poppenhusen, commissioned same day, and both the last vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864.

Company L.—Captain, Bernhard Cleve, commissioned September 10, 1862. First lieutenant, John B. Basch; second lieutenant, Louis Wehrman; both lieutenants commissioned June 24, 1863, and all vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864.

Company M.—First lieutenant, Austin Wilkes; second lieutenant, G. H. Stohlman; both commissioned January 15, 1865, and vacated March 12, 1865.

Fifty-fifth Regiment, Enrolled Missouri Militia.—Colonel, August Krumsick, commissioned September 22, 1863, vacated March 12, 1865; lieutenant-colonel, Louis Johnson, commissioned September 22, 1863, vacated March 12, 1865; major, Philip Schenck, commissioned December 3, 1862, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; adjutant, William Meyersieck, commissioned January 10, 1863, vacated March 12, 1865; quartermaster, Charles Reinhard, commissioned January 10, 1863, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; surgeon, H. T. Gilbert, commissioned May 1, 1863, vacated March 12, 1863.

Company A.—Captain, Reuben H. Farrar, commissioned September 11, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865; first lieutenant, David M. Kerr, commissioned September 11, 1862; second lieutenant, Benjamin E. Anderson, commissioned May 12, 1863; both vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864.

Company B.—Captain, William Dress, commissioned December 24, 1862; first lieutenant, Charles Hugo, commissioned August 16, 1862; second lieutenant, Arnold Reiner, commissioned December 24, 1862; all vacated March 12, 1865.

Company C.—Captain, Andrew Fink; first lieutenant, Philip Briglett; second lieutenant, Herman Gehlert; all commissioned September 10, 1862, and all vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864.

Company D.—Captain, James H. Crews, commissioned October 16, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865; first lieutenant, Abraham Gilcrease; second lieutenant, Robert V. Wood; both commissioned October 16, 1862, and vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864.

Company E.—Captain, Henry Gillhause, commissioned September 10, 1862; first lieutenant, Austin Wilkins; second lieutenant, Henry Hemper; both commissioned November 18, 1862, and all vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864.

Company F.—Captain, T. W. Withington; first lieutenant, Henry Ditmer; second lieutenant, John McDaniel; all commissioned October 16, 1862; the captain's commission vacated March 12, 1865; both lieutenants by Special Order No. 126, 1864.

Company G.—Captain, Charles Dauz; first lieutenant, Henry Schniler; second lieutenant, John P. Roeder; all commissioned September 10, 1862, and all vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864.

Company H.—Captain, August Hauschen; first lieutenant, William A. Hartman; second lieutenant, John Schuster; all commissioned October 16, 1862, all vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864.

Company I.—Captain, Mathew Kochele, commissioned January 10, 1863, first lieutenant, John Weiss; second lieutenant, William Stuhlman; both commissioned October 16, 1862, all vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864.

The Eighth Regiment, Missouri Militia, was raised in Franklin County. Its officers were: Colonel, Daniel Q. Gale, commissioned March 25, 1865; adjutant, John T. Crowe, commissioned July 10, 1865.

Company A.—Captain, Michael Bauer; first lieutenant, Henry Lohmeyer; second lieutenant, Henry Schmidt; all commissioned May 25, 1865.

Company B.—Captain, Benjamin E. Anderson; first lieutenant, George W. Francis; second lieutenant, John S. Stephens, all commissioned August 24, 1865.

Company C.—Captain, William H. Bolte, commissioned June 23, 1865; first lieutenant, George Bergner, commissioned December 29, 1865; second lieutenant, Philipp Gerber, commissioned June 23, 1865, commission vacated by Special Order No. 158.

Company D.—Captain, Andrew Fink; first lieutenant, Philip Briegleb; second lieutenant, William M. Ferry; all commissioned June 23, 1865.

Company G.—Captain, William Maupin; first lieutenant, Charles L. Eimbeck; second lieutenant, M. A. Coleman; all commissioned December 29, 1865.

Company K.—Captain, William H. Mengel; first lieutenant, August Fisher; second lieutenant, William J. Lack; all commissioned August 16, 1865.

Company L.—Captain, Bernard Cleve; first lieutenant, Guardian L. Busch; second lieutenant, Christian Ehlers; all commissioned July 18, 1865.

Company M.—Captain, Austin Wilkins; second lieutenant, Thomas B. Jackson; both commissioned July 18, 1865.

About 600 citizens of Franklin County joined the rebel army, to whom befell the usual fortunes of war. All who returned home, after the cause for which they fought was lost, have accepted the situation with various degrees of gracefulness, and many of them are well satisfied that it was lost, and are as good citizens as any in the county.

After the War.—One feature of the “reconstruction period” in Missouri was that quite a number of individuals in each of many of the counties was indicted for preaching and for teaching without taking the oath of loyalty, as required by the Drake constitution. Edward Faltman was indicted for thus preaching, April 1, 1867, and also for solemnizing the marriage ceremony. Similar indictments were also found against James E. Godby, James McGehee and Greenberry Mitchell. In all these and other similar cases, however, as also was the case with those indicted for teaching without having first taken the oath of loyalty, the indictments were quashed, or the cases *nolle prosequied*.

EDUCATIONAL—SCHOOLS.

Formation of School Districts.—The first action taken by the county court with reference to schools was on April 23, 1821, when Achilles Jeffries, William Gibson, Philip Miller and William S. Birch were appointed commissioners to attend to the sale of all the lands donated to school purposes. The next action was taken August 19, 1823, when Caleb Baley and John Obanion were appointed commissioners of all the school lands in Boeuf Township; Isaiah Todd and John Caldwell, commissioners

of the school lands in St. Johns Township; Hugh Bartley and James North, in Boles Township; William Gibson and William Spencer, in Meramec Township; and Robert Berry and Samuel Short, in Calvey Township. August 11, 1835, the following entry is found on the county records.

Now at this day, upon the petition of upward of two-thirds of the householders of Congressional Township 41, Range 1 east, in this county, praying that the school district in said township be organized, and that the inhabitants of said township be incorporated by the name of "The Inhabitants of the Mineral School District," and that the court appoint a board of trustees, to consist of five members, to be vested with the corporate powers of said school district; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that at least two-thirds of the householders, inhabitants of said district, have signed said petition, and that the prayer of the petitioners is otherwise reasonable, it is ordered that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that the inhabitants of said school district be incorporated by the name and style of "The Inhabitants of the Mineral School District," as prayed for in their petition; and it is further ordered that Joseph Funk, John Williamson, William Hearst, William Gibson and Samuel S. Gibson be appointed a board of trustees for the said school district.

On September 5, 1840, William Campbell, late sheriff of the county, reported the sale of Section 16, Township 42, Range 3 west, at \$1.25 per acre, and on the same day reported the sale of Section 33, Township 44, Range 1 east, selected in lieu of Section 16, a part of this sale having been made at \$1.25 per acre, a part at \$2.09 per acre, a part at \$2.30 per acre, and a part at \$2.50 per acre, and still other portions at other prices. The school lands were sold as fast and at as high a rate as possible, and thus a school fund established, which has become very large. In 1842 it had reached \$2,501.30; in 1843, it was \$4,829.84½; in 1846, \$8,178.24; in 1850, \$9,326.64; in 1851, \$10,530.89; in 1852, \$11,578.14; in 1853, \$13,805.89; in 1854, \$14,205.89; in 1855, \$23,116.89; in 1856, \$23,623.89; in 1858, \$23,773.89, etc.

The record of the organization of School District No. 2 shows that it was organized November 5, 1839. It comprised Congressional Township No. 44, Range 2 west. Jesse McDonald was appointed commissioner, and Seth Clutwood and Joshua Pinkston, inspectors. The first meeting of the inhabitants was to be held at Newport, December 21, 1839.

School District No. 3, Congressional Township 44, Range 1 west, was organized on the same day as No. 2; Clayton B. Hinton

was appointed commissioner, and Joseph B. Hardin and Caldwell C. Byrnside, inspectors. The first meeting of the inhabitants was appointed at Washington on December 21, 1839.

School District No. 6, Congressional Township 42, Range 1 east, was organized May 6, 1841; William R. Ellett was appointed commissioner, and Henry Cheatham and William N. Patton, inspectors. The first meeting of the inhabitants was appointed on the third Saturday in June, 1841, at Perrin Farrar's.

School District No. 7, Congressional Township 42, Range 3 west, was organized February 6, 1840, Lewis C. Frazier being appointed commissioner, and John Bailey and Peyton Sawyers, inspectors. The first meeting of the inhabitants was appointed for the last Saturday in March, 1840, at William Skinner's house. This order not being complied with, a new order was issued May 7, 1840. Lewis C. Frazier having removed from the county, Ira Valentine was appointed; the same inspectors were re-appointed, and the first meeting of the inhabitants appointed at William Skinner's house, for the first Saturday in July, 1840. Thus township after township was organized into a school district as fast as circumstances required. The statistics for 1850 show that then there were nineteen public schools in the county, and nineteen teachers; and that there were of white adults who could not read and write—males, 135, and females, 203.

School Statistics, etc.—Following are some of the statistics of Franklin County schools: Increase of public school funds, from fines, penalties, swamp land sales, etc., for 1877, \$475; 1878, \$407.11; 1879, \$454; 1880, \$398.55; 1881, \$427; 1882, \$1,479; 1883, \$1,192; 1884, \$1,492.75; 1885, \$4,376.55; 1886, \$910.40.

Report of County Clerk for 1885.—Enumeration: Whites—males, 5,181, females, 4,691, total 9,872; colored—males, 365, females, 326, total, 691; total enumeration, 10,563. State moneys, \$1,083; direct tax, \$26,407.11; total receipts, \$41,731.81; total expenses, \$32,225.33. Cash on hand July 1, 1886, \$9,506.48; county funds, \$31,099.18; township funds, \$37,670.15; total of all funds, \$68,769.33. Enrollment: Whites—males, 2,705, females, 2,233, total whites, 4,938; colored—males, 179, females, 143, total colored, 322; total enrollment, 5,260. The total num-

ber of days attendance was 319,166; average number of days attendance, 61; average number of pupils, 2,732; number of teachers, 122; average salary, \$38.90; number of rooms occupied 121; seating capacity of all school-rooms, 5,977; number of white schools, 106; number of colored schools, 9; average cost of tuition per pupil per day, 5 cents; value of school property, \$55,288; assessed valuation of property in the county, \$4,338,045. The county paid out for new buildings during the year ending July 1, 1886, \$1,468.26. The number of third grade certificates issued during the year was 136; of second grade, 12; and of first grade, 1.

Washington Schools.—It was not long after the incorporation of Washington before school matters began to receive the serious consideration of the board of trustees. On April 12, 1845, N. S. Graves, Elijah McLean and Godfrey Beyreis were appointed a committee to select a suitable site for a school-house, and they were empowered to contract for and superintend the building thereof, to examine teachers, and to do all other things required of them as school trustees. May 31, 1846, an ordinance was introduced by John F. Mense to the effect that a committee be appointed to secure a suitable site for a schoolhouse, to contract for and superintend the building of the same. The chairman of the board appointed John F. Mense, John L. Hamilton and John Lay the committee in accordance with the ordinance, and a second committee, consisting of Elijah McLean and Stephen W. Wood, was appointed to examine candidates for the position of teacher, to issue certificates according to their own judgment. This committee was required to procure a school-house and employ a teacher. In April, 1853, the Rev. J. F. Fenton was engaged to teach the public school, and on October 15, of that year, presented his account to the board for teaching from April to September, 1853, amounting to \$502.10, which was paid. In March, 1856, a Mr. Cowan was employed to teach the school at \$45 per month, one-half out of the public fund, the other half to be collected by Mr. Cowan from the children.

On September 1, 1856, J. P. Johnson presented his report as teacher of the public school for three months, ending September 2, 1856. He received for his services \$45 per month. Mr. Murphy was instructed to employ a suitable person to succeed Mr.

Johnson, and on October 27, 1856, the same salary was offered to Amos P. Foster, but, as he would not teach for that sum, he was offered \$50 per month, which he accepted, January 10, 1857. Mr. Foster reported that the school was too large for him to manage alone, and the board authorized him to employ a competent female assistant. Miss Moulton was employed, and the tuition for scholars coming from outside the district was fixed at \$1.25 per month. August 27, 1858, Mr. Foster was engaged to teach, and to have the lower room of the town hall, Miss Ware to have the upper room. In 1859 school trustees were elected as follows: A. H. Downer, D. T. Peistrup and S. M. Jones. April 15, 1859, the upper room of the town hall was rented to Dr. McLean for school purposes, at \$5 per month for the balance of Mr. Crosby's school term. In 1860 the school trustees were A. S. Bryan, Abner Hall and Louis Johnson. In 1861 they were Bernhard Wiese, Louis Johnson and Francis Lange. From this time on for about ten years the records could not be found. In 1871 the trustees were Hoffman, Heining and Busch, and B. S. Neulon was the principal of the school. The corner-stone of the new school building was laid September 30, 1871, the Masonic fraternity being invited to perform the ceremony and the Odd Fellows to participate. B. S. Neulon resigned as principal September 25, 1871, and an election for his successor was postponed until after the completion of the new school building, for which bonds to the amount of \$6,000 were issued. Thomas W. Manly was engaged to teach the colored school September 30, 1871. July 1, 1872, Rev. F. W. G. Smith was engaged as principal of the public school for \$100 per month. July 10, 1872, a teachers' examination was held in the new school building, Mrs. Mary E. Glenn, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Ganse and Mrs. Keiser being employed as teachers. October 14, 1872, Prof. Smith resigned and Amos P. Foster was engaged in his place. A further issue of \$4,500 in bonds was made to complete payment for the new school building. In 1873 the board of directors were S. M. Jones, John D. Grotham, Henry Sultrop, S. Ruge, F. Nierdick and William Stumpe. April 28 a census report was made to the board showing 1,149 white school children and fifty-eight colored in the district. August 2, 1873, the teachers employed were John Dugge,

principal, at \$80 per month; Mrs. Mary E. Glenn, second teacher, and N. C. Plageman, third, each at \$50 per month; October 7, Miss Kate Cowley as fourth teacher at \$40 per month, and Mary Rice, of the colored school, at \$25 per month. On August 30, 1872, bonds to the amount of \$4,500 were issued to retire the last mentioned issue of like amount because of some supposed technical illegality connected therewith. October 21, 1874, Charles Heerey was employed as principal at \$80 per month, and February 20, 1875, his salary was raised to \$100 per month. July 14, 1875, it was resolved by the board to employ a teacher to teach German exclusively. The teachers employed this year were Mrs. Mary E. Glenn, Miss Emma Sterigere, Miss A. Murphy and Miss Belle McDonald, and W. A. Lawrence for the colored school. In 1876 the teachers employed were Rudolph Ritter, principal, at \$75 per month, Mrs. Mary E. Glenn at \$60, Miss Alice Coleman at \$50, Miss Belle McDonald at \$50, and Mrs. Sarah K. Wilson at \$50, and Miss Fannie Kloentrup for the colored school. In 1877 the teachers engaged were Rudolph Ritter, principal, \$75; Mrs. Mary E. Glenn, Miss Alice Murphy, Miss Annie Thomas and Miss Fannie Kloentrup. In 1879, Rudolph Ritter, \$65 per month; Mrs. Glenn, \$40; Miss Mary Krog, Miss Annie Thomas, Miss Fannie Kloentrup, Miss Annie Murphy, and Miss Ellen Smith for the colored school. In 1880 the enumeration of school children was taken by H. H. Thias. The result showed, of whites—males, 922; females, 894; colored—males, 65; females, 52; total enumeration, 1,933. The teachers engaged were Rudolph Ritter, Mrs. Glenn, Alice C. Murphy, Fannie Kloentrup, Ella McDonald, Annette B. Coleman, Ellen S. North for the colored school. In 1881 the teachers engaged were Rudolph Ritter, at \$75; Mrs. Glenn, \$60; Ella McDonald, \$60; Alice C. Murphy, \$40; Otto Brauer, German, \$60; Fannie Kloentrup, \$40; Mamie F. Jones, colored school, \$30. September 7, 1881, W. S. Allen was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rudolph Ritter, but as he could not be released from his contract in New Haven, G. W. Smith was elected in his place. In 1882 the teachers engaged were G. W. Smith, at \$90; H. A. Polack, \$70; S. C. Murphy, \$50; Mrs. Glenn, Fannie Kloentrup and Annette B. Coleman, each \$40; Mamie F. Jones, colored school. Mrs. Glenn and Mr. Polack resigned,

and Charles Debus was chosen first assistant, and Miss Mary Krog was elected to Mrs. Glenn's place. In 1883 the teachers chosen were G. W. Smith, Thomas Cochran, Alice C. Murphy, Fannie Kloentrup, Mary Krog and Annette B. Coleman. In 1884 the teachers were Thomas Cochran, A. Kramer, Joseph Eckert and Miss Brauer, as also in 1885. In 1886 they were W. S. Allen, Thomas Cochran, C. F. Brandt (German), Miss Alice C. Murphy, Fannie Kloentrup, Louisa Brauer and Mary Krog, and in 1887 B. J. Specking, Thomas Cochran, C. F. Brandt (German), Miss Alice C. Murphy, Miss Fannie Kloentrup, Miss Louisa Brauer and Miss Mary Krog; Hardy O. Jones, colored school. The enumeration for 1887 was: Whites—males, 810; females, 858; colored—males, 71; females, 60; total enumeration 1,799. The assessed valuation of school property in the district is \$10,000, and the assessed valuation of property is \$528,595. The present board of directors consists of William G. Ruge, H. J. Dickbrader, H. H. Reinke, William Stumpe, F. H. Thias and F. W. Stumpe.

The Washington High School was incorporated December 9, 1886, the number of stockholders being thirty-nine. The first board of directors were John A. Collins, P. F. Peitz, James I. Jones, L. Wattenberg, John Isbell, F. W. Stumpe and R. Hoffman. The original capital stock was \$6,000, since increased to \$7,200. A school building was erected in 1887. It is a two-story brick structure 32x61 feet, and contains four large, well-lighted and ventilated recitation rooms. It stands in Garfield Park, formerly a public square, on the east side of Locust Street, between Second and Third Streets. The school opened September 5, 1887, with thirty-four pupils; the second term commenced February 1, 1888, with forty-three pupils. Prof. W. S. Allen is the principal of the school, and Prof. Beeson, assistant. There are two courses of study—preparatory and high school. The high school course embraces four years' study, the studies for the fourth year being trigonometry, English literature, ancient history, chemistry, astronomy, general history, mental science, and the completion of four books of Virgil's *Æneid*.

Union Schools.—From the failure to find early records of the proceedings of the board of education of Union, it is almost impossible to give more than a meager history of the Union public

schools. The first records that could be found show that on April 4, 1870, Charles Reinhard, John H. Pugh and O. Wengler were elected directors of the school. In 1871 the same directors were elected, except that Thomas Bruch was chosen in place of Mr. Wengler. In 1872 the directors elected were B. D. Dean, F. W. Reinhard, and Henry Gerken; in 1873, F. W. Reinhard, A. A. Vitt and John H. Pugh. In 1874 a change in the method of electing directors went into effect, under which T. A. Lowe was elected for three years, John G. Keller for two years and Michael Montier for one year, and since then it has been necessary to elect but one director annually except in case of a vacancy. In 1875 J. Schlagenhauf was elected; in 1876, Charles R. Stierberger; in 1877, John W. Booth for three years and A. A. Vitt for two years; in 1878, Robert Hoffman for three years and J. Schlagenhauf to fill a vacancy; in 1879, John T. Crowe; in 1880, Thomas Bruch; in 1881, John H. Pugh for three years and A. A. Vitt to fill a vacancy; in 1882, A. A. Vitt; in 1883, William M. Terry; in 1885, J. F. Hein; in 1886, H. W. Clark, and in 1887 the board consisted of H. W. Clark, J. F. Hein and J. Schlagenhauf.

In 1870 the teachers were L. Frank Parker, for six months, at \$85 per month, and Miss Virginia Menkins at \$50 per month. In 1871, L. Frank Parker at \$75 and Louis Hugo at \$50; in 1872, Louis Hugo at \$65, and Mrs. S. Frazee at \$35; in 1875, Felix W. Baudessin at \$70; Josephine N. Maupin at \$40, and Mollie Mudd at \$30; in 1876, Felix W. Baudessin at \$70, and Miss Mollie Mudd at \$40; in 1881, H. C. Calkins, \$55, and Miss Minnie Marsh, \$33; 1882, W. S. Allen, \$70, and Mrs. E. M. Frazee at \$35; 1883, W. S. Allen at \$85, Cora Maupin at \$40, G. A. Maston at \$35; 1884, W. S. Allen, \$85, Mrs. Sue L. Allen, \$35, and Miss Cora Maupin at \$35; 1885, W. S. Allen, \$85, Miss Jennie M. Marion, \$35, and Miss Cora Maupin at \$35; 1886, Mrs. Sue L. Allen, \$65, H. W. Pugh and Miss Georgia Terry; 1887, Herman G. Kiehl, Miss Mary Bernertt and Miss Rose McSpadden. Since 1884, so far as the records show, the colored school has had the following teachers: in 1875, Ella Gibbs at \$35; 1876, same teacher, same salary; 1882, G. A. Maston, \$35; 1884, same teacher, same salary; 1885, 1886 and 1887, Miss Minnie Jones.

In 1870 the enrollment of the whole school was: males, 81;

females, 98; colored school—males, 22; females, 36. In December, 1887, the enrollment in the intermediate department of the white school was: males, 35; females, 18; in the primary department, males, 46; females, 30; in the colored school, males, 17; females, 22. The report of Herman G. Kiehl, principal of this school, for the month ending January 27, 1887, showed the number of pupils enrolled: males, 126; females, 87; number in attendance, 158.

In 1887 a fine, large two-story brick school-house was erected, one of the finest in this part of the State. It is sixty-five feet front by thirty-nine feet deep; the cellar is eight feet high, the two stories each twelve feet. It is surmounted by a slate roof, and cost \$6,950.

Pacific Schools.—The first school meeting in Pacific (Franklin then) of which there is any record was held at Thomas Watson's store, September 10, 1855. A motion was made that a school-house be built on Lots 16 and 17 of the plat of the town of Franklin, the house to be a frame one, 24x36, and twelve feet high between floors; \$1,000 to be borrowed from the county school fund to pay for the building of the house; this sum to be paid back out of the taxes of the district (No. 2, Township 43, Range 2 east). William C. Inks was excused from the payment of this tax because he had made a deed to the district for Lots 16 and 17. These are the lots on which the colored school is now located. The names of the voters in this school district, March 17, 1856, were Jesse Lolar, George King, Andrew P. Cowan, John Pyeatt, Robert Stanton, T. M. Ault, William Keatly, A. McCane, G. Frimming, James Muckie, A. Boastler, Philip Schenck, James B. Hopkins, William Sled, all of whom voted for William Mauthe as trustee that day. At a meeting of the citizens of the district, held January 25, 1856, it was decided to raise \$800 for the building of a school-house, and to negotiate with the Freemasons in the district with reference to uniting the school-house and a hall, the latter for the Masons, under the same roof. On February 4, inasmuch as the negotiations with the Masons had fallen through, it was decided to erect a one-story building, and a proposal was received to build the house, seat it and plaster it for \$800. With reference to levying a tax upon the district, a spirit of opposition manifested itself, and, in

order to be sure they were in the right, the trustees thought it best to obtain the sense of the whole district, so circulated a petition with the object in view of obtaining the approval of a majority of all the legal voters in the district. The result was that thirty-two names were secured to the petition.

On May 1, 1856, the following receipt was given:

Received, Franklin, May 1, 1856, eight hundred dollars (\$800), in full payment for building a school-house in the town of Franklin, Township 43, Range 2 east, District No. 2.

[Signed] JAMES DAWSON.
JAMES H. CHAMBERS.
H. YOUNG.

The first meeting at the school-house of the qualified voters of the district was held pursuant to a call of the county commissioner, Saturday, January 28, 1860, when T. M. Ault, W. Keatly and Daniel Reed were elected trustees for the new year. The first teacher's name found in the record was that of Frank Laird, who, on September 28, 1857, received for one quarter's service as teacher, \$116.35. The second name is that of O. C. Williams, who, on August 12, 1858, received for services as teacher, \$50. In April, 1859, a Mr. Leavensworth received \$60.84; on August 12, Hattie Gasset received \$50; on November 18, \$55, and on July 10, 1860, \$95.30. On this same day Hiram Calvin received \$50. The annual report for 1860 showed, male pupils, 62; females, 68; school lasted nine months; one male and one female teacher employed; salary for the former \$32.16 per month, for the latter, \$35. During the war, or until 1864, the school was in session but part of the time, and there were no funds, but the report made in April, 1864, showed the number of children to be males, 88; females, 77; and the number taught during the year to have been, males, 18; females, 15. There had been one male teacher at an average salary of \$40 per month.

Julius Kahrman was engaged to teach in the fall of 1867, at an annual salary of \$650. An addition to the school-house was erected by B. Langenbacher, for which he was paid \$925, and for seats, desks, etc., \$54.35. A special meeting of the district was held at the school-house, on Saturday, March 25, 1871, to take into consideration the erection of a new and suitable school-

house, at which it was resolved to erect a new and separate building, and a committee of five was appointed, consisting of L. L. Seaburn, H. W. Close, Dr. Calkins, Philip Schenck and William Mauthe, to prepare plans and to make an estimate of the cost of the proposed building. A school-house site was purchased of two lots from J. H. Morley for \$275, and of one lot from A. Sage for \$250. H. W. Close took the contract to build the school-house, and received for his work and materials \$5,474.79, making the land and the building cost \$5,999.79. In addition to this sum enough additional was expended to bring the cost up to \$7,600. The building is of brick, two stories high, and well and substantially built.

Since 1870 the principals in this school have been Julius Kahrman, 1871; Thomas Cochran, 1872-76; C. B. Isham, 1876-78; John T. Pope, 1878-80; J. W. Marion, 1880-82; William S. Anderson, 1882-83; E. B. McDonald, 1883-85; A. C. Brown, 1885-88.

The text books used are the following: McGuffey's readers, Webster's spellers, Ray's, Felter's and Quackenbos' arithmetics; Pinneo's grammar, Quackenbos' composition, and history, and the Eclectic geography. The report for April, 1887, showed an enumeration of males, 276; females, 200. A separate school is sustained for colored pupils, the enumeration of which was, males, 74; females, 60; making a total of 610 scholars in the district.

The corps of teachers at present is A. C. Brown, principal; Miss Katie Cleve, first assistant; Mrs. T. W. North, second assistant, and Miss Mary Scott, third assistant; J. B. Bailey is teacher of the colored school.

JUDICIARY.

The Circuit Court.—Early Proceedings.—This court was established under the territorial laws of Missouri. The first entry upon the records for Franklin County is as follows:

MISSOURI TERRITORY NORTHERN CIRCUIT, March 8, 1819.

At a court held for the county of Franklin, in the territory and circuit aforesaid, at the house of Hartly Sappington, in the said county; present, Nathaniel Beverly Tucker, judge of the courts of the Northern Circuit.

Benoni Sappington, Esq., presented a commission signed by Frederick Bates,

Esq., secretary and acting governor of the Territory of Missouri, appointing him sheriff of the county of Franklin, and took the oath of office, and the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, whereupon it is ordered that the said commission be recorded.

Benoni Sappington, sheriff of the county of Franklin, appeared in open court, and took the oath required by law as assessor of the county.

Ordered that the rates of taxation in the county of Franklin for the year 1819, be as follows: On each horse, mare, mule or ass, above three years old, 25 cents; on all neat cattle above three years old, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; on each stud horse, the sum for which he stands the season; on every negro or mulatto slave between the ages of sixteen and forty-five years, 50 cents; for each billiard table, \$25; on every able-bodied man of twenty-one years old and upward not being possessed of property of the value of \$200, 50 cents; and on water grist-mills and saw-mills, horse-mills, tan-yards and distilleries, in actual operation, 40 cents on every \$100 of their valuation."

Benoni Sappington then filed his bond as sheriff of the county, in the sum of \$10,000 with Isaac Murphy, Joshua Brock, Hartly Sappington and Thomas Henry as securities. Two of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature, in the act creating the county, to locate the seat of justice in the county, William Laughlin and David Edwards, then took the oath required, and as William Harrison, the other commissioner appointed by the same act, refused to serve, the court appointed Thomas Buckner to act in his stead. David Edwards was then appointed guardian of Samuel, Barbara, Isaac, Sarah and Susan Crowe, orphans of John Crowe, deceased. On a petition of twelve householders for a road to lead from Murphy's ferry on the Missouri to the county line in the direction of Potosi, John Stanton, Matthew Caldwell and William Osborne were appointed commissioners to view the ground, and Andrew Clements, Caleb Bailey and William West were appointed to perform a similar service for a road from Sullin's ferry, on the Missouri River, in the direction of Potosi; and it was then ordered that Daniel B. Moore and Philip Boulware, Sr., two of the commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice of the county, appear at the next term of court, and either take upon themselves or renounce the duties of the office. Privilege was then granted Isaac Murphy to keep a ferry at his landing on the Missouri River at the following rates: for every man and horse, 50 cents; for every single horse, 50 cents; for every foot passenger, 25 cents; for every carriage, 50 cents per wheel; for all merchandise and baggage, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$

cents per hundred weight; for every head of neat cattle, 25 cents; for every head of sheep, goats and hogs, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; said Murphy paying for the privilege the sum of \$5. Thomas Henry was then appointed surveyor of Franklin County. Edwin Simon was licensed to keep a ferry across the Gasconade River, at his residence, by giving bond and paying \$5 for the privilege, the rates being generally half of those charged by Isaac Murphy as above inserted.

The last order of the court, on this its first day's session, was that the surveyor of Franklin County, in conjunction with the surveyor of Washington County, proceed to run the dividing line between the two counties, "Beginning at the north corner of Washington County, and running thence in the course prescribed by law to the middle of the Meramec River, and thence in the course prescribed by law as far as Cotinay's fork of the Meramec," and that he commence the said duty "at the first named point on the first Monday (5th) in April."

The next term of this court commenced July 12, 1819, with the same judge presiding. Isaac Murphy presented his commission signed by William Clarke, governor of the Territory of Missouri, as clerk of the circuit court. The sheriff, in obedience to a writ of *venire facias*, returned into court a panel of twenty-three persons to serve as grand jurors: James Kegans, foreman; Lewis Maupin, John Cheatwood, John Sullins, Jr., Clayton B. Hinton, Jesse McDonald, John Woollams, Samuel Cantly, Hissome Estes, John Burnsides, John Sullins, Sr., Zackariah Sullins, Edmund Anderson, William King, Isaiah Todd, David Hubbard, Gilbert Hodges, James Brown, Patrick Spencer, John Cantly, Newman Pound, Andrew Clements and Benjamin Heatherly, who, being sworn and charged, retired to consider of their presentments.

The first indictment found by this first grand jury of Franklin was "The United States vs. William Bray, assault and battery." The defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and costs.

A singular entry appears on the records for this day, namely: "Ordered that George Thomas Bailey be bound to Charles Col-lard to learn the trade of a farmer." George Thomas Bailey was the orphan of George Bailey under four years of age. David Ed-

wards, a justice of the peace in St. Johns Township, was ordered to lay off the township into road districts, and apportion the lands therein; David B. Moore was ordered to perform similar work for Meramec Township; Joseph Reavis for Beouf Township, and Samuel Kegans for Gasconade Township. William Osborne was appointed overseer of the first district of the public road leading from St. Louis to the great Osage River; Tyce McDonald of the second district, Samuel Cantly of the third district and Benjamin Simpson of the fourth district of the same road. Edward Bates and John G. Heath, licensed attorneys and counselors at law, were admitted to practice in this court, and Edward Bates was received as deputy circuit attorney in place of Joshua Barton, circuit attorney, absent.

The grand jury then came into court with an indictment against David Shelton for stabbing. David Shelton appeared by his attorney, John G. Heath, and pleaded not guilty, and was tried before the following jury: James Simpson, John Cantly, William Maupin, John Wyatt, Thomas Henry, Amos Richardson, John Davis, Sr., Jacob Hinton, William Doherty, Peter Massie, John Breeding, and Sylvester Lauham, who brought in a verdict of "guilty in manner and form as charged upon him in the indictment." The court thereupon sentenced him to pay a fine of \$1 and to be imprisoned three months.

The next term of this court commenced November 8, 1819, but nothing of importance was done, except that the first petition for divorce was presented to the court by Nancy Edds *vs.* John Edds. The plea was filed and continued.

At the March term, 1820, the Hon. Alexander Gray produced his commission as judge of the Northern Circuit from Frederick Bates, secretary of the Territory. James H. Peck was admitted to practice in the court, as was also David H. Conrad. In the case of Charles Phillips *vs.* John Davis, the defendant was found guilty of trespass and ejectment, and a writ of possession was issued to the plaintiff who was adjudged to recover his costs and charges in the suit. The divorce case of Nancy Edds *vs.* John Edds was tried March 14, 1820, before a jury which decided that John Edds did not withhold all support from and did not threaten the life of said Nancy, and by mutual consent of

the parties the jury was discharged from rendering any verdict on the first and second issues. The first case of "assumpsit" was tried March 15, 1850, and was entitled *Elijah R. Worthington vs. Joshua H. Burckhardt*. Defendant made default, and the judgment was that the plaintiff recover against defendant his debt and damages [amount left blank in the records]. Sumner Bacon, as sheriff, was allowed by the court, for taking the census, \$82.98. Court adjourned to meet at the town of Newport.

At this place the term commenced on the second Monday (10th) of July, 1820, the Hon. Alexander Gray, judge. After a couple of indictments for assault and battery, the case of *Nancy Edds vs. John Edds*, for divorce, was tried on the other two issues, and the jury decided that John Edds did turn his wife Nancy out of doors, and that he did ill treat her. The case was dismissed by the judge, except as to her costs, which were held under advisement until the next term, but no further record in the case could be found. On the same day the first slander suit was tried, that of *John Stanton vs. Uriah Burns*, wherein the jury found for the plaintiff, and assessed his damages at \$50 and costs. After various ordinary cases, court adjourned. It was the last circuit court held in the county before Missouri was admitted into the Union.

The next term commenced on the second Monday (12th) in March, 1821, the Hon. Nathaniel Beverly Tucker, judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, the judge, the sheriff of the county and the circuit court clerk all having been appointed and commissioned by the Hon. Alexander McNair, governor of the State of Missouri. Benjamin D. Wright was admitted to practice law in this court. Among the cases tried at this term was one for slander by *Thomas Antrobus vs. Spencer Estes*, in which the jury found for the plaintiff, and assessed his damages at \$150, costs and charges. In another suit the defendant in the above case sued the plaintiff for false imprisonment, but as he did not appear he was nonsuited, and Antrobus was awarded his costs. A number of cases followed of assault and battery, maiming, affray, etc., in most of which the verdict was guilty, and the appropriate punishment inflicted.

Hon. Nathaniel Beverly Tucker presided at the term com-

mencing July 9, 1821. The first case of retailing spirituous liquors without a license was tried that day, and resulted in John J. Wright, the defendant, being fined \$100 and costs. At the previous term Charles Heiskell was indicted for selling liquor to an Indian, and at this term an *alias capias* was awarded returnable to the next term of the court. Cases of assault and battery, debt and attachment, continue to engage the attention of the court through the term.

November 12, 1821, was the first day of the next term—the Hon. Nathaniel Beverly Tucker, judge. John S. Brickey was admitted to practice in the court. A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Charles Heiskell, mentioned above. The court convened next at Newport, March 18, 1822, the Hon. Nathaniel Beverly Tucker, judge. Assault and battery, appeal and assumpsit cases occupied his attention. The same judge presided at the November term, 1822.

The next term commenced July 21, 1823, the Hon. Alexander Stuart, judge. At this term the first indictment for murder in the county was found, the defendant being Thomas Palmer, but when the case came on to be tried the circuit attorney entered a *nolle prosequi*.

The next term commenced November 17, 1823, at the court-house (the first time the court-house is mentioned) at Newport, the Hon. Alexander Stuart, judge. None but ordinary cases engaged the attention of the court. The same judge presided at the next term which commenced March 25, 1824, and also at the term commencing July 19, 1824. At this term the first divorce was granted, in the case of Susannah McDonald vs. Benjamin McDonald, on the ground of willful and unjustifiable desertion for more than two years. At the November term, 1824, Judge Alexander Stuart presiding, the first trial for hog stealing was had, but, as the jury disagreed, no further notice of the case is deemed expedient. The same judge presided at the term commencing June 13, 1825, and also at that commencing February 13, 1826. On the next day, in the petition of John H. Garvin, it was ordered by the court that the clerk issue a writ of *ad quod damnum* (the first writ of the kind issued), directed to the sheriff of the county, commanding him to summon twelve

fit persons to meet upon the land of the petitioner on the third Monday in March next, to inquire what damage might and would result to the lands of other persons, etc., by the petitioner building a dam across a creek, as the said petitioner proposed.

The next term commenced June 12, 1826, the Hon. Alexander Stuart judge, and at that commencing October 9, 1826, the Hon. William C. Carr was judge. The following entry appears on this day: "The commissioners of the court-house and jail for the county of Franklin having notified the judge, as the law requires, that a house had been procured at the county seat for the use of the courts, it is therefore ordered that this court, at the end of this term, be adjourned to the county seat, and in future be holden there." The Hon. William C. Carr also presided at the term commencing February 12, 1827, court being held at the house of Ambrose Ranson. Court was also held at the house of Mr. Ranson in the town of Union, presided over by the same judge, during the term commencing June 11, 1827. On this day Hugh Arbuckle, aged thirty-eight years, a native of Scotland, and a subject of George IV. king of Great Britian, came into court and declared his *bona fide* intention and wish to become a citizen of the United States of America, and that he had been an inhabitant of the United States ten years and upward. The next term commenced October 8, 1827, at the house of Ambrose Ranson, in Union, the Hon. William C. Carr, judge, and the next on February 11, 1828, at the same place with the same judge. On the next day came the first indictment for manslaughter, against Calvin Johnston, who gave bail for his appearance in June following, in the sum of \$1,500. On June 9th, in the court-house before the same judge, the defendant appeared and gave bail for continuance in the same sum. The twelve good and fit persons whom the sheriff was commanded to summon to meet on the land of John H. Garver, to judge of the damages that would result from his building a dam across a certain creek, do not appear to have made any return to the court, but on June 11, 1828, another writ of *ad quod damnum* was issued, directed to the sheriff, commanding him to summon twelve fit persons to meet on the land of the same petitioner, July 22, 1828, to inquire what damage might result from his building a dam across the

Bourbeuse River, the jurors to report at the next court. This term commenced October 13, 1828, the Hon. William C. Carr, presiding. On this day the trial of Calvin Johnston was terminated by a *nolle prosequi*, on the part of the circuit attorney, and the judge decided that he go hence without day, and that the county of Washington pay the costs. The report of the second set of jurors summoned in the case of the petition of John H. Garvin for the privilege to build a dam across Bourbeuse River was made October 13, 1828, as was likewise a report on a similar petition by James North, according him the privilege of building a dam at the place selected by him, as was also the case of Mr. Garvin, notwithstanding the remonstrance of Thomas Henry, county surveyor. The Hon. William C. Carr presided at the next term, commencing July 6, 1829. The next morning, on the motion of Hamilton R. Gamble, James L. Murray was admitted to practice in this court. At the next term, commencing November 2, 1829, the same judge presided, and Hamilton R. Gamble was circuit attorney. The same judge continued to preside in this court until the May term 1831, when the Hon. David Todd took his seat upon the bench. This change was occasioned by Franklin County having been, by an act of the Legislature approved January 17, 1831, attached to the First Judicial Circuit, over which Hon. David Todd had presided since December, 1822, and who continued to preside in Franklin County until the close of the October term, 1832. July 2, 1833, the Hon. Charles H. Allen, judge of the Sixth Judicial District, presided, and continued to preside until the close of the March term, 1835. Next came the Hon. William Scott, judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, who first presided August 3, 1835, and continued to preside until the close of the term commencing December 5, 1836. During this term Lewis V. Bogy was enrolled as an attorney in this court. He was followed by the Hon. Henry Shields, judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, who first sat on this bench February 27, 1837, and then the Hon. James Evans, March 3, 1837, judge of the same circuit, who continued to preside until the close of the November term, 1838. The Hon. David Sterigere commenced to preside in this court June 17, 1839, and continued to preside until August, 1843. From 1830 to 1843 this court was mainly

occupied with the ordinary cases of appeal from courts of justices of the peace, and from the county court, of debt, of assault and battery, of attachment, of trespass, of assumpsit, of replevin, of selling merchandise without a license, of selling spirituous liquors without a license, etc. There appear to have been but two indictments for murder, and in one of these cases the defendant was discharged and the other was transferred to Washington County. This period was remarkable for the large number of persons being naturalized as citizens of the United States.

Subsequent Terms of Circuit Court.—The Hon. John H. Stone, commissioned by Gov. Thomas Reynolds as judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, presided during the term commencing January 29, 1844, and continued to preside until the fall of 1862. During his term of service as judge a somewhat noted trial came off for passing counterfeit money, that of Logan Norton, who, on December 12, 1845, was found guilty of forgery in the second degree, his punishment being left to the discretion of the court, which was by the court fixed at seven years' confinement in the State penitentiary, besides the costs and charges of the prosecution. Similar punishment was adjudged against Norton B. Royce for a similar crime, April 7, 1847. An interesting item of information is found in these records in connection with a petition to admeasure dower, that of Calvin Atkins and wife *vs.* Louiza A. Cole and Alstorpus W. Cole, the petition being for the admeasurement of dower in the lands of Wesley Cole, deceased. According to the county surveyor's observations, the variation of the magnetic needle, March 31, 1851, at the location of the survey of the lands, on the southeast quarter of Section 24, Township 44, Range 2 west, was eight degrees east. The Hon. James W. Owens became judge of this circuit in the spring of 1863, began to hold court in Franklin County April 6, 1863, and remained on the bench until July 13, 1868. The Hon. Daniel Q. Gale commenced to preside July 20, 1868, and, with the exception of a few days in April, 1869, when, by the request of Judge Gale, the Hon. T. M. Rice, judge of the First Judicial Circuit, held court, continued on the bench until 1874, when the Hon. A. J. Seay was elected at a special election, and by re-election served until January 1, 1887. The Hon. Rudolph Hirzel, elected in the fall of 1886, has since been judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit.

Criminal Record.—There has been but one man hanged in Franklin County for murder, according to the forms of law. This was Edward D. Worrell. He and William H. Bruff, the former as principal and the latter as aider and abettor, were indicted in Warren County, May 5, 1856, for the murder of Basil H. Gordon, January 25, 1856. On a change of venue, the case was brought to Franklin County, where the trial commenced on Monday, January 19, 1857, before the Hon. John H. Stone. The Hon. Daniel Q. Gale appeared for the State, and the Hon. John D. Coalter, Hon. W. V. N. Bay, and Maj. Uriel Wright appeared for the prisoner. A severance of the prisoners jointly indicted had been granted. A motion for continuance was overruled, and upon a plea of "not guilty" the trial was conducted before the following jury: Joseph P. Woodruff, Thomas E. Renick, David M. Tyree, Burrell Rowland, Reuben Bledsoe, Dorsey Waters, William A. Trouhitt, George Woodcock, Moses V. Keen, Jeremiah Pierce, William T. O. Dickinson and Jeremiah H. Williams; which, after a prolonged trial, on January 31, 1857, brought in the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, in manner and form as charged in the indictment." Sentence was passed upon the prisoner February 2, 1857, and was to the effect that he be hanged by the neck until he was dead, on Tuesday, March 17, 1857. Maj. Wright, his counsel, took an appeal to the supreme court, and obtained a stay of execution until the decision of that court should be rendered. This appeal, however, did not result in a new trial, and Edward D. Worrell was hanged by Sheriff R. R. Jones, in June, 1857, on a scaffold erected in what is now the west part of the corporation of Union, near the present intersection of Locust and Washington Streets, and in the presence of about 500 people, including the father and mother of the condemned. There was no special excitement exhibited by those present. Although Worrell made no public confession, he did say privately to Deputy Sheriff A. W. Maupin, who had charge of him previous to his execution, that the sentence was just, and that Bruff was equally guilty with himself. Bruff, however, was acquitted, and afterward taken back to the United States army, from which he was a deserter at the time of the commission of the crime, and within three months afterward was

shot dead in a second attempt to desert, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

The capture of Worrell and Bruff was one of the finest pieces of detective work ever performed in this country. They themselves had given the clue at the Planters' House in St. Louis as to the identity of the murderers, which was so skillfully followed by Capt. J. D. Couzins that both Worrell and Bruff were arrested within the same hour on one February day in 1856, the former in Dover, Del., and the latter in Macon, Ga., and immediately after the arrest each one was induced to confess by representations to him that the other had already confessed.

On January 4, 1858, Nelson Cross was indicted for the murder, in 1857, of Andrew McCreary, in Prairie Township. The jury before which he was tried was composed of Alonzo Williams, Squire Brammel, William T. Greenstreet, Alfred M. Chiles, Valentine Johnson, Jordan M. Glenn, William T. Jones, Holcome P. Watkins, Moses J. Robertson, Joseph E. Robertson, Richard Ferguson and John Conally. The verdict of this jury, rendered January 6, 1858, was: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment." The sentence of the court was delivered on the 16th, and was that Nelson Cross be hanged until he was dead, on the 26th of February, 1858. An appeal was taken to the supreme court, and a new trial granted, and, finally, on the 7th of April, 1859, the defendant pleaded guilty, and put himself upon the mercy of the court. The court therefore found the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced him to twenty-five years in the penitentiary.

William L. Hall ran the most remarkable career as a murderer of any one ever in Franklin County. On January 18, 1858, he was twice before the following jury for the murder by stabbing of Andrew Bullock: William W. Johnson, William E. Bronk, Henry Anderson, James Park, John Evans, Thomas Woodcock, Joseph J. Brown, William Reynolds, William P. Lemmon, James Waggoner, John D. Carter and George W. McCullough. This jury brought in a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment," on the date named above. On January 19, a new trial was granted, and a change of venue to Washington County also granted.

The result of the trial in Washington County was that Hall was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. The defense in his case in both trials was insanity, and, after serving about two years in the penitentiary, he was transferred to the asylum for the insane at Fulton, Mo., where he remained about ten months, and was discharged as restored to reason. He returned to Franklin County, and soon afterward went to St. Louis County, and taught a term of school, after which he returned to Franklin County, and boarded for a time at the Washington House, Washington, Mo. Soon after coming to Washington he went out to his father's house, about ten miles west of Union, where his father was lying on his death bed, and, approaching the house, shot his sister, who was watching by her father's bedside, through the open window, killing her instantly, and the shock to his father was so great that he died within six hours. After the commission of this murder Hall went to his brother John's house, within about four miles of Washington, and called to him to come out of doors, but the brother, prevailed upon by his wife not to respond to the summons, thereby saved his own life, as it was Hall's intention, as he afterward said, to kill him also, and thus become sole heir to his father's estate. Hall then went on to Washington, where he was arrested and brought back to Union. Here he was placed in jail to await his preliminary examination, and, while undergoing this examination before Squire Stover in the room in the court-house now occupied by William M. Terry, county collector, he was seized by about fifty, quiet, determined, silent, unmasked men, taken to a wagon standing at the north court-house door, and, despite his protestations and appeals for justice and a fair trial, to which no answer whatever was returned, was taken to the southeast part of town, where a rope was fastened about his neck, the other end thrown over the limb of a large elm tree and fastened, and the wagon driven out from under him, and he left to choke to death. The crowd of silent men all returned to the court-house yard and dispersed. Hall's body was left to hang about three hours, when it was cut down and buried in the old graveyard about one-third of a mile northeast of Union. There is no doubt in the minds of many of the best citizens that the victim of this lynching was insane.

Perhaps the most atrocious murder ever committed in Franklin County was that of Mrs. Mathilda Haase, by her husband, Fritz W. Haase, and a young woman named Catharine Hoffert. This murder was perpetrated August 28, 1880, by cutting Mrs. Haase's throat, and beating her on the head with a thick stick. Haase and the young woman, Catharine Hoffert, were improperly intimate, and desired to put Mrs. Haase out of the way. They were both indicted in November, 1880, and tried for murder in the first degree, before the following jury: Horace Stewart, Pleasant Bay, C. E. Frost, George Nicholson, David Smith, A. M. Groff, W. H. H. Stanley, Livingston Gall, Frank Piontek, James Dickinson, John S. White and John W. Dowdall. At the close of the trial the jury rendered the following remarkable verdict with reference to each of the accused: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree, and assess his (or her) punishment at twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary." The judge, therefore, sentenced them both to serve twenty years in the penitentiary, the term to commence December 3, 1881. Fritz W. Haase is still in the penitentiary, but both Catharine Hoffert and her child are dead. The explanation of the above remarkable verdict is that one of the jury expressed doubts as to their guilt, as against the other eleven, who were in favor of a verdict of murder in the first degree, of which Haase and Miss Hoffert were certainly guilty if they were not innocent, and held out until the eleven jurymen consented to a verdict of guilty in the second degree, in order that a verdict might be brought in.

The last murder trial in the county was that of Webster Jackson, who was indicted November 20, 1886, for the killing of Alexander McVickers, October 22, 1886. Jackson's plea was "not guilty," made January 12, 1887. As he was in indigent circumstances, the Court appointed as his attorneys J. C. Kiskaddon, James W. Owens and James Booth. The jury before whom he was tried were M. S. Payne, F. C. Fisher, John Cunio, Thomas Evans, A. J. Gilcrease, James W. Jeffries, Luther Lack, John Bruns, Hermann Wedepohl, Robert Buckner, George W. Faughuder and Louis Gehlert. On September 24, 1887, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Sen-

tence was declared October 8, 1887, that the condemned be hanged November 25, 1887. An appeal to the supreme court was granted October 8, 1887, and a stay of execution was ordered November 22, 1887.

Besides the lynching of William L. Hall, above narrated, there was one other lynching, in April, 1847. This was that of Eli, a slave, who had made an attempt to commit an outrage upon the person of a Mrs. Teaman, and had afterward killed her, and had made an attempt to kill her young son, Henry. Eli was indicted March 30, 1847, for murder, but before the trial could be had he was taken from jail, in broad daylight, and hanged, a little to the northeast of the present post-office building. The above are all the hangings that have occurred in Franklin County.

Other Violations of Law.—An examination of the records of the circuit court seems to show that the period from 1855 to 1861 was the most lawless one of the county's history. The passions of men then ran high because of the general disturbance of the public mind throughout the country on the slavery question, and especially in Missouri, over the unholy attempt of the administration of Mr. Buchanan to introduce slavery into Kansas. Fighting, shooting and stabbing, resulting too frequently in the death of some one of the participants, were of almost daily occurrence; however, the final abolition of the iniquitous system of slavery, as one of the beneficent results of the War of the Rebellion, brought order out of chaos, and gave to society a healthfulness of tone, which, without such abolition, it never could have known.

One other peculiar feature of the violation of law in Franklin County was the strangely numerous indictments for selling liquor as a dramshop keeper without having first taken out a license to sell intoxicants. This state of affairs lasted from long before the war until about the year 1887, and, generally speaking, was the result of the imposition of low fines by the courts upon violators of the law, aided by the infrequency of indictments by grand juries; thus making it cheaper to pay fines than to take out licenses. The existence of the gallon law was also an element in producing this condition of things. But in March, 1887, an act was approved which repealed the gallon law, and

contained the following clause with reference to merchants' licenses: "No such license shall authorize any merchant to sell vinous, fermented or spirituous liquors, in any quantity, to be drank at his store, stand, warehouse or other place of business, nor in any quantity less than five gallons for any purpose whatever." The penalty for the violation of this law is from \$100 to \$500 for the first offense, and for the second offense the same penalty and the revocation of his merchant's license. This law has very largely reduced the number of those who sold whisky throughout the county, and recently higher fines have been inflicted upon those who venture to sell without a license; the result being a more healthy tone in the liquor trade.

The last and one of the greatest of Franklin County horrors was connected with the name of William Rowe, who with his family lived in a tent near the Bourbeuse River, and about three-fourths of a mile from Union. It is generally believed that he was guilty of improper intimacy with his own little twelve-year old daughter, who, through grief, at such inhuman treatment, threw herself into the Bourbeuse River in December, 1887, and was drowned. Rowe was arrested and tried soon after for wife-beating, and was serving out his sentence for this crime, when he escaped on January 11, 1888, from the guard, but was pursued and shot by a negro named Dave Osborn, by authority of M. W. Bauer, because he would not stop when ordered to do so. The wounded man died a few days afterward.

Legal Fraternity.—The lawyers in Franklin County at the present time are as follows: John R. Martin, who commenced to practice in the county in 1866; Abraham J. Seay, who commenced in 1868; J. W. Booth, who commenced in 1869; John H. Pugh, in 1865; T. A. Lowe, in 1866; T. W. V. Crews, in 1863; Thomas Crowe, 1860, but who has not practiced since 1868; J. C. Kiskaddon, 1868; Charles F. Gallenkamp, 1877; James W. Owens, 1878; James Booth, 1887; James S. McLean, 1887; Stephen Frazee, 1876; E. H. Jeffries, 1871; Rudolph Hirzel, 1874; T. R. Webb, 1885, and A. W. Maupin, 1872.

The County Court.—Early Proceedings.—The first entry on the records of the county court is as follows:

"January term, 1821. At a county court, begun and held in

the town of Newport, County of Franklin, on Monday, the 22d day of January, 1821; present, Henry Brown and Kincaid Caldwell, justices; James Kegans, sheriff, and William G. Owens, clerk, pro tem." William G. Owens was appointed clerk of the county court, David Waldo, collector; Caleb Bailey, constable of Boeuf Township, and Reuben Harrison, constable of St. Johns Township. Achilles Jeffries was then appointed guardian of James Crowe, William Greenstreet was allowed \$2 as overseer on road, and the court adjourned until next day at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The next day Benoni Sappington was appointed overseer of the first road district in St. Johns Township; Mathew Caldwell was appointed to lay off St. Johns Township into road districts, and Hugh Bartly was appointed overseer of the second road district; William West was appointed overseer on the first road district in Meramec Township, and Samuel Short, overseer of the second road district. Jesse McDonald was appointed to lay off Boeuf Township into road districts; John Simpson was appointed overseer of the first road district in Boeuf Township, and Benjamin Alexander, overseer of the second road district. The road from Murphy's ferry toward Potosi was vacated as a public road; Hartly Sappington, John Sullins, Sr., and Ephriam Jami-son were appointed viewers of a road along the most practicable route from the point where the Potosi road intersected the main old road, to intersect the Murphy's road at the big spring beyond the Bourbeuse, and Gideon Richardson, Hartly Sappington and Benoni Sappington were appointed to ascertain the most practicable route for a road from Murphy's ferry to intersect the road leading from Newport to Potosi, near Nathan Richardson's. The old St. Louis road from the Ball Hill, near the Widow Richardson's, to Capt. James Brown's, was discontinued, and William T. Birch was appointed to assess the property of the citizens of Franklin County.

The next term of this court was held April 23, 1821, at Newport; present, Kincaid Caldwell, Henry Brown and John Stanton, justices; Kincaid Caldwell was appointed presiding justice of the court. It was then ordered that Achilles Jeffries lay off Boles Township into road districts. At the term commencing

July 23, 1821, Benjamin Heatherly was allowed \$25 for keeping a pauper, the first reference to a pauper in the records, and on the next day the court allowed William Laughlin \$142, David Edwards, \$86.25, and Philip P. Boulware, \$88.07, as commissioners, presumably, although it is not so stated in the records, for locating the county seat. William Hensley was then licensed to keep a ferry across the Missouri River, at his landing opposite the town of Pinckney, by paying the sum of \$5 and giving bond in the sum of \$500.

The first judgment rendered by the county court was rendered July 24, 1821, in the case of the governor of Missouri *vs.* Sumner Bacon, late sheriff of the county, and was in the following words: "At this day, Sumner Bacon, former sheriff and collector of Franklin County, being called in pursuance of an order of the last term of this court, to make a settlement with said court as collector of the county tax for the year 1820, comes not but maketh default, therefore, it is considered by the court that the said A. McNair, governor of the State of Missouri, recover of the said Sumner Bacon and Isaac Murphy and John Sappington, his securities, for the use of the county of Franklin, the sum of \$509.08 $\frac{1}{2}$, and that he have therefor execution."

John Sullins was then licensed to keep a ferry across the Missouri River at his landing, by paying a tax of \$5, and by giving security in the sum of \$500; and on the 22d of October, 1821, Michael Lone was licensed to keep a tavern in the town of Newport, by paying a tax of \$10.

The next court was held February 18, 1822, in Newport, Kincaid Caldwell and Henry Brown, justices, and William G. Owens, clerk; John J. Wright was licensed to sell wine and spirituous liquors in Newport, by his paying \$10 for six months.

At the court begun August 22, 1822, the justices were Henry Brown and Mathew Caldwell; John Caldwell was licensed to keep a ferry at Washington, on the Missouri River, by paying a tax of \$5.50, and by giving bond in the sum of \$150. On the 20th of November, 1822, Pres. G. Rule was licensed to sell spirituous liquors for six months by paying \$5 and giving bond, and Thomas Turner was licensed to sell spirituous liquors at his house on the Meramec, on the same terms. The court then settled with

the collector of the county, the collector "paying into the treasury \$250, the full amount of the county tax."

At the court commencing May 17, 1824, the justices were Henry Brown, Mathew Caldwell and John Gall. At this term the collector paid into the treasury \$408.98, "the full amount of the county taxes for 1823." At a called court held June 23, 1824, it was ordered that collections be held in Boeuf Township, at the court-house, in Newport; in St. Johns Township, at the house of George Burrows; in Boles Township, at the house of Henry Stells; in Calvey Township, at the house of Jonathan Potts; and in Meramec Township, at the house of James Marquis.

"On Monday, the 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, Jesse McDonald, Samuel Short, Jonathan Potts and John Caldwell, justices of the peace, in and for Franklin County, according to notice issued by the clerk of the county court, convened at the court-house in Newport, and agreed among themselves that they would hold the county courts for the county aforesaid for the term of one year." Jesse McDonald was appointed president of the court. At this term, Robert Brock was allowed \$60 for enumerating the inhabitants of the county in the year 1824, and \$76 for assessing the county in 1825. On the 5th of December, 1825, the following justices convened in accordance with the notice of the clerk: Jesse McDonald, Samuel C. Owens and Samuel Short. February 20, 1826, a majority of the justices of the peace of the county convened at Newport, and designated Hugh Arbuckle, Armstrong Hart, Robert Duncan and Thomas Blair, to serve as justices of the county court for the ensuing year, who, upon taking their seats, elected Hugh Arbuckle, president.

The county court met for the last time at Newport, on November 7, 1826, and for the first time at Union, at the house of A. Ranson, June 25, 1827. The justices of the county court were Jesse McDonald, Ephraim B. Strickland and Henry Brown. Henry Brown was made presiding justice of the court. On this day Alexander Chambers was licensed to keep a tavern at his house in Union, by paying the sum of \$10, and Ephraim Jamison and William G. Owens, commissioners of the new court-house and jail at Union were allowed \$30 for services up to that date,

and they were also allowed \$18 for completing the survey of the town of Union.

Justices.—The first term of the court held in the court-house at Union, commenced June 16, 1828, only Jesse McDonald and Ephraim B. Strickland being present. Since that time the justices of the county court have been: In 1831, Mathew Caldwell, John Gall and Reuben Harrison; 1833, Mathew Caldwell, John Gall and William R. Ellett; 1835, John Goode, Hugh Arbuckle and John D. Perkins; 1837, Hugh Arbuckle, Joseph Frank and David H. Bishop; 1839, Hugh Arbuckle, Allen Twitty and C. B. Hinton; 1840, Allen Twitty, C. B. Hinton and D. Q. Gale; 1847, Allen Twitty, C. B. Inge and John Q. Dickinson; 1851, C. B. Inge, Francis Becker and Green C. Terry; 1854, Green C. Terry, Francis Becker and George W. Hawkins; 1858, Francis Becker, M. L. G. Crowe and William P. Springgate; 1859, Francis Becker, William P. Springgate and Green B. Wade; 1863, Francis Becker, Green B. Wade and John Wall; 1864, John T. Vitt, James Moore and John Wall; 1866, John Wall, Amos P. Foster and Francis Becker; 1870, William P. Springgate, Amos P. Foster and Green B. Wade; 1872, William P. Springgate, Green B. Wade and John D. Grothans; 1874, Green B. Wade, John D. Grothans and J. Clark Davis; 1875, R. B. Denny, G. M. Ransom, J. C. Davis J. T. Connelly and Green B. Wade; 1877, Green B. Wade, R. B. Denny and Andrew McAllister; 1878, Henry W. Terschluse, Andrew J. Coleman and James M. Ming; 1884, Henry W. Terschluse, Marshall A. Coleman and James M. Ming; 1885, Henry W. Terschluse, Marshall A. Coleman and Bernhard Cleve; 1887, Marshall A. Coleman, Bernhard Cleve and Charles Borberg—present court.

Acts of County Court—County Roads.—In a county of the size and importance of Franklin, it will readily be seen that the county court is an important body, and often has to a considerable extent the weal or woe of the inhabitants at its disposal. When thinking of the county roads every citizen of several years' residence perceives the force of this statement at a single, painful, retrospective glance. A brief history of the construction of rock roads in this county is here perforce introduced. The principal one of these roads is that extending from Union by

way of Gray's Summit to the St. Louis County line, to connect with the Manchester road running into St. Louis. This is called the St. Louis road. There is also a rock road from Washington to Union, one from Washington toward Campbellton, and the Port Hudson road—all the latter ones being built at a cost of about \$10,000 per mile. The St. Louis road is twenty-two miles long in Franklin County, and its original cost was about \$252,000. The work upon it was done in a very unworkmanlike manner, huge stones being piled up in the middle of the road, and broken stones being placed upon them, which soon wore away, rendering the road almost impassable. It was the original design of the county court to build a double track road from Union to the county line, but the plan was afterward changed to a single track. When the double track road was decided upon, the county court consisted of Judges J. T. Vitt, John Wall and James Moore, but almost immediately after the court was changed, Francis Becker taking John T. Vitt's place. The reason for the change is not easy to state with certainty, but it is thought by some that Washington's interests actuated a portion of the court, the object being to prevent as much of Union's trade as possible from going to St. Louis. At any rate, the value of the St. Louis road to the people was, by the change, materially diminished, though the cost of construction was not reduced in like proportion, and thus the change inured only to the benefit of the contractors. Some time in 1867 Judge Wall resigned, and Judge Vitt was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy. This was after the road had been built and accepted by the county court. Soon after its acceptance, and the issue of the bonds of the county in payment for its construction, a petition was presented to Judge James W. Owens, of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, of which Franklin County formed a part, by Frederick Steines and other prominent citizens of the county, to enjoin and restrain the county court, or its agents, and the contractors from negotiating, transferring or making sale of the bonds. This injunction was refused by Judge Owens, on the ground that the bonds had been filed by petition as required by law. A suit was then brought in the name of the same parties, Frederick Steines and 500 others, to set aside, cancel and hold for naught the bonds issued

to Budd and Decker, for building the road. This suit was tried in St. Louis before Judge Smith, and after a careful trial a judgment was rendered in favor of the bondholders, on the ground that the bonds having been negotiated and gone into the hands of innocent parties, their negotiation, transfer or sale could not be enjoined. The case was then appealed to the supreme court of the State, where the above judgment was affirmed. It was taken successively but not successfully to the United States District Court, Circuit Court and Supreme Court, in each of which the judgment of Judge Smith was affirmed in all its bearings. Then a proceeding was commenced in the name of Craig and Ritchey, to set aside and annul the bonds.

This suit went through all the courts to the supreme court of the United States, the bonds being still in every case held to be valid. Various attempts were then made to enforce payment on the coupons' accrued interest, continuing from 1873 or 1874 to 1881. The debt had now become so large that it became necessary to compromise the bonded indebtedness of the county. A proposition to compromise was submitted to the people and was rejected, many of them adhering to the hope or notion that, notwithstanding the courts had repeatedly, frequently and uniformly decided that the bonds were valid and must be paid, there yet must be some way of avoiding payment. This state of affairs continued some three years. Various efforts were made on the part of the taxpayers and the bondholders, but no agreement could be arrived at. Finally the bondholders obtained a judgment ordering the county court to levy a tax sufficient to pay the accrued interest, which order the county court refused to obey. The court was then composed of James M. Ming, Anderson J. Coleman and H. W. Terschluse. They were arrested and imprisoned for two or three months. During this time a proposition was made by the bondholders to accept new bonds to the amount of \$325,000, bearing 6 per cent interest, for their claims against the county, or for the old bonds and accrued interest, which then amounted to nearly if not quite \$540,000. This proposition was submitted to a vote of the people April 12, 1881, and was approved by them by a vote of 1,813 votes in favor of to 733 against. The proposition involved the issuance of bonds in

the following manner: \$25,000 in bonds payable in ten years, \$100,000 payable in fifteen years, and \$200,000 payable in twenty years, all to be dated, and to bear interest from February 1, 1881. This compromise was so important, affecting as it did so great a reduction in the county's indebtedness—a reduction in the principal of about \$215,000, and a reduction in the annual interest of 4 per cent, the rate on the old bonds having been 10 per cent, that one very important item was lost sight of, or rather was not estimated at its true value—that of issuing renewal bonds due twenty years after date, and payable five years after date, or, in other words, issuing five twenty-year bonds. This plan, had it been adopted, would have enabled the county, after the lapse of five years, to buy bonds according to its ability at its pleasure, and thus to avoid the accumulation of money in the treasurer's hands, which must lie there useless, and upon which interest must be paid, until such time as the bonds mature. A careful computation shows that under the plan adopted the \$325,000 in bonds can not be paid off at much if any less than \$660,000. But there is no doubt, anywhere, that the county court, upon the members of which rested, in great part, the responsibility of reducing the county's indebtedness, and thus saving it from the verge of bankruptcy, acted with thorough honesty, up to the best light and wisdom they possessed, with no motive but to subserve to the best of their ability the interests of the county; and if there is any reason for their not adopting the five-twenty year plan of issuing bonds, it is believed to be that they were convinced the plan was impracticable—that such bonds would not find purchasers, at least at par. They were anxious to settle a question that had been long in litigation, that had long disturbed the county, had depreciated property, had driven out good citizens, had fenced out immigration, and had for years been the means of working up bitter feelings among those who preferred to or had to remain. Now the question is at rest, the interest on the outstanding bonds is promptly paid, and the bonds themselves will be promptly paid as they mature. The railroad tax itself, especially when the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad shall be completed through the county, will alone nearly pay off this debt. Thus, strange to contemplate, through Time's mutations,

the very institution—the railroad—against which, and to compete with which the St. Louis rock road was constructed, now under the law, if not in its own spirit of forgiveness and sympathy, comes in and lifts the burden of the St. Louis rock road from the shoulders of the people. Due honor to the county court which performed its part toward the accomplishment of this result is not and should not be withheld.

The Probate Court.—The probate court was established in 1868 by a special enactment, and John R. Martin was appointed judge. Thomas Crowe was elected at the general election that year. R. C. Crowe was elected in 1872, John T. Crowe in 1876, and A. H. Bolte in 1880, 1882 and 1886. The oldest will on file in this court is that of George Vallantine, which was made October 15, 1818, and filed November 27, 1819. As stated elsewhere the first will made in the county was probably that of Michael Crowe, somewhere between March 1 and March 10, 1818, and probated in St. Louis County.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Statistics.—Population.—The population of the county was, in 1840, 7,515; in 1850, 11,021, as follows: Whites—males, 4,949; females, 4,593; slaves—males, 757; females, 702; free colored—males, 11, females, 9. In 1860 the population was: Whites, 16,485; slaves, 1,600; total, 18,085. In 1870 the population was 30,098, and in 1880 was 26,534; white, 24,457; colored, 2,077. There is most likely some mistake about the census returns of 1870. In 1876 the township assessors took the enumeration of the people, and found that there were then but 25,640 inhabitants in the county. The names of the various townships, and of the assessors in each, with the population of each township, is given below:

Prairie Township, J. H. Williams, assessor; population, 1,601; Boone Township, W. U. Johnson, 1,902; New Haven Township, J. H. Mittendorf, 394; Meramec Township, J. Speck, 1,063; Central Township, William Meyersieck, 1,899; Washington Township, E. B. Jones, 2,765; Calvey Township, J. M. Leverick, 1,395; Lyon Township, Philipp Gerber, 2,958; St. Johns Township, R. M. Armstrong, 1,722; Boeuf Township, D. T. Beyers-

dorf, 3,149; Boles Township, W. B. Smith, 4,228; Union Township, Joseph Klaeger, 2,564; total population, 25,640.'

In 1880 the population was divided between native born and foreign born, as follows: Native, 22,092; foreign, 4,442. The foreign born population in 1860 was 4,951, and in 1870, 6,715, according to the United States census.

Valuation.—In 1850 the number of acres of improved land in this county was 42,674; of unimproved, 171,269. The cash value of farms was \$1,018,198, and of farming implements \$55,832. In 1880 there were 3,181 farms. The number of acres of improved land was 161,693; the value of farms, including lands, fences and buildings, was \$5,930,169; the value of farming implements and machinery, \$316,777; value of live stock, \$810,397; cost of fertilizers purchased, \$1,084; value of all farm and other productions, \$3,218,682. This last article is a remarkable one, showing, as it does, when applied only to the farms, as some have been disposed to apply it, that each of the 3,181 farms yielded \$1,011.84, and that each acre of improved land, of which there were 161,693, yielded \$19.28. This would be exceedingly profitable farming. No county in the United States made so good a showing, except Montgomery County, Penn., in the yield per acre, of which there were 270,056 improved, each of which yielded \$22.53. The explanation for Franklin County is that many thousand dollars' worth of minerals and timber were sold from the unimproved lands.

Productions.—According to the census of 1880 the principal vegetable productions of Franklin County were as follows: Barley, 1,232 bushels; buckwheat, 76 bushels; Indian corn, 1,342,997 bushels; oats, 262,375 bushels; rye, 1,012 bushels; wheat, 796,726 bushels; potatoes—Irish, 91,212 bushels; sweet, 2,158 bushels; hay, 4,997 tons; tobacco, 94,154 pounds; orchard products, value, \$17,961.

Live stock, and productions: horses, 6,533; mules and asses, 3,512; working oxen, 73; milch cows, 7,132; other cattle 12,707; sheep, 12,141; swine, 49,026; wool, 48,343; butter, 332,224 pounds; cheese, 626 pounds.

The assessed valuation of real estate in 1880 was \$3,136,518; personal property, \$1,740,075; total \$4,876,593. Taxation—State,

\$19,506; county, \$58,519; city, town, etc., \$22,044; total, \$100,069. Bonded debt, \$365,691; floating debt, \$2,832; sinking fund, \$1,500; net debt, \$367,023.

For 1887 the general statistics were: Number of acres of land assessed, 533,578; valuation, \$2,534,330; acres not assessed, 55,506; town lots, value, \$703,123; moneys, etc., \$563,085; corporate companies, \$19,440; insurance companies, \$9,580; all other personal property, \$905,520; total assessed valuation, \$4,735,078. It is generally conceded that the real estate is assessed at about one-third its actual value, and personal property at about two-fifths its value. Upon this basis, Franklin County's real estate is worth \$9,712,453, and personal property \$3,744,060, and both together \$13,456,419.

Resources.—The income of the county for 1887 was as follows: State tax \$18,940.30; county revenue \$18,940.31; interest, \$28,410.47; sinking fund, \$4,735.08; road tax, \$3,844.61; school tax, \$19,867.81; Missouri Pacific Railroad, \$15,269.13; St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, \$6,419.36; dram shop licenses, \$11,216.03; billiard and pool table licenses, \$200.50; total, \$128,843.60.

Railroads.—Franklin County has three railroads: The Missouri Pacific, built in 1853 and 1854, of which there are 38.5 miles in the county, valued by the railroad commissioners at \$18,508.08 per mile; total valuation in the county, \$712,561.11, and of buildings, \$8,500.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad was built about the same time with the Missouri Pacific, as the southwest branch of that road. There are of this road in Franklin County 34.86 miles, valued by the railroad commissioners at \$9,903.57; value in the county, \$345,238.77; value of buildings, \$5,200.

The St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad was built to Union, in this county, during the year 1887. There are of this road about twenty-six miles, valued at about \$4,000 per mile.

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.—This organization was formed by Judge Bolte, Sr., B. Shotz and Charles Borberg. It meets once a year at some private house. It has been organized eighteen years, and has always paid its liabilities. The assessments average about 9 cents on \$100, and a re-

assessment is made every five years. The company now has about 1,100 members, who pay their assessments when any member suffers a loss from fire. There is no stock, and no capital, everything being based upon the honesty of the members. Every member pays his assessment, but should any one refuse to pay, his name would be stricken from the company's rolls, and thus himself be uninsured.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Union, the county seat of Franklin County, was laid out in 1826, and made the county seat in 1827. On the 28th of March, 1827, Reuben Harrison made a deed to the commissioners of the county seat, to a tract of land bounded as follows: Beginning at the quarter section corner between Sections 26 and 27, Township 43, Range 1 west, running from said corner east 30 poles to a stake, thence south 160 poles to a stake, thence west 30 poles to a stake, and thence north 160 poles to the beginning, containing 30 acres. Nathan Richardson made a deed March 14, 1827, to William G. Owens and Ephraim Jamison, commissioners of the court-house and jail, by which he donated $37\frac{1}{2}$ acres to them for the use of the county as a portion of the county seat, the land being bounded as follows: Beginning at the quarter section corner, between Sections 26 and 27, Township 43, Range 1 west, running thence due west $37\frac{1}{2}$ poles to a stake, thence south 160 poles to a stake, thence east $37\frac{1}{2}$ poles to an established corner made by a United States surveyor, thence north 160 poles to the beginning, containing $37\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

The town was originally laid off by Brackett Barnes and Moses Whitmire into forty-two blocks and seven fractional blocks. Two streets ran east and west through the town, and two north and south, the court-house square being between each pair of streets, each street being sixty feet wide.

Additions.—David Robertson's addition to Union was made April 28, 1857. It consisted of eight blocks, divided into fifty lots, most of them being 96x50 feet. The addition lies west of Jefferson Street and north of the State road. Locust, Cedar and Cherry Streets run east and west through this addition, and Plum Street north and south. Sterigere's addition lies northwest

of the Catholic Church. Church Street, thirty feet wide, runs north and south through the addition, which contains eighteen lots.

Dr. J. Schlagenbauf's addition was made June 10, 1887. It lies on both sides of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad, and east of the Washington road. It contains fourteen blocks divided into 135 lots.

Crowe's addition was made August 5, 1887, by A. J. Seay. It lies west of the Washington road, on both sides of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad, and contains nineteen blocks.

Charles Reinhard's addition was made September 16, 1887, and lies west of Robertson's addition.

Berding addition was made September 12, 1887. It is included within Charles Reinhard's addition, except that it extends to the Springfield road.

First Business Men and Buildings.—As will be readily inferred from the first deed made to the commissioners of the court-house and jail, Nathan Richardson was one of the first inhabitants of Union. Wilson McCuen was also one of the first, having a blacksmith shop near the present location of Hein's new house. Alexander Chambers had a log house in the early days of Union, in which he kept tavern for some time. Ambrose Ranson had a double log house, which was for some time used as a court-house by the county and circuit courts, and for the use of which Mr. Ranson was anxious to charge the county more than the county court was willing to allow. It stood near or on the present site of Zylinski's, saddle and harness shop. Pres. G. Rule had a double log house where Mrs. Whitson now lives. Nathan Richardson's house stood nearly in the middle of the town, north and south, and about 300 feet west of the west line of the original town. William Walker had a general store in Union in 1830, and a large flour mill on the Bourbeuse, a four-story frame structure about one-half mile below the present substantial bridge over that river. He owned 1,280 acres of land which now, with the exception of eighty acres owned by Lemuel Crum, is the Halligan estate. Preston G. Rule commenced business here as a merchant immediately after the town was laid out, and continued in business about ten years. Buck-

ner & Robinson commenced about 1832, and ran a general store. David Edwards commenced about the time the town was laid out; Alexander Chambers soon afterward; William A. J. J. Fackler about 1832; Clayton (Thomas F.) & Kennett, in 1834, Kennett retiring in a short time; J. A. Mealer, in 1837 or 1838; Griffin & Ranson, about 1831; J. H. Chambers, about 1842; and William Leathers, about 1850; Schmidt & Vitt was also an early Union firm. After Wilson & McCuen, who commenced blacksmithing in 1827 or 1828, came Phineas Thomas, in 1833 or 1834; George Lannon, about 1839, afterward Lannon & Hamilton, who sold out in 1841 to John Whitson, who in 1848 took in as partner A. W. Maupin, which firm, Whitson & Maupin, continued to carry on the trade until 1860. Jackson L. Farrar also had a shop from about 1845 to 1860. The first wagon-maker's shop was established in 1841 by Richard Barron, who in 1848 sold out to John Achenbach. A carpenter and cabinet-maker's shop was opened in 1839 by Farmer Harper. Paulus Dress was the first shoemaker in the town, continuing in the business from 1839 to 1851. Mr. Dress lived in Union until his death, which occurred January 14, 1888. The first hotel was started by Ambrose Ranson; it stood near the southwest corner of the public square, and the house in which it was kept is believed to have been the first house built in town. Alexander Chambers erected a hotel on the corner of Oak and Locust Streets. Among the oldest residences built were the following: Peter Parrent built a log house on Block 8; Larkin Deaver, on the corner where the post-office now is, and also a log house on the northeast corner of Lot 54. George Dotzel built west of Moutier Hall; F. P. Chiles, a log house southeast of Arandt's shoe store; Dr. Bass, where A. W. Maupin now lives; Dr. Elijah McLean built on the northwest corner of Block 67; Dr. William built, in 1837, on the southwest corner of Block 66; William Osborne, in 1834 or 1835, on the northwest corner of Block 59. A brick house was built by David Edwards in 1839.

A woolen and cotton manufactory was started in Union in 1850 by William Hilemann, who ran it up to about 1860, on a small scale. I. N. Young started a woolen factory at Spring Creek Mills, which was likewise conducted on a small scale.

Professional.—Some of the early physicians in Union were Dr. William Bass, Dr. Elijah McLean, Dr. John G. Chiles, Dr. William Park and Dr. Sam. Rule. The first resident lawyer in the town was — Carr, then Jesse McDonald, and then, in 1834, came William V. N. Bay and Charles Jones; James Halligan came in 1837, and John D. Stephenson, now Gen. Stephenson, in 1842. D. Q. Gale commenced the practice of the law here about 1834. Among the first preachers in Union was Rev. John F. Fenton, who has for about forty years been the leading Presbyterian divine in Franklin County, and who has built most if not all of the Presbyterian Church edifices within the county. He has also performed much effective work as a teacher. Dr. John G. Chiles carried on church services for over twenty-five years. Amos P. Foster was the first prominent teacher connected with the public school system in the county.

Growth and Development.—As may be seen from the dates of the various additions to the town of Union, its growth was but moderate until the summer and fall of 1887, when it experienced one of the “booms,” so common throughout the South and West about that time and a little earlier. This boom was occasioned by the building of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad to this point that year. Within about four months after the completion of the road to Union some forty houses were added to the town, and the population of the place is now not far from 600.

Present Business.—The business men of the town now are: General stores—Charles Reinhard, John Reinhard, Bernard Beckman, H. A. Hibbard; groceries—Hodges & Son, and Caroline Zalinski; drug store—M. W. Martin; harness shop—John Zalinski and Ambs Bros; blacksmiths—Lewis Gehlert and Anton Szymanski; wagon shops—George Moutier and William Peist-rup; tailor—J. W. Hein; furniture store—John F. Hein; jeweler—John Miller; shoe stores—Charles Hugo and A. Arand; livery stable—Whitson & Buck; barbers—William Reinhard and John W. Dowdall; hotels—The Union Hotel, by M. Moutier, and the Home Hotel, by Thomas Bruch; carpenters—George W. Fauzhuder, and William Keller; ice dealer—Bernard Beckman; saloon, Joseph Noelke; physicians—J. G. Martin, Jacob Schlag-

enbauf, and —— McCambridge. The roundhouse and machine shops of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad are now located at Union.

Union Roller Mills, Union, Mo., A. A. Vitt, Proprietor. This mill was established in 1859, by J. T. Vitt, now a citizen of Union, and father of the present proprietor. A three-story brick building, with stone foundation, was erected the same year, and is in use at the present time. The main building is 30x40 feet, and engine and boiler room is 20x32 feet, with a fifty-horse-power engine; in 1861 a saw-mill was added. In 1868 H. W. and A. A. Vitt succeeded their father in the mill, and in 1880 A. A. Vitt became sole owner and proprietor. In 1887 the mill was remodeled into a full roller mill, being supplied with four sets of double rolls, with a daily capacity of from sixty to seventy-five barrels. Before placing in the rolls the daily capacity was fifty barrels, and the capital invested was \$10,000. The roller plant involved an additional expense of \$5,000, making the present invested capital \$15,000. This was the first steam mill established in Franklin County.

Incorporation.—Union was incorporated in 1848, the first board of trustees being John G. Chiles, David Edwards, Farmer Harper, John T. Vitt and Alexander Chambers; clerk, James Halligan. August 29, 1848, John H. Chambers was appointed collector; George W. Jeffries, constable; Samuel L. Kennett, treasurer, and James K. Rule, street inspector. By-laws were adopted May 28, 1849. The trustees elected May 5, 1849, were the same as above, except that James K. Rule was chosen in place of David Edwards; clerk, E. B. Jeffries. In 1850 the trustees were Farmer Harper, Samuel L. Kennett, David Robinson, E. B. Jeffries and John T. Vitt; clerk, James Halligan. In 1851—trustees, John T. Vitt, S. L. Kennett, David Robinson, Leo Bullock and E. B. Jeffries; clerk, James Halligan. In 1856—trustees, John Whitson, David Robinson, Charles Hugo, A. F. Weber and R. A. King. 1857—trustees, John Maupin, J. Whitson, John T. Vitt, Charles Reinhard and R. A. King. 1858—trustees, E. Butler, Jr., J. J. Breckenridge, Ignatius Neimeier, Charles Sterberger and J. B. Maupin. 1859—trustees, Ignatius Neimeier, R. A. King, J. J. Breckenridge, Fred W. Reinhard and Jacob Stewart. 1860—trus-

tees, Ignatius Neimeier, Jacob Stewart, M. L. G. Crowe, Fred W. Reinhard and R. A. King. 1861—trustees J. P. Maupin, M. L. G. Crowe, Jacob Stewart, Amos P. Foster and Charles Reinhard. 1862—trustees, John Maupin, J. T. Vitt, William Dress, John Whitson, M. L. G. Crowe. 1863—trustees, William Pulk, Charles Stereberger, Charles Hugo, S. Johnson, Leo Bullock. 1864—trustees, Henry Boeger, W. H. Chiles, C. Gorg, A. A. Vitt, C. Arand. 1865—trustees, Felix W. Baudessin, John T. Crowe, E. A. Self, C. Arand, C. Gorg. 1866—trustees, A. W. Maupin, Fred W. Reinhard, F. W. Baudessin, Charles Hugo and I. T. Schick. 1867—trustees, Otto Brix, Fred W. Reinhard, M. L. G. Crowe, William Dress and Thomas Crow. 1868—trustees, M. L. G. Crowe, Fred W. Reinhard, Thomas Crow, William Dress and C. H. Mueller. 1869—trustees, John H. Pugh, John G. Keller, Louis Maune, Henry Gerker and W. H. Chiles. 1870—mayor, John T. Vitt; council, John C. Weimer, Thomas Bruch, John Achenbach and E. C. Wilson. 1871—same mayor and council except George W. Wood in place of Mr. Weimer. 1872—B. D. Dean, mayor; council, J. C. Kiskaddon, Thomas Bruch, George W. Faughuder and John C. Reinhard. 1873—mayor, B. D. Dean; council, B. Beckman, George W. Wood, Jacob Schlagenbauf and John C. Weimer. 1874—mayor, John T. Vitt; council, John C. Weimer, George W. Wood, Paul Dress and R. C. Crow. 1876—mayor, Stephen Frazee; council, Jacob Bauer, W. S. Allen, R. C. Crow, and J. C. Reinhard. 1878—mayor, Stephen Frazee; council elect, A. A. Vitt and J. C. Reinhard. 1880—mayor, the same; council, William Loemer and William Dress. 1882—mayor the same; council, William Dress, Michael Leitwein, George W. Faughuder and Wilson Leiser. 1884—mayor, the same; council, George W. Faughuder, Michael Leitwein, B. Beckman and F. W. Vitt. 1886—mayor, the same; council, B. Beckman, George W. Faughuder, J. W. Hein and George W. Link; clerk, George W. Link; collector and constable, C. M. Buck; treasurer, B. Beckman.

Newspapers.—The *Union Flag* was the first paper published in the county. It appeared August 7, 1848. It was ably edited by Giddings & Vanover. Giddings sold out to his partner, who ran it about two years, under the name of the *Independent*, as an independent paper, at the end of which time it suspended for want of support.

The *Franklin County Progress* was started in Union in 1865, as a Republican paper, by Dr. William Moore, who was succeeded by J. W. Crary, J. Schick, A. Ackermann, M. H. Moore, H. Wesnage, and then by J. C. Kiskaddon. After this last change it was sold to parties in Pacific, and there conducted as an independent paper. It then passed into the hands of J. H. Combes, who changed it to the *Franklin County Democrat*, and made it a Democratic paper. It was moved to Washington, and run for a time by J. J. Shelton, who moved it to Union, and sold it to Clark Brown, who changed its politics to Republican, and its name to *The Tribune*, the first number of which appeared July 17, 1887. At the present time the *Tribune* is rapidly gaining in popularity and circulation, and claims to be the leading Republican paper in the county.

The *Union Record* was started in September, 1874, by Wilson Leiser, as a six-column folio; January 1, 1875, it was enlarged to a seven-column folio, its present size. It has had its office in various places in Union, but finally settled down in its present quarters, in 1880, in Achenbach's building. It has always been a Republican paper, and claims to be the leading Republican paper of the county.

Washington.—The portion of the present city of Washington which was first laid out was what was and still is known as Bassora. The plat of this town of Bassora was made October 8, 1836, and the town was laid out by George Morton, William Walker, Baldwin King and Andrew King, Jr., on the Missouri River, and on Survey No. 2044, in fractional Section 23, Township 44, Range 1 west, of the fifth principal meridian. The boundaries of this original town of Bassora were as follows: Beginning at a stone marked "A," being the southeast corner of the public landing, and distant from the Missouri River 100 feet, more or less; thence south 61° , east 840 feet, more or less, to a stone marked "B," being the northeast corner of the town; thence south 29° , west 980 feet, more or less, to a stone marked "C," the southeast corner of the town; thence north 61° , west to a stone marked "D," in the western line of fractional Section 23, above mentioned; thence with the last mentioned line to a stone in the same line marked "E;" thence north 29° , east to a stone marked "F;" thence north 61° , west to a stone marked "G," in

the western boundary of the above mentioned fractional section; thence with said boundary to a stone marked "H," in the same line; thence north 29° , east to a stone marked "I," being the northwest corner of the town; thence south 61° , east 480 feet, more or less, to a stone marked "K," being the southwest corner of the public landing; thence north 29° , east 100 feet, more or less, to the Missouri River; thence down said river with the meanders thereof to the point from which the said beginning corner marked "A," bears south 29° west, and thence to the said beginning. The streets of this town running parallel with the Missouri River were Missouri Street, 100 feet wide, and First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, each 60 feet wide. Those running at right angles to the above were Penn, Henry and Fulton, each 60 feet wide, Washington and Jefferson Avenues, each 80 feet wide, and Franklin, Hancock and Boone, each 60 feet wide. By these streets the town was divided into 33 blocks, one of which was reserved for a market square, and two of which were reserved for public squares, one of the latter, Block 23, being now a cemetery. Thirteen of the blocks were each divided into 24 lots, and the other 17 into 20 lots each; thus the 30 lots divided into lots contained the aggregate 652 lots.

Freyschlag's addition to Bassora was made January 2, 1871. It contained seven lots, six of which contained one acre each, and the seventh $\frac{9}{10} \frac{2}{10}$ of an acre.

Original Boundary.—The original town of Washington was laid out on the 29th day of May, 1839, for the proprietor Mrs. Lucinda Owens. It contained twelve blocks and thirteen fractional blocks, divided into 144 lots. The plat book has the following entry: "Lots from No. 1 to No. 126 being 66 feet front by 132 feet back; from 127 to 144 are bottom lots, and falling in every day most, so the size can not be stated. The streets are $49\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and running south $34\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west, 17 chains; and north $55\frac{1}{2}$ west 21 chains and 71 links, and are for public purposes."

STATE OF MISSOURI. }
COUNTY OF FRANKLIN. } ss.

Be it remembered that on this the 29th day of May, 1839, personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace within and for the county of Franklin, and State of Missouri, Lucinda Owens, being personally known to me to be the proprietor of the within plat of the town of Washington, and that it is her own deed for the purposes mentioned therein.

JOSEPH R. HARDIN, *Justice.*

The streets running east and west, or parallel with the Missouri River, in this original town of Washington, were Front Street, First (subsequently changed to Main), Second and Third, and those running at right angles to the above, commencing at that farthest down the river, were Locust, Walnut, Market, Jefferson and Lafayette. This town lies in Section 22, Township 44, Range 1 west, and the plat filed May 29, 1839, was recorded October 1, 1858.

Additions.—Mense's addition to Washington was made March 2, 1842. It lies above the original town and on the river bank; Front and Main Streets extend through it, and Second Street bounds it on the southwest; Oak, Elm and Cedar Streets extend through this addition at right angles to Front and Main. The blocks are numbered from 26 to 37 inclusive of both numbers.

Mary A. North's addition was made July 5, 1850. It lies southwest of the original town, and extends to Fifth Street.

Elijah McLean's addition was made October 16, 1850. It lies above the Mill tract, and north of Main Street and east of Stafford Street. It contains three blocks and twenty-two lots.

John D. Stephenson's addition was made May 8, 1856. It lies on the northeast corner of Stafford and St. John Streets, and contains two blocks, divided into thirteen lots.

Schmidt's addition was made July 10, 1856. It lies west of Dubois Street, and contains twelve lots.

Stumpe's addition was made January 8, 1857. It lies east of Dubois Street, and contains twenty-two lots.

Murphy's addition was made March 24, 1860, and Murphy's second addition was made November 28, 1866.

Owens' addition was made April 9, 1863. It lies between the original town of Washington and Bassora. Siegel Avenue runs through this addition and connects Second Street in Bassora with Third Street in Washington.

Walkenhorst's addition was made January 22, 1867, and Menkhan's addition was made December 18, 1867, and Lack's addition was made some time after.

Early Settlers and Buildings.—It is not easy to state who was the first white man to settle in what is now Washington

Township or city, but in 1834 C. Eberius erected a frame building, the first built in the town. Bernard Fricke came to Washington in the same year, and for a time kept a tavern in a little log cabin. Andrew Cochran upon coming from Kentucky in 1830, settled in Warren County, and came to Washington in 1836 or 1837. Daniel Q. Gale came to Washington in 1837; Joseph R. Hardin came in 1836 or 1837, from Maryland; and Reichard, the first jeweler in the town, came about the same time. A. W. Kruger came to Washington about 1837, having emigrated from Germany about 1834, to which country some twenty years later he returned for his bride, who still survives him. John F. Mense also came to Washington about 1837. Dr. Elijah McLean came to Washington, December 25, 1839. Godfrey Beyreis built a frame building on Jefferson Street in 1835, a short distance south of where Reichard's jewelry store now stands. The first brick building in the town was built by Phineas Thomas, in 1836, near where the present post-office stands. Daniel Q. Gale purchased this building, and finished it in 1839. Mr. Fricke's little log cabin mentioned above stood on the southwest corner of Jefferson and Main Streets. In this building he kept tavern ten or twelve years, and the Washington House was erected on the site in 1848 or 1850. Joseph R. Hardin built a log house in 1838. Dr. Jacobs was the first physician in the place, but did not remain long, being called out into the country to attend a Mrs. McWilliams, who was in the habit of getting very ill when she could not have her own way. Dr. Elijah McLean was the second physician, and Dr. Benjamin L. Burch the third. The first store was kept by Charles Eberius, who started it up in 1835, in a frame building standing at the foot of Jefferson Street near the river. He was succeeded in 1838 by John F. Mense. Andrew Cochran opened a store on the river bank in 1837, just below the site of the present railway station. Joseph R. Hardin opened a store in 1842 on the spot now occupied by J. L. Hake's store on Main Street. Gallenkamp Bros. came here in 1846, and kept a store from that time onward about fifteen years. Charles Fiernstein, as agent for McDowell, of St. Louis, was also one of the early storekeepers of Washington. A. W. Kruger was the first drug storekeeper in the place, establishing his store in 1837, on Jefferson Street, just south of

Main; and Louis Muench was the second druggist, opening his store in 1853. The first brewery was established by Heinrich Tamm, in 1843. Phineas Thomas, who built the first brick house in town, was the first blacksmith, establishing his shop in 1835. Frederick Bleckmann was the second, his shop being started in 1837. Godfrey Beyreis was the first carpenter, and Samuel Beecher was the second, coming in 1838. The first shoemaker was Daniel Ammerstein, in 1837 or 1838, and Louis Wehrmann was the second, in 1848.

Other "Firsts."—The first marriage was that of Charles Eberius to a Miss Trussell or Trousdale, in 1832. Henry Thias was married in 1845 to Miss Charlotte Essebrueger, by Judge Daniel Q. Gale, as was also Abram Detweiler to a young German girl, Miss Louisa Nolting, who had just arrived from Germany, and who was to him an entire stranger. The name of the first teacher could not be learned, but the first permanent and first class teacher was the Rev. Arcularius, who commenced teaching in 1845, and taught until his death in 1855. The first church building erected in the town was that of the German Protestant Church in 1838, a frame structure on Lafayette Street, which is now used for the colored school. The first lawyer in Washington was Daniel Q. Gale, one of the early county judges, by virtue of which office he performed numerous marriage ceremonies in Washington, previous to the arrival of Protestant clergymen. The second lawyer was Judge John R. Martin. The first ferry-boat in the vicinity of Washington was run across the Missouri River, about one mile above the present ferry landing at Mount Vernon, a town laid out before Washington, but soon afterward abandoned. This ferry was owned by a Mr. Murphy, and consisted of two log canoes, about thirty feet long, and placed side by side, with a platform on top. This was the first ferry on the Missouri River above St. Charles. When Washington was laid out the ferry was moved down to that place, but was controlled by the county until Washington was chartered, since which time it has been controlled by the city. After the ferry was moved down to Washington, Hardin & Cochran ran the same kind of a ferry boat for some time. It was large enough to carry across the river a wagon and team of horses. Soon

afterward a steam ferry-boat was put on, and has ever since been kept up. The first graveyard in Washington was on the west side of Jefferson Street, between Fourth and Fifth, and it is believed that some member of the Fricke family was the first to be buried therein. This burying ground was abandoned in 1847, and the bodies removed to the cemetery in Bassora, mentioned above, which has recently been abandoned, and a public cemetery established in 1883. Besides this, each church has a private cemetery of its own connected therewith. The first German ball given in Washington was at the frame house of Bernard Fricke, standing on Jefferson Street, near Main, in 1835 or 1836. People came from Franklin, Warren and St. Charles Counties, and the entire number present was about twenty. The price charged was \$2.25 per couple, which amount paid for the fiddling, supper and drinking. Among those present at this ball were Dr. Krug and his three daughters, one of whom subsequently became the wife of Judge Krekel, at present one of the judges of the Missouri Supreme Court.

Growth.—The town of Washington grew quite rapidly from 1850 to 1860, in part because of the construction of the Missouri Pacific Railway through the northern end of the county in 1854. In 1860 the total amount of taxes paid in the town was \$2,282.82. The total number of slaves owned by residents of the town was forty-five, valued at \$14,950. The names of those then owning slaves, with the number owned by each person, and the taxable value of such slaves, were as follows: H. A. Allen, one, \$800; John L. Hamilton, one, \$300; A. S. Bryan, one, \$500; Dr. B. F. Burch, one, \$750; Gotfried Eberius, one, \$100; Abner Hall, seven, \$2,000; I. M. Hamilton, eight, \$2,500; Mrs. Narvisson, two, \$800; Mrs. Mary Harden, one, \$300; Louis Johnson, three, \$900; A. W. Jeffries, one, \$200; S. M. Jones, two, \$1,000; John A. Lack, six, \$1,400; John F. Mense, four, \$1,000; J. C. McDonald, two, \$800; Mrs. Lucinda Owens, one, \$400; Mrs. Mary Teas, three, \$1,200. In 1862 the number of slaves had been reduced to nineteen, and in 1863 to fifteen. In 1864 there were no slaves. In 1864 the population of the town was 1,415, of whom there were 80 blacks of all ages. In 1866 a census of Washington showed the following numbers:

Under five years of age—males 168, females 179; over five and under twenty—males 303, females 250; over twenty and under sixty—males 479, females 387; over sixty—males 21, females 13; total white persons 1,800; colored people—males 45, females 38; total 83; total population, 1,883. The number of brick houses at that time in Washington was 187, of frame ones, 93; total number of houses, 280.

Present Business.—The present business men of Washington are:

Manufacturers—H. Tibbe & Son, corn cob or Missouri meersch-
schaum pipes; the Washington Clay Manufacturing Company;
John B. Busch Brewing Company; J. F. Schwegmann Milling
Company; Degen, Breckenkamp & Co., millers and builders; O.
H. Guether & Co., cork-faced horse collar manufacturers; F.
Schwarzer, zither manufacturer; George A. Thompson, broom
manufacturer.

Dry Goods and Groceries—J. D. Hibbeler, A. & J. B. Kah-
mann, J. G. Droege, Henry Wellenkamp, E. J. Spannhortz, Otto
& Breckenkamp, W. J. Mauntel, J. H. Kaiser, Henry Kamp, J. G.
Graefrath and F. Schmertmann.

Millinery Stores—J. Adams & Co., Mrs. F. Bihr, Robert
Voss, Julius F. Busch, Mrs. Kruse, Miss T. Frels.

Hardware and Tinware—E. G. Busch & Co., H. Poppen-
husen & Co., and Peterson & Thias.

Agricultural Implements—E. G. Busch & Co. and John G.
Gehlert.

Blacksmiths and Wagon Makers—Krog & Pardick, Jasper &
Buhr, J. A. Meyer, J. Bleckmann and Henry Schulte.

Livery Stable—Jones & Leewright.

Drug Stores—L. Muench, H. R. Baumann, E. W. Gallen-
kamp.

Jewelers and Watchmakers—Robert Reichard, B. Fricke,
Joseph H. Schmidt.

Gunsmith—C. Wunderlich.

Shoe Manufacturer and Dealer—J. L. Hake.

Shoe Stores—William Laumann, H. Trentmann, George
Tamm and C. Blesser.

Cigar Makers—William Ahrens and J. D. Roehrig.

Furniture Stores—William Otto, Henry Langeberg and Henry Bleckmann.

Saddles and Harness—William Evertz, C. Mulgardt, T. Voelker and J. W. Wiemeyer.

Photographer—C. G. Parks.

The Washington Ferry Company—owns one ferry-boat and one river-boat.

Barbers—Charles Dietrich, M. Hupert and L. Flake.

Hotels—Commercial, by John Boland; and Washington House, by E. Ohl.

Clothing and Tailoring Establishments—C. H. Herkstroeter and J. H. Macke.

Bakeries—F. Sigmund and Rombach & Schmidle.

Pork Packer—G. Todd.

Ice Dealer—C. Kelmsick.

Elevator—H. C. Thias.

Physicians—John Isbell, Samuel Van Hoefen, P. N. Butler, O. L. Muench and J. P. Fowler.

Dentists—R. W. Zierlein and A. H. Moore.

Saloons—John Boland, H. Wohlgemuth, J. F. Brinkmann, Joseph Stamm, Emil Puchta, G. Lothmann, A. Mohrmann, J. H. Massmann and H. Maschmann.

The population of the city is now estimated at about 4,000.

The postmasters at Washington have been Mr. Giesie, Fritz Grosse, Louis Wehrmann, D. Q. Gale and John A. Collins.

Washington Building and Savings Association No. 1 was organized in 1871, with H. H. Beinke, president; F. W. Stumpe, secretary; L. Wattenberg, treasurer. Its capital stock consisted of 1,000 shares, each worth \$200. Its existence terminated in about ten years from the time of its organization, having paid to each of its members \$200 per share of their stock.

Washington Building and Savings Association No. 2 was incorporated February 26, 1884, with O. H. Guether, secretary; F. W. Stumpe, treasurer; R. Reichard, R. Voss, L. Wattenberg, and eight other members. At the present time its capital stock consists of 1,300 shares at \$200 per share, each of which is now worth about \$60. At the present time H. Krog is president and Joseph H. Schmidt, secretary.

The Bank of Washington was organized in November, 1877, succeeding the Washington Savings Bank, which was established in 1866, and continued in existence until 1877. The capital of the Bank of Washington was at first \$10,000, and the incorporators were F. Hendrich, L. Wattenberg, F. W. Stumpe, John B. Busch and J. D. Hibbeler. In October, 1882, the bank was reorganized, and the paid up capital was increased to \$50,000, held as follows: L. Wattenberg, 210 shares; F. Hendrich, 144 shares; F. W. Stumpe, 140 shares; J. D. Hibbeler, five shares; J. B. Busch, one share. The present capital is \$50,000, and the surplus \$15,000; the average deposits, \$250,000. A general banking business is transacted, though the specialty of the bank is handling the bonds of counties and cities in Missouri.

Miscellaneous.—The Washington Turn-Verein was organized in about 1859, among the original members being Francis Wilhelmi, Robert Reichard and Mr. Klein, and eight or ten others. The young men belonging to it went off to the war, and in 1865, after their return, it was reorganized with about twenty members. In the fall of 1866 it had about seventy-five members. This year it built a hall, on the corner of Third and Jefferson Streets, which cost \$4,000. The officers of this society, at the present time, are Henry J. Dickbrader, president; William Stumpe, vice-president; William Brix, secretary; Joseph H. Schmidt, treasurer; Theodor Muench, financial secretary, and the membership is now about fifty-five.

Secret Societies.—Pacific Lodge, No. 86, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1856. Its meetings are held on the first and third Saturdays in each month. The present officers are Arnold Godt, N. G.; August Steinhaust, V. G.; H. Poppenhusen, Sec., and Joseph Lay, Treas. It is in fine financial and social condition, and owns a cemetery one mile southwest of Washington.

Goethe Lodge, No. 349, A. O. U. W., was incorporated March 13, 1885, with the following charter members and officers: Frank Hoelscher, P. M. W.; Thomas Cochran, M. W.; Henry J. Dickbrader, F.; Charles Dietrich, O.; E. G. Busch, Recorder; H. F. Wiemeyer, Receiver; Henry J. Vick, Financier; William Kruse, G.; F. B. Sargent, I. W.; Theodor Schwamb, O. W.; E. W. Gallenkamp and C. F. Gallenkamp. The present membership is

thirty-three, and the present officers Henry J. Dickbrader, P. M. W.; Albert C. Krog, M. W.; James I. Jones, F.; William G. Ruge, O.; E. G. Busch, Recorder; E. W. Gallenkamp, Financier and Receiver; C. L. Busch, G.; Julius F. Busch, I. W.; Hugo Klemme, O. W.

New Hope Lodge, No. 251, A. F. & A. M., was chartered October 15, 1868, with fifteen members. The charter officers were S. M. Davidson, W. M.; A. S. Bryan, S. W.; C. W. Wade, J. W.; S. M. Jones, Treas.; W. O. Taylor, Sec.; John Marsh, Tyler. The present membership is forty-eight, and the present officers are: J. W. Purves, W. M.; D. L. Parker, S. W.; A. I. Brown, J. W.; J. I. Jones, Treas.; R. W. Zierlein, Sec.; W. T. Bramel, Tyler; Orrin Hull, S. D.; A. S. Bryan, J. D.; W. G. Ruge, S. S.; J. C. S. Foss, J. S. The lodge is in excellent financial and social condition.

Incorporation.—The incorporation of Washington was effected by an act of the Legislature of Missouri, approved February 15, 1840. This act was entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Washington." Article 1 of this act was as follows:

That the district of country known by the name of the town of Washington, lying within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, opposite to where Lafayette Street would, if extended, intersect the same; thence down the main channel of said river three-fourths of a mile; thence south 39° west one-half a mile; thence north 50° west one and a half miles; thence north 27° east to the main channel of the Missouri River; thence down said river to the beginning shall be and continue a body politic and corporate, by the said name the inhabitants of said town and their successors shall be known in law, have continual succession, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended in all courts of law and equity, and in all matters, etc.

ART. 2. The corporate powers of said town shall be vested in a board of trustees, to consist of seven members to be chosen by the qualified voters of said town, any five of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, etc.

Article 3 provided that every trustee should take the oath to support the constitution of the United States, etc.

Article 4 conferred the ordinary powers upon the board.

Article 5 provided that an election should be held in said town on the first Monday (6th) in April, 1840, for the election of trustees, and on the same day every year thereafter.

Article 6 provided that the trustees should have exclusive power to regulate ferries, etc.

Article 7 provided that the qualified voters should, at the same time they elected trustees, elect an assessor, collector and constable.

Article 15 provided that the inhabitants of the town should form a municipal township, to be known by the name of Washington Township.

Town Officials Elected.—The probability is that no election was held in April, 1840, for trustees and other officers of this town, as the first meeting of the trustees, of which any record appears, was held May 31, 1841. The first entry is: "In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled an act to incorporate the town of Washington in the county of Franklin, William J. Cowherd, a justice of the peace, within and for the township of Washington, Franklin Co., Mo., has given public notice of an election to be held in the said township on Monday, the 31st day of May, 1841, for trustees, constable, assessor and collector of said township of Washington (the regular election having failed), and appointed Joseph R. Danton, Samuel McAllister and Samuel Bruhir judges of election, etc."

At this election, William J. Cowherd, Andrew Cochran, Daniel Q. Gale, John Bihi, Samuel McAllister, Elijah McLean and Samuel Bruhir were elected trustees, and Joseph R. Hardin, constable, collector and assessor. At 7 P. M. that evening the board elect met and organized by choosing Andrew Cochran, chairman; J. F. Mense, clerk; and Joseph R. Hardin, treasurer. The next meeting of the board was held June 1, 1841, the object being to extend Main Street west, parallel with Grebel's survey. At this meeting Daniel Q. Gale, Elisha McLean and William J. Cowherd were appointed a committee to draft by-laws and regulations to govern the board.

September 14, 1841, taxes were levied as follows: Poll tax, \$1 per head, and all property made taxable by the State was taxed at one-eighth of one per cent, and that of non-residents one-fourth of one per cent. William J. Cowherd was then appointed street commissioner. Upon the application of Andrew Cochran and Joseph R. Hardin to keep a ferry on the Missouri River, license was issued to them for one year for \$12. Charges were fixed by

the board as follows: one man and horse, in low water, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; in high water, 50 cents; horses, 25 cents, above eight in number $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents each; a four-horse wagon, \$1; gig, 50 cents; man, in low water, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, high water, 25 cents; freight, 5 cents per one hundred pounds; hogs and sheep, 3 cents each; and the bonds of Cochran and Hardin were fixed at \$500.

The next election occurred on Saturday, November 25, 1843, at which Daniel Q. Gale, William J. Cowherd, Elijah McLane, John Lay, Bernhard Fricke, A. W. Kruger and Godfrey Beyreis were elected trustees, and Samuel Beecher constable, collector and assessor. November 28, Daniel Q. Gale was chosen chairman; John F. Mense, clerk; Andrew Cochran, treasurer and auditor for two years; and Bernhard Fricke, street commissioner, to receive \$1 per day for the time actually employed in the duties of his office. John F. Mense, William J. Cowherd and Andrew Cochran were appointed a committee to ascertain the boundaries of the town, and Andrew Cochran and J. R. Hardin were again licensed to keep the ferry. Fees were provided for the trustees as follows: 50 cents, for each evening, when in session; for the assessor, \$1 per day for the time employed; collector, five per cent on all moneys collected and paid in; clerk, 50 cents for attending each meeting; treasurer, such compensation as the board might think proper, to be paid yearly.

At the election held April 7, 1845, trustees were elected as follows: Daniel Q. Gale, N. S. Graves, Elijah McLean, Bernhard Fricke, John Lay, William J. Cowherd and Godfrey Beyreis; William Sanford was elected constable, collector and assessor, and John F. Mense, clerk.

Trustees elected in 1846: Daniel Q. Gale, John F. Mense, John L. Hamilton, John Bruhir, John Lay, C. H. Nulle, and Stephen W. Wood, clerk; William Sanford, constable; C. H. Nulle, collector and John Lay, assessor. May 31, 1846, Andrew Cochran was licensed to run a ferry across the Missouri River, and a memorial was addressed to the Legislature of Missouri, requesting an extension of the corporate limits of the town of Washington, by the board of trustees, the following being the desired boundaries: Commencing at the southwest corner of present boundary, and continuing in a direct line to Dubois

Creek; thence up the middle of the main channel of said creek, with its meanderings, until it reaches the forks; thence up the right hand fork of the creek, to where it strikes the Section line between Sections 21 and 22, in Township 44, Range 1 west; thence along the said section line, until it strikes the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence down the middle of the main channel to the beginning."

July 29, 1848, the board of trustees was John F. Mense, Jackson Farrar, Charles Ruge, Edward Arcularius, Bernhard Fricke, E. W. Murphy, and Elijah McLean; S. W. Wood, clerk; William J. Cowherd, street commissioner, and Henry Wellenkamp, treasurer for two years.

At a special election held in April, 1849, trustees were elected as follows: A. Datweiler, Daniel Q. Gale, H. Heining, G. Uhlenbrooke, John F. Dierking, Andrew Cochran and Samuel Beecher; Jackson Farrar, clerk, and William J. Cowherd, collector. At a special election held April 22, 1850, Daniel Q. Gale, Charles Ruge, E. W. Murphy, H. Heining, J. F. Dierking, William Freeman and A. W. Kruger were elected trustees; Frederick Beckmann, assessor; William J. Cowherd, constable and collector, and Henry Wellenkamp, having gone to California, the office of treasurer was vacant, and John F. Mense was elected to fill the vacancy, a bond of \$500 being required.

May 11, 1850, the board of trustees commenced the discussion of the building of a town hall, and E. Ruge and H. Heining were appointed a committee to receive proposals. May 25, 1850, it was ordered that the town hall be built out of money hereafter to be appropriated, and of what could be raised by subscription, and that the corporation take up the bonds either by borrowing or by tax. March 20, 1851, a mortgage was given on the lot and town hall for \$500, to complete the town hall.

The election in 1851, April 7, resulted in the election of E. W. Murphy, H. Heining, Elijah McLean, G. Uhlenbrooke, A. W. Kruger, Bernhard Fricke and E. B. Dobyns as trustees; Frederick Beckmann, assessor, and William J. Cowherd, constable and collector. John F. Mense was chosen clerk. May 31, 1851, the committee on building the town hall presented their settlement. E. W. Murphy and A. W. Kruger were appointed

a committee to have charge of the same, and were given power to rent it out on the following terms: for preaching, \$1 per day if cleaned out, and if not cleaned \$2.50 per day; for district school, justices' courts, and all town purposes, free; private school, \$2 per month; for parties, \$10 per day; for shows from \$5 to \$15 per day, to be cleaned afterward and all damage made good.

In 1852 the trustees elected were Lewis Johnson, Lorenz Peterson, Elijah McLean and H. Heining; John F. Mense, treasurer; E. W. Murphy auditor; and Samuel Beecher, clerk. In 1852, trustees, William J. Cowherd, E. W. Murphy, H. Heining, G. Uhlenbrooke, Charles Gallenkamp, Lewis Johnson and Casper Esser; John S. Kirkpatrick, assessor, and Isaac L. Berry, constable and collector.

The first action taken by the board of trustees of Washington, on railroad matters, was on August 7, 1852, and was as follows:

Be it ordained that the right of way on Front Street, through the town of Washington, be given to the Pacific Railroad Company, provided that the said railroad pass through the town.

Be it ordained by the town of Washington that there is hereby granted to the Pacific Railway for roadway, depot buildings, site for turnout tracks, turntable, etc., the following described property: Blocks 21, 22, 23 and 24, as they are numbered in a plat of the town of Washington, made by David Grebel in the year 1852; also forty-five feet in width to be taken from the south ends of Blocks 25 and 26, on the plat aforesaid, forty-five feet to be cut off parallel to Front Street. It is also granted to the Pacific Railway Company the right to locate the road along or across any street in the town of Washington, and also along or across the streets, common landing or public grounds in Bassora.

The trustees chosen in 1854 were William J. Cowherd, Charles Gallenkamp, C. Esser, W. J. Harrison; street commissioner, H. D. Eitzen; auditor, E. W. Murphy; treasurer, S. M. Jones; constable and collector, ———, and A. W. Kruger, clerk. In 1855 they were John A. Lack, E. W. Murphy, G. W. Lannon, William J. Cowherd, Edward Reichard, H. Uhlenbrooke and H. Heining; A. W. Kruger, clerk; H. C. Eitzen, treasurer; E. W. Murphy, auditor; Edward Reichard, street commissioner. In 1856 the trustees elected were E. W. Murphy, C. Esser, H. C. Eitzen, C. Gallenkamp, Thomas Prustruss, H. Dierking and H. Scheer; A. W. Kruger, clerk and treasurer; S. M. Jones, constable and collector; C. Esser, street commissioner; H. C. Eitzen, auditor. The trustees elected in 1857 were Elijah McLean,

G. W. Lannon, Edward Reichard, M. Witzleben, William Gallenkamp, Henry Weber and F. W. Dickmann; assessor, Francis Wilhelmi; constable, Charles Firnstein; collector, Henry Heining; clerk, Henry Wellenkamp, and treasurer, William Gallenkamp. For 1858—trustees, F. W. Dickmann, David Grothaus, Louis Johnson, Lenton Jasper, C. H. Kiehlmann, Elijah McLean; same assessor, collector, constable and clerk as in 1857. 1859—trustees, F. W. Diekmann, William Dierking, Louis Horn, S. M. Jones, Louis Johnson, Gerhard B. Uhlenbrock, Bernhard Wiese; other officers the same. 1860—trustees, John F. Beckman, F. W. Diekmann, William Dierking, S. M. Jones, J. M. Menkham, Matthias Thias and Louis Wehrmann; assessor, G. Blireis; other officers the same. 1861—trustees, William Dierking, Henry Krog, John A. Lack, Elijah McLean, John F. Mense, John F. Schoegmann, William Tiemann; assessor, Joshua Pinkston; other officers the same. 1862—trustees, Elijah McLean, Anton Jasper, John Dugge, Edward Reichard, Henry Sullentrup, James W. Owens; assessor, Josias Allen; clerk, John H. Eitts. 1863—trustees, D. Q. Gale, Edward Reichard, G. Arnold, H. Mayn, J. Dugge, B. Wiese, Elijah McLean; same clerk. 1864—trustees, John Dugge, D. Q. Gale, Elijah McLean, H. Heining, Ed. Reichard; same clerk. 1865—trustees, Elijah McLean, Henry Lankemper, Matthias Thias, Louis Horn, J. D. Hibbeler, Louis Trentmann; clerk, L. Wattenberg. 1866—trustees, H. Heining, James W. Owens, H. Wellenkamp, M. Thias, Louis Horn, J. D. Hibbeler, Louis Trentmann; clerk, L. Wattenberg. 1867—trustees, J. Dugge, F. G. Grotejohn, H. C. Holman, F. Lange, F. Mittendorf and William Tiemann; same clerk. 1868—trustees, First Ward, C. Michel and H. Stumpe; Second Ward, John B. Coleman and F. Lange; Third Ward, Conrad Otto and F. Stumpe; same clerk. 1869—trustees, H. H. Beinke, R. Hoffmann, F. Lange, C. Michel, W. H. Otto, H. Wellenkamp; same clerk. 1870—H. H. Beinke, H. P. Broeker, R. Hoffmann, H. Lankemper, J. T. Schwegmann, J. Wilhelmi, H. Wellenkamp; clerk, Robert Voss. 1871—trustees, H. P. Broeker, Herman Mittendorf, Joseph Meyer, August F. Gast, John D. Grothaus, W. H. Otto, H. Wellenkamp; clerk, Thomas M. Glenn. 1872—trustees, H. P. Broeker, H. H. Beinke, John

C. S. Foss, J. D. Grothaus, H. Langenberg, H. Michel and H. W. Ocker; clerk, Herman Fisher. 1873—new charter approved March 21, election under it April 8; mayor, L. Wattenberg; council for two years, Gerhard Tod, H. H. Beinke. John B. Busch and H. Mittendorf; council for one year, Julius Conrad, Henry C. Hollmann, M. Menkhaus and J. C. S. Foss; marshal, Andrew Grunewald; collector, R. Hoffmann; assessor, H. T. Thias; register, H. Fischer. 1874—council, Henry C. Hollmann, M. Menkhaus, J. C. S. Foss, H. C. Thias. 1875—council, E. Spannhortz, C. Rhomberg, H. Mittendorf, John A. Collins. 1876—council, D. Q. Gale, Martin Degen, R. Hoffmann, F. Nierdick. 1877—council, E. Spannhortz, Lanmann, Herkstroeter and Mittendorf. 1878—mayor, S. M. Jones; council, J. A. Collins, J. M. Degen, J. Wilhelmi, O. H. Breckenkamp. 1878—June 4, a vote was taken on incorporating the town under the general law providing for the incorporation of cities of the fourth class, which was carried by a vote of sixty-two to forty-four. Under this last incorporation the mayors have been John A. Collins, S. M. Jones, and Robert Hoffmann, present mayor, and the present clerk is James W. Owens, son of Judge James W. Owens, and grandson of Samuel G. Owens, murdered in 1834.

Newspapers.—*The Courier*, a Democratic paper, was started a short time before the war in Washington, by Adelbert Baudessin and Dr. Crumsick. They sold out to C. M. Buck, who changed the name to the *Washington Gazette*, and sold out to J. O. Matthews, who continued its publication until about August, 1861, when it was suppressed by the military authorities.

The Franklin County Advertiser was started in 1859 by a stock company, and was edited by J. W. Paramore, until 1860, when it passed into the hands of H. C. Allen, who continued to publish it until 1862, when it was suppressed by the military authorities. Soon afterward J. G. Magan took possession of the office and conducted a Republican paper. In 1864 the publishers became Magan & Crosby. In 1865 D. Murphy became the owner, and changed the name to the *Observer*, and its politics to Democratic. After Murphy came J. C. S. Foss, then Foss & Mense, then Thomas P. Diggs & Co., then Rittenhouse, then J. W. Jacks, then Stratton Bros., then Thomas P. Diggs, who sold

to the present proprietors, Kahmann & Mintrup. Its full name now is *The Franklin County Observer*, and it is an eight-column folio, half ready print, and is strongly Democratic.

The *Washington Free Press* was started by D. Murphy, and was edited by a Mr. Pohlman, but was discontinued in 1868.

The Polish Eagle was started in the county in 1870, at Krakow, by Dr. Sicconi, but after a time it was moved to Union, and passed into the hands of John Barzinski, who conducted it until 1874, when he suddenly left the county, and the paper was sold under a deed of trust, and removed to Detroit, and thence to Chicago.

The Post is published in Washington. It is an ably conducted paper, printed in the German language, and is largely read by the Germans in the county, a large number of whom yet speak the German language almost or quite exclusively.

Pacific City was originally laid out November 29, 1852, as the town of Franklin. William C. Inks was the proprietor, who purchased the land from Thomas Watson, the original owner. There were in the original plat 256 lots, and the streets running east and west were named; commencing at the most northerly one, Osage, Union, St. Louis, Orleans, Congress and Pacific. St. Louis and Orleans were each eighty feet wide, the others sixty. Those running north and south were named First, Second and Third, and were each sixty feet wide. A large tract of land was deeded to the Pacific Railroad Company for depot grounds.

Additions.—On February 19, 1856, two additions were made to the town plat, named, respectively, Blumenthal's addition and Inks' addition, the former lying north, the latter east of the original town. Franklin and Walnut Streets were added to the north of Osage and those added on the east were Adelaide Avenue, Olive and Elm Streets, the former eighty feet wide, the two latter sixty, Adelaide Avenue running directly north and south.

James H. Morley's addition was made May 10, 1858, and lies west of the line dividing Sections 12 and Township 43, Range 2 east; the addition contains twelve blocks. Fourth Street lies between this addition and the original town. Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Streets run north and south through the addition, and Osage, Union and St. Louis run east and west through the addition.

T. M. Ault's addition was made October 29, 1858, lying north of Blumenthal's addition. It has Sand, Bellevue, Park and High Streets, running east and west, the latter the northern boundary. Adelaide Avenue is continued northward through the addition as Broadway Street, and Olive and Elm also are continued through the addition.

Morley's second addition was made June 19, 1858. Congress Street is its northern boundary, and Pacific, Meramec and Watson run through the addition. Fourth Street is its eastern boundary, and Fifth, Sixth and Seventh also extend through the addition, north and south.

The First Business Men and Residents.—Among the first to settle in Pacific, or Franklin, as the town was known for some years, were William Mauthe, Jacob Mauthe, B. Langenbacher, Philip Schenck, Theodor Seifert, Joseph Ehreiser, Thomas Watson, William Knobel, L. L. Seaburn, Henry Keszler and William Stuhleman. The first house built in the town was a log one, still standing where built, on Second and Osage Streets. It was built by Thomas Watson, now deceased, in 1854. It now has a board covering and thus resembles a frame house. It is frequently called "Buzzard's Roost." The first frame house was erected by H. W. Close, as carpenter, for a man not now remembered, and stands at the corner of St. Louis and Third Streets, and the first brick house was built by William Mauthe at the corner of First and Union Streets. The first merchant in the place was J. R. Eoff, who kept a general store in a one-story frame building near the depot, and the second was kept by Thomas Watson, in a building standing at the corner of First and St. Louis Streets, in a building now occupied by L. L. Seaburn as a furniture store. The first blacksmith in the town was John Bleich, in 1855, who had a shop on St. Louis Street, near where the "stone church" now stands. The first drug store was kept by Dr. Louis Schwartz, in 1855, and the second by L. & J. C. Lesaulnier, started in May, 1869. John Ehreiser kept a bar room on Broadway until 1858, and later started a grocery store. He now keeps a general store. One of the first teachers in the town, if not the first, was Benjamin Smith, and the first school-house erected in the town, in 1855, stood on the corner of Osage

and Fourth Streets. It is now used for the colored school. The first justice of the peace was J. P. Fitzpatrick. The first hotel was the Franklin House, still standing, built by William Mauthe. This house was the first commenced in the town of Pacific, but not the first completed, the first completed being the one spoken of above as "Buzzard's Roost." Mr. Mauthe arrived in Pacific in 1853, and was married October 14, 1854, to Miss Kiburg, of St. Louis. The first undertaker in town was Henry Keszler. The town continued to grow quite rapidly for some years, until in 1863 it had about 500 inhabitants. As yet, however, no church building had been erected, religious services being held in the school-house until the stone church was built. The church organizations were established in the following order: First, the Presbyterian; second, the Baptists; third, the Catholics; fourth, the Methodists, and lastly the German Evangelical. The war was felt to a considerable extent by this town, the particulars of which are embraced in the general military history of the county.

Secret Societies.—Franklin Lodge, U. D., A. F. & A. M., was organized in 1854, with seven members. In 1855 the organization was chartered as Pacific Lodge, No. 159, A. F. & A. M., with about seventy-seven members. The charter officers were: George King, W. M., S. W.; John Pyeatt, J. W.; Julius Kahmann, Sec.; William C. Inks, Treas., and Thomas Watson, Tyler. For some time this lodge met at private dwellings, but, during the year 1855, a hall was built in the east part of town, which, when finished, cost \$1,300. It is a two-story brick building, and stands on a lot which was likewise owned by the lodge. This organization was kept up until about 1875, when the charter was surrendered by W. H. Smith, W. M., and Thomas Bacon, acting secretary, at the call of the Deputy Grand Master, because of the failure of the lodge to pay its annual dues to the Grand Lodge. The hall and lot thus fell into the hands of the Grand Lodge, which, at first, rented them to the U. O. T. B., which society at length purchased the property and still owns it.

Columbia Lodge, No. 534, A. F. & A. M., was instituted April 28, 1887, with members as follows: William B. Smith, W. M.; J. E. Rodley, S. W.; Emil Moerschell, J. W.; Mark Davison, Sec.; A.

H. Wilson, Treas.; Albert Koppitz, S. D.; S. B. Whitsett, J. D.; I. W. Hill, S. S.; A. H. Daniels, J. S.; Vincent Hogan, Tyler; G. N. Keener, J. W. Powers, Benjamin Smith. Samuel Fallis, ——— Case, B. L. Mitchell, R. M. Peck and ——— Mauter. A charter was granted October 11, 1887, and at the present time the lodge has about twenty-six members.

Franklin Lodge No. 12, U. O. T. B., was organized September 1, 1858, with the following charter members: F. Stroh, J. Droesh, Christ. Stoll, I. Hess, G. F. Buch, F. Schindler, F. Meyers, R. Leber and R. Miller. The present officers of this lodge are Nicholas Rau, T. M.; Peter Robinson, B. M.; Hermann Zeger, Treas.; Henry Hammer, Sec.; Frank Schindler, Rec.; William Knobel, E. W.; Mathias Langenbacher, A. W. The old Masonic Hall, mentioned above, belongs to this lodge. It is a two-story brick, and is worth about \$1,000. Meetings are held on each Saturday. The object of this lodge is beneficial, \$700 life insurance being paid upon the death of an insured member, and \$5 sick benefit being allowed.

Pacific Lodge, No. 122, A. O. U. W., was organized April 15, 1879, with seventeen members. The first officers were: J. C. Lesaulnier, P. M. W.; H. F. Westmeyer, M. W.; H. L. Dennis, F.; Theodore C. C. Kolholm, Overseer; T. Henry Newland, Recorder; W. H. Dennis, Financier; Remig Leber, Receiver; Lorenz Leber, Guide; George W. Wolf, I. W.; Louis H. Chouteau, O. W. This lodge rents a room in Leber's Hall, owned by Mrs. Mary Leber, widow of Remig Leber, in which it meets every Saturday evening. The present membership is about ninety, and the officers are as follows: Charles H. Wood, P. M. W.; Albert Koppitz, M. W.; August Mauthe, F.; ———, Overseer; J. C. Lesaulnier, Recorder; Lorenz Leber, Financier; G. H. Gross, Receiver; Frank Freeman, Guide. This lodge is beneficial in its objects, and since its organization has paid five death losses of \$2,000 each. It is now in good financial condition.

Pacific Legion, No. 95, S. K. of A. O. U. W., was organized March 2, 1885, with twenty-four members, and the following officers: J. E. Rodley, S. C.; Charles H. Wilson, V. C.; J. C. Lesaulnier, L. C.; J. F. Withington, Rec.; G. H. Gross, Treas.;

Lorenz Leber, R. T.; H. F. Westmeyer, Marshal; E. W. McDonald, Chaplain; J. F. Shields, S. B.; C. E. Wood, S. W.; Joseph Mahl, J. W.; Louis Roemer, Guard; trustees, T. Tobin, John Brandt and W. H. Hanes. The present officers are: C. E. Wood, Com.; Louis Lippe, V. C.; C. F. Nicholson, L. C.; J. C. Lesaulnier, Rec.; G. H. Gross, Treas.; — Nische, J. W.; and J. E. Rodley, P. C. The present membership is about forty, and the society is in good financial and social standing.

Pacific Council, No. 28, Order of Chosen Friends, was organized February 15, 1884, with fifteen members. The first officers were J. D. Bradley, P. C.; E. W. McDonald, C.; Lydia Wilson, V. C.; Fred Huffschtidt, Sec.; S. B. Whitsett, Treas.; A. R. Dickerson, Prel.; J. C. Hennesy, Marshal; Bettie Whitsett, Warden; Mrs. Mary E. Rodley, Guard; W. A. Isbell, Sentry; trustees, C. B. Hacker, J. G. Dickerson and Lydia Wilson. The present membership is twenty-six, and the present officers are C. B. Hacker, P. C.; A. H. Wilson, C.; L. Wilson, V. C.; Fred Hoffschmidt, Sec.; S. B. Whitsett, Treas.; M. Eckstorm, Prel.; Mrs. Mary E. Rodley, Marshal; Mrs. Maria Leber, Warden; Bertha Leber, Guard; Lizzie Brandt, Sentry; Trustees, C. B. Hacker, S. B. Whitsett and Lydia Wilson. The council meets in Leber's Hall, every second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Its object is beneficial, paying from \$1,000 to \$3,000 to an insured member's family in case of death, and it is in excellent financial and social standing.

Franklin Lodge, No. 507, K. of P., was chartered September 25, 1885, with twenty-three members. Its first officers were J. S. Schilling, C. C.; William Brazele, V. C.; G. H. Gross, K. of R. and S.; Remig Leber, M. of E.; Thomas Chambers, M. of F.; T. Thomas, P.; A. Meak, M. of A.; J. Meak, I. G.; H. Creason, O. G. The present membership is eighty-one, and the present officers: C. C. Close, C. C.; A. C. Brown, V. C.; N. E. Gillin, K. of R. and S.; Theodore Seifert, M. of E.; F. A. James, M. of F.; A. J. Muir, P.; Samuel Miller, M. of A.; L. P. Grosse, I. G.; L. P. Morley, O. G. The society meets every Wednesday evening, in the hall of the U. O. T. B.

Pacific Lodge, No. 510, of the Order of the Harrigari, was organized April 6, 1885, with ten members. The officers then

chosen were Arnold Schindler, O. B.; Remig Leber, Sec.; Mathias Langenbacher, Treas.; Otto Ueberrhein, U. B.; Henry Schneider, A. W.; Joseph Mahl, E. W.; Nicholas Rau, F. The present officers are Nicholas Rau, O. B.; Arnold Schindler, U. B.; Otto Ueberhein, Sec.; Mathias Langenbacher, Treas.; Joseph Mahl, E. W. The foregoing are all the members in the lodge at the present time. The times of meeting are the second and fourth Sundays of each month, in Leber's Hall. The financial condition of the lodge is good, and two death losses have been paid of \$500 each—Remig Leber and Albert Oswald.

Frederick Heck Post, No. 29, G. A. R., was organized October 15, 1886, with seventeen members. The first officers were: J. W. Gardner, Com.; J. C. Lesaulnier, Adj.; Emil Zetzman, S. V. C.; Adolph Stricker, J. V. C.; Henry Melhouse, Chap.; Henry Reis, O. D.; William Hains, O. G.; Nicholas Rau, Q. M.; William Thompson, I. G.; Elisha Pyeatt, O. G.; J. B. Calkins, Surg. The membership, November 1, 1887, was forty.

Present Business.—Following is a list of the business and professional men of Pacific at the present time: General stores—Theodore Seifert, William Mauthe, George Gross, William Knobel, S. B. Whitsett, A. J. Muir, L. Roemer, Joseph Ehreiser, and Thomas Bacon; drug stores—J. C. Lesaulnier, and J. W. Powers; furniture and undertaking establishments—L. L. Seaburn, and Henry Keszler; lumber yard and planing mill—Henry William's estate; blacksmiths—Fred A. James; shoemakers—S. Netscher and V. Herdenfelder; soda factory—August Mauthe; cooper-shop—Charles Wunderlich; jewelry store—William M. Brazele; carpenters—John Koehler and M. Langenbacher; tannery—Theodore Bergold; brick yard—C. Langenbacher; meat-market—Mrs. E. Roemer, Davies & Son, and Mrs. Sophia Oswald; restaurant—The Pacific, Mrs. C. Langenbacher; real estate agent—C. C. Close; insurance—Close & Williams; cigar factory—Lorenz Leber; gravel pit—Joseph Mayer; three hotels—The American, The Continental, and The Pacific; physicians—Dr. James B. Calkins, Dr. John Ellis Rodney, and Dr. William J. Dunn. The population of the town is now, by a careful estimate, placed at 1,600—whites 1,350, and colored, 250.

Other Interests.—The bridge and building department of the

Missouri Pacific Railway was established at Pacific in 1871 and 1872, by the erection of a blacksmith shop and other shops. From twelve to fourteen men were employed at first, which number was increased from time to time, until now from eighteen to twenty carpenters are employed, besides four painters and twelve blacksmiths and helpers. Henry Eisek has been foreman during the entire time. Bridges for the entire Gould system of railroads are made here, an average of 1,200 lineal feet of bridges being built annually. The largest bridges ever erected at these shops have a span of 172 feet, the style of bridge being known as the rectangular combination truss. Small iron truss-girder bridges are also constructed, as well as the combination bridges. The department also constructs depot buildings, furniture for the same, turn-tables, tanks, etc.

The Pacific White Sand Company was established at Pacific City in 1879, by C. H. Wilson, who commenced that year shipping sand to Covington, Ky., St. Louis and other places. Mr. Wilson continued in the business alone for about three years, and at the end of this period, in 1882, the company, as named above, was incorporated with C. H. Wilson president, C. E. Wood vice-president and superintendent, and G. H. Gross secretary and treasurer. At the time of incorporation the company had eight mines open, and were running them as occasion demanded. Their capital was and is \$4,000. The company employ about fifteen men, on the average, and from 1879 to the present time have shipped about 600 car loads annually. The sand is of an exceedingly fine quality, being white and clear grit. It is used for making glass, and for various other purposes. The officers of the company are the same as when incorporated.

The Hudson Gravel Company was originally established by J. E. Beard, of Glencoe, St. Louis County, Mo., in 1852, who then commenced getting out gravel from a bank about one and a-half miles east of Glencoe, on the Missouri Pacific Railway. A branch railway one and a-half miles long runs out to the bank, put down in 1872. Previous to that time a narrow gauge, mule railway was used, laid down in 1865. Mr. Beard ran the business alone until 1868, when he admitted to partnership Christ.

Moreschell, who remained a member of the company until 1871, when Theodore Kleinsmitt became a partner, and remained with Mr. Beard until 1884. Mr. W. A. Hudson, after whom the company was named, later became a partner, and is still a member of the company, which, at the Glencoe bank, employ ten men on the average the year around, taking out about fifty car loads of gravel per month, which is shipped to St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and various cities in Illinois, Indiana and other States. This company established a branch of their business one and a-half miles south of Pacific City, in Franklin County, in September, 1886, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, which since then has been under the management of Eugene Beard, a son of J. E. Beard. Eugene Beard has under his superintendence about eight men on the average all the year, and with this force can load and ship about thirty car loads per week. The supply of gravel is practically inexhaustible at both places. That near Pacific is a red gravel, while that at Glencoe is white, and is continuously washed in by the Meramec as fast as shipped away. It is exceedingly valuable for plastering and various other purposes. The Hudson Gravel Company is very wealthy and prosperous.

The first gristmill in Pacific was built in 1864, by Hutchison & Hesse. It was a two-story frame building. They ran it five or six years after the war was over, and then sold it to Koechele & Rigel, who ran it about three years, after which — Davidson, who, after running it three or four years, moved the machinery to Sullivan, and sold the building to Kappitz & Smith, who now own and operate the only flouring mills in Pacific. This mill is a two-and-a-half story building, about 35x40 feet, and contains three double sets of Todd & Stanley rollers, and the Phoenix three high roller mill for grinding corn. The engine is a thirty-five horse power. The capacity of the mills is seventy-five barrels of wheat flour per day, and 200 bushels of corn per day. The property is worth about \$12,000. This company also own an elevator having a capacity of from 25,000 to 30,000 bushels, worth about \$4,000.

Hotels.—The New American Hotel, originally known as the American Hotel, was started in 1855, by Mrs. S. Lollar, the

building being erected on the same ground on which stands the present hotel, on First Street, near the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. Mrs. Lollar carried it on until 1861, by herself, when her son became a partner, and the hotel was managed then until 1870 by Mrs. C. Lollar & Son. From 1878 until May 3, 1881, Mrs. Lollar kept roomers only, and on that day the building was destroyed by fire. During the succeeding summer the present building was erected by George C. Curry, and opened by him on September 5, of that year as the New American Hotel. Mr. Curry is still the courteous proprietor. The building is a three-story frame with thirty-two rooms,

The Continental Hotel was started originally as a common boarding house, by William Fausel, in 1864. Mr. Fausel continued to run it until his death, in 1867. Mrs. Fausel afterward married Mr. Wolf, and then the house became known as the Wolf Hotel. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wolf died in this house, Mr. Wolf in 1875, and Mrs. Wolf in the same year or early in 1876. In 1881 C. B. Hacker started the hotel again, naming it the Continental, and ran it until 1884. Then I. W. Isgrig ran it about two months, and Mr. Hacker took it back and soon afterward sold it to E. B. Eicholtz, who ran it until August 15, 1887, when it was purchased by the present proprietors, V. Anderers & Son, who, in connection with the hotel, run a first-class saloon in the Continental Annex.

The Press.—The Pacific City *Herald* was started May 29, 1880, by H. C. Williams, as an 8x12 sheet, and continued that size about eighteen months. It was then enlarged to a five-column paper, and later to its present size, a seven-column folio. It was originally devoted to the general interests of the county, and was independent in politics until 1884, when it became Democratic, and has since remained true to that party. The aim of the editor is to supply all the local news.

Proceedings of Town Board.—A meeting of the Franklin town board was held January 29, 1859, at the schoolhouse. Of this meeting Jas. A. Gun was chairman and P. Fitzpatrick, secretary. At this meeting a resolution was passed that the name of the town of Franklin be changed to that of Pacific. Upon this resolution a vote was taken but not recorded, but the record says

that a majority was in favor of the change, and that "the name is now Pacific."

Incorporation.—A committee was then appointed to petition the Legislature to change the name of the town to Pacific, and it was also voted at the same meeting that the town be incorporated, and a petition was sent to the Legislature instead of to the county court. In response to the petition sent to the Legislature, that body passed an act which was approved February 18, 1859, entitled, "An act to change the name of the town of Franklin, in the county of Franklin, in this State, to the name of the town of Pacific, and to incorporate the same." By the first section of this act the name was changed, and by the second section the town of Pacific was declared incorporated within the following limits, to-wit: "Embracing the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 2, the south half of Section 1, the east quarter of Section 11, the whole of Section 12, the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 14, and the north half of Section 13, in Township 43 north, Range 2 east of the fifth principal meridian, in the county of Franklin; also the western three-fourths of the south half of Section 6, the western three-fourths of Section 7, and the western three-fourths of the north half of Section 18, in Township 43 north, Range 3, east of the fifth principal meridian, and lying and being in the counties of St. Louis, Franklin and Jefferson, and all additions which may hereafter be made to said town shall be and continue a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the town of Pacific, etc." Section 3 provided that the corporate powers of the town of Pacific should be vested in a board of trustees, to consist of five members, who should be elected annually by ballot, by the qualified voters of the town, on the first Monday of April in each year. No one could become a trustee of the town unless he were a free, white, male citizen of the United States and twenty-one years old. The board of trustees was given power to appoint a clerk, assessor, treasurer, marshal and justice of the peace and such other officers as might be necessary.

Election of Trustees.—On Saturday, April 2, 1859, a meeting of the citizens was held to nominate trustees to carry into effect

the above law of incorporation. Of this meeting P. Fitzpatrick was made chairman, and Dr. Glenn, secretary. Thomas Watson, William Mousel and G. Guernsey were made judges of election, and Dr. Glenn and Thomas Bacon, clerks. The polls were open from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. on Monday, April 4. The trustees elected were, — Eoff, P. Fitzpatrick, William Mauthe, P. Ryan and Philip Schenck. A meeting was then held at the schoolhouse on the 29th of April, at which the most singular action was taken. It was decided to reconsider the motion of a previous meeting that the name of the town should be changed to Pacific. Thomas Watson moved that the name be not changed if unnecessary expense would be incurred, which, after discussion, was decided in the negative by the chairman's casting vote, he thinking it would cost no more to change the name and incorporate the town than to incorporate the town alone. A vote was then taken on the change of name, and also on the incorporation of the town, and finally a petition to the Legislature was circulated to change the name and incorporate the town, on the understanding that if there should be any additional expense incurred in changing the name to Pacific, the owner of the town, William C. Inks, would pay the same.

On June 17 all thought of opposing the change of name to Pacific seems to have been abandoned, for on that day a resolution was passed by the board of trustees that "all dogs in the town of Pacific that have been assessed shall wear collars with the letters 'TP' stamped on them, and all others will be taken up, and if the owners do not come forward within twenty-four hours and pay the tax, which will be doubled, the dogs will be killed."

August 5, 1859, it was resolved that a calaboose be built in Pacific, 24x14 feet, and the walls to be 14 feet high and 18 inches thick; the building to be roofed with iron. Simon Cummins offered to build the calaboose for \$191.75; Mr. Cully for \$185.25; Mr. Kleisler for \$227.50, and Mr. Dean for \$177.55. The last bid was accepted. On September 2 it was resolved to commence work on the streets. P. Ryan was appointed to superintend the work at \$1.50 per day. Men with teams were to have \$2.75 each, and men alone \$1 per day. On November 2, 1859, Mr. Ryan's pay-roll for work upon the streets amounted to \$234.75.

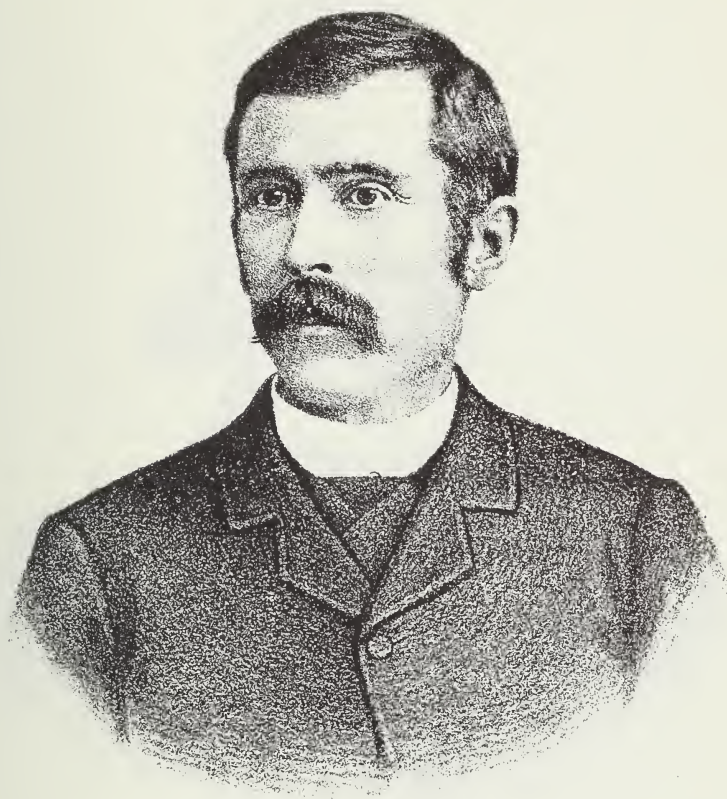
At the election held April 19, 1860, the members chosen were T. M. Ault, John York, William Mauthe, J. Ehreiser and Philip Schenck. T. M. Ault was made chairman; William Fausel, clerk; Mathaeus Kaechele, assessor, and George Guernsey, marshal. On July 7, 1860, it was decided to set apart two or three acres of ground for a town cemetery.

The election for trustees in April, 1861, resulted in choosing T. M. Ault, P. Fitzpatrick, Henry Voss, M. Kaechele and Henry Keszler. P. Fitzpatrick was appointed "chief justice of the town of Pacific;" William Fausel, clerk; Joseph Weiss, assessor and G. A. Guernsey overseer of the roads and streets.

In 1862 the trustees elected were: William Hanecke, J. Ehreiser, Henry Keszler, M. Kaechele and T. M. Ault. J. D. Miller was appointed marshal. The records convey the information that no meeting of the board could be held in June because three of the trustees, J. Ehreiser, M. Kaechele and T. M. Ault, had left the town. An election was therefore ordered for June 21, to fill the vacancies, which resulted in choosing P. Schenck, B. Langenbacher and Coleman Kleissle. Joseph Weiss was appointed assessor. The board adjourned to meet in August, 1862, but no meeting was held until April 11, 1864, this being a new board elected on the 4th of the month. It consisted of Jacob Johann, Philip Schenck, Theodore Seifert, Dr. J. Schwartz and Henry Keszler. The former officers were notified to make returns and deliver the books of the corporation at the next regular meeting. An ordinance was then passed fixing dramshop licenses at \$10 per year. A meeting was held September 25, 1864, and then, owing to the rebel raid, no meeting was held until January 2, 1865.

The trustees elected in 1865 were William Wolf, Philip Schenck, Theodore Seifert, Peter Henry, George Zieger; G. Hufschmidt was appointed marshal and P. Fitzpatrick, town justice. Peter Henry died July 19, 1865.

In 1866 the trustees were Henry Holls, Iquatz Hesse, John Blaich, Valentine Geister and F. Meyer; J. Kahrman, clerk, and G. Hufschmidt, marshal. The last meeting of this board of which there is any record was held February 18, 1867. The books from this time on until April, 1876, have been lost. At



Chas Alder

FRANKLIN COUNTY.



L. A. Newcomb

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

the meeting held on this last mentioned date the trustees were William Huneke, Henry Keszler, Henry Williams, Harvey Smith and J. E. Lesaulnier. Otto Brauer was made clerk; Charles Schaefer, marshal; Henry Williams, treasurer; L. G. Rogers, assessor, and Henry Keszler, sexton of Pacific Cemetery. By this board a resolution was adopted, March 9, 1877, that the proposition of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company to settle the claims of the town for taxes against the company for the years 1873 and 1875, to wit: For 1873, on a valuation of \$14,000 per mile—\$19,600, at 50 cents on \$100, and interest from July 1, 1874, to March 15, 1877, at six per cent per annum, and for the year 1875, on a total valuation of \$25,728.26, at 50 cents on \$100, with interest at six per cent for eight and a half months, "be and the same is hereby agreed to." Henry Williams, treasurer of the town of Pacific, was authorized to collect and receipt for the same.

In April, 1877, the following trustees were elected: R. M. Peck, G. Hufschmidt, Frank Caton, Remig Leber and Rudolph Miller. William Mauthe was made clerk, Theodore Seifert, treasurer; S. G. Rogers, assessor, and M. Langenbacher, sexton of the cemetery.

For 1878-79.—Trustees, R. M. Peck, Rudolph Miller, William Knobel, J. C. Whitsett and Flora Fromm; J. C. Lesaulnier, clerk; William Huneke, treasurer; S. G. Rogers, marshal and collector; H. W. Close, assessor, and M. Langenbacher, sexton of the cemetery.

For 1879-80.—Trustees, R. M. Peck, Rudolph Miller, C. B. Hacker, Henry Westmeyer and Flora Fromm; John T. Pope, clerk; William Huneke, treasurer; Henry Williams, assessor; S. G. Rogers, marshal, and M. Langenbacher, sexton of the cemetery.

For 1880-81.—Trustees, R. M. Peck, Flora Fromm, Henry Westmeyer, L. L. Seaburn and B. Smith; John T. Pope, clerk; Henry Williams, assessor; William Huneke, treasurer; S. G. Rogers, marshal and collector, and C. C. Close, town justice. On March 29, 1881, the town improvement bonds began to be redeemed, on that day six bonds of \$100 each, with interest on the same, \$19, and a premium of \$30, being paid, a total sum of

\$651. The auditor's report for the fiscal year ending April 5, 1881, was as follows: Receipts for licenses, \$275.85; cemetery sales, \$52.50; fines, \$12; taxes, \$1,297.01; royalty on white sand, \$60.30; total, \$1,697.66; less commission, \$101.86, leaving a net income from the town's resources of \$1,595.80. Adding to this taxes received from the county treasurer, \$171.05, the total income was \$1,766.85. The expenses of the town during the year were \$1,248.30, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$518.55.

The treasurer's statement was as follows: Balance on hand at last account, \$186.60; received from county treasurer, \$171.05; from town collector, \$1,595.80. Expenses: On warrants for 1878-79, \$345; on warrants for 1879-80, \$480; on warrants for 1880-81, \$1,246.30; interest on bonds, \$238.50; total, \$1,538.05, leaving a balance on hand of \$415.40.

The statement in regard to the improvement bonds was: Number outstanding April 1, 1881, forty-five, equal to \$4,500; number destroyed between this time and April 5, 1881, six, equal to \$600, leaving then outstanding thirty-nine, equal to \$3,900.

Trustees elected in April, 1881, R. M. Peck, L. L. Seaburn, Flora Fromm, H. W. Westmeyer and Henry Keszler; J. C. Rogers, auditor; H. W. Close, assessor; William Huneke, treasurer; E. L. Shultz, marshal; J. C. Byers, clerk; ——— Turnor, collector. Two more bonds were canceled during the year, leaving \$3,700 worth outstanding.

Mayor elected April 5, 1882, William J. Dunn; aldermen—First Ward, C. B. Hacker and H. C. Williams; Second Ward, G. C. Curry and C. Hecker; J. W. Marion, clerk for two years; J. D. Bradley, collector for two years, and also street commissioner; W. P. Porter, prosecuting attorney for two years, and William Huneke, treasurer.

April, 1884.—Mayor, M. W. Gardner; George H. Gross, S. Netscher, Henry Keszler and C. C. Close, aldermen; Joseph Withington, marshal and collector; Auguste Mauthe, clerk; Theodore Seifert, treasurer; J. Ehreiser, street commissioner, and Henry Keszler, sexton of the cemetery.

April, 1886.—Mayor, Theodore Seifert; aldermen, G. H. Gross, S. Netscher, ——— Whitsett and William Knobel; August Mauthe, clerk; Lorenz Leber, treasurer, and Joseph Withington, collector and marshal.

A special election was held May 17, 1887, at which the following aldermen were chosen: — Koppitz, William Knobel, George H. Gross and F. A. James. At a special election held September 6, 1887, H. C. Williams was elected mayor, and C. C. Close, collector, Joseph Withington resigned the collectorship October 21, 1887, and E. McCreery resigned the marshalship November 1, 1887, and John Phelan was appointed in his stead.

New Haven is situated on the Missouri Pacific Railway, thirteen miles above Washington. In the early annals of the county it was known as Miller's Landing, named from Philip Miller, one of the early settlers in the county. The name New Haven was applied to it when it was laid out as a town, in 1856, at the suggestion of William O. Ming.

Original Boundary and Additions.—The original town was between the railroad and the Missouri River. It contained six blocks, and the lots were usually 100x75 feet. Main Street was parallel with the river, and Cottonwood and Sycamore Streets at right angles to Main. E. B. Hammack's addition to New Haven was made March 21, 1857. It contained six blocks, divided up into fifty-two lots. Wall Street ran parallel with the river, and Railroad and Washington Streets and Fillmore Avenue at right angles to Wall. Smith's addition was made October 20, 1858, and contained thirty blocks. E. B. Hammack's third addition was made in 1859, and contained twenty-three blocks. John Chapman's addition was made May 1, 1860, containing ten lots, and Labar's addition was made January 1, 1870, and contained sixteen lots of various sizes and shapes.

Early Residents and First Buildings.—Among those prominently identified with the early history of this place, besides Philip Miller, were William T. North, William O. Ming, John W. Miller, and S. C. W. Miller, sons of Philip Miller, E. B. Hammack, Dr. John S. Leewright, Phineas Thomas, William T. Thurmond, William H. Thurmond, John Porter, John Whittaker and C. C. Boley. The New Haven Hotel was kept by C. C. Boley. It stands on the northeast corner of the same block as that upon which the Commercial Hotel is located. A brick house was built by Dr. John S. Leewright on the bluff immediately south of the depot. S. C. W. Miller's house was built in 1856. Among

the early storekeepers there was E. Bosse, who commenced about 1860, A. L. McMullin having had a store previously, however, for a short time. J. G. Warnkin came next after Mr. Bosse, in about 1862. Phineas Thomas started a blacksmith shop in 1856 or 1857, and John Chapman started the carpenter's trade. The first physician was Dr. J. S. Hiatt, who came here in 1855, Dr. E. B. Hammack, in 1856, and Dr. J. F. Beckner, in 1857.

Present Business.—The present business men of New Haven are: General stores, L. Grannemann & Co., S. H. Schleef & Co., J. G. Warnkin, Max Eimbeck and C. W. Schweer; grocery, Mr. Tegeler; drug store, Dr. C. F. Goodrich; agricultural implements, Henry Alberswerth and Otto Casal; blacksmiths, P. Wherman, Joseph Bullinger & Co.; wagon makers, Joseph Bullinger & Co. and J. C. Kraettly; tailor, F. Gase; millinery, Mrs. A. J. King, Mrs. Otto, Miss Shookman and Miss E. Fischer; shoemaker, B. Scannueller and ——— Smith; elevator and grain dealer, A. L. Shelton; elevator and merchant mill, Wolf Bros.; saddle and harness maker, Richard Schnee; lumber dealers, W. L. Shelton & Co.; jeweler, E. Reichard; livery and feed stable, E. B. Trail; hotels—Commercial, by C. H. Magann; Central, Henry Tegler; meat market, John Scannmann; physicians, Dr. J. S. Hiatt, Dr. S. C. Griswold and C. F. Goodrich; nursery, Bagby & Son; justice of the peace, William T. Thurmond.

New Haven Building & Loan Association, was organized May 2, 1887, the capital stock being divided into 400 shares of \$200 each. The officers were Dr. C. F. Goodrich, president; J. Bagby, vice-president; Edwin Reichard, secretary; S. H. Schleff, treasurer. Monthly dues are \$1 per share, and 6 per cent is the highest premium at which money has sold.

Secret Societies.—New Haven Lodge, No. 341, A. O. U. W., was organized in 1884, with fourteen charter members. J. F. Adams was the Master Workman, and Julius F. Busch, Recorder. The present membership is forty-nine, and the present officers are F. P. Shelton, P. M. W.; Ed. Reichard, M. W.; George Bridger, F.; William E. Pryor, Overseer; Otto Hausman, Guide; P. V. Immell, Recorder; F. Wehrmann, Receiver; I. Bullinger, Financier; L. H. Carrington, I. W., and D. N. Whitlock, O. W. Meet-

ings are held every Friday evening, and the lodge is in good financial and social condition.

The Press.—The *New Haven Notes* was started in 1879, by F. L. Wenzel as the *New Haven Mail*. He sold out to Patton & Bogges in 1883, who changed the name to the *New Haven News*. They sold to A. J. Eubank in 1884, and he to Thompson Bros. in May, 1885, who changed the name to the *New Haven Notes*. James T. Murphy, Jr., bought the paper October 20, 1885, and has owned and conducted it ever since.

Incorporation.—New Haven was incorporated July 12, 1881. The first trustees were Fritz Wehrmann, Henry Schowe, N. Shookmann, L. Lynch and Julius Mortmann; clerk, William T. Thurmond; assessor, James T. Murphy, Sr.; treasurer, J. G. Warnkin. In 1882 the trustees were La Fayette Patton, J. T. Adams, T. C. Murphy, R. B. Shelton, A. Ruge; clerk, James T. Murphy, Sr.; assessor, W. S. Allen; treasurer, J. G. Warnkin. November 7, 1882, it was changed to a city of the fourth class by a vote of 105 to 1. Mayor, J. T. Adams; council, L. Patton and A. Ruge, from the First Ward; G. L. Collier and F. Wehrmann from the Second; marshal, R. P. Johnson; clerk, James T. Murphy, Sr. 1883—Mayor, J. F. Adams; council First Ward, R. B. Shelton and A. Ruge; Second Ward, M. Demenger and C. T. Murphy; marshal, M. Springgate, and James T. Murphy, Sr., clerk; 1884—Mayor, J. F. Adams; council, First Ward, L. Lynch; Second Ward, Benjamin Scamell; clerk, Joseph Noelke; assessor, C. T. Murphy; city attorney, William T. Thurmond. 1885—Mayor, J. T. Adams; council, First Ward, G. W. Dogget; Second Ward, J. F. Kremer; marshal, F. P. Shelton; clerk, G. L. Collier; assessor and attorney, William T. Thurmond. 1886—Mayor, J. F. Adams; council, First Ward, L. Lynch; Second Ward, Benjamin Scamell; clerk and assessor, Ed. Reichard; attorney, William T. Thurmond. 1887—Mayor, G. W. Schweer; council, First Ward, G. W. Dogget, Second Ward, F. Wehrmann; clerk, Ed. Reichard; assessor, H. R. Bendel; marshal, F. P. Shelton.

St. Clair—Early History.—This town, originally known as Traveler's Repose, is situated on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, eighteen miles from Pacific. The first settler in this location was B. J. Inge, in 1849; William Kerr came in 1854,

and J. N. Inge in 1855. The name of the place was changed to St. Clair, in honor of a resident engineer of the Southwestern Branch Railroad. The town is situated on Section 36, Township 42, Range 1 west, and was laid out in blocks and lots under the direction and authority of William Kerr, owner, January 14, 1859. B. J. and J. N. Inge's addition was made April 29, 1859, and George W. Smith's addition was made March 27, 1866. William and D. M. Kerr were the first merchants in the place, having started a store in 1858, which they ran about two years. J. N. Inge then opened a store, and continued to run it until 1881. Dr. Ellett opened a drug store in 1866, and Dr. Young also opened one a short time afterward. Elijah Jones opened a hotel in 1872 or 1873, and was succeeded by his sons, Benjamin and Judd Jones. The hotel is now owned and conducted by Benjamin Jones; Judd Jones having opened a furniture and stove store in 1880.

Present Condition.—At the present time there are three blacksmiths in St. Clair, John Davidson, L. P. Duemler, and Wesley Doyle; two wagon-makers, Louis Dierking and John Briegleb; two saloons, kept by Adolph Moesler and James Farris; two grain dealers, Benjamin Jones and Fred Angerer; one saddle and harness shop, James Lakin; one shoemaker, James Weldon; one bakery, kept by Mrs. Brewer; one general merchant, J. H. Bartle; two livery stables, J. H. Bartle and Benjamin Jones; one lawyer, M. G. Breckenridge; one physician, M. J. Young. The postmaster is L. B. Ellett. The churches are the Methodist Episcopal and the African Methodist Episcopal; and the lodges the A. O. U. W. and the I. O. O. F.

Surroundings.—The great interest attaching to St. Clair is that it is in the center of a rich mining district, the mines in the vicinity being the Northumberland lead mines, the Shotwell mines, the Virginia mines, and the mines owned by the Jeffries Mining Company. This latter company was organized in December, 1886, with Thomas G. Portis, president; Bennett Pike, vice-president; Henry G. Herbel, secretary and treasurer; T. W. B. Crews, C. S. Jeffries, and E. H. Jeffries, the latter being the general manager. The company own about 200 acres of mining lands, having upon them a true fissure vein

of lead extending from north to south and being eight inches in width. About one-half the material taken out of this vein is lead ore, yielding about 75 per cent of lead, known as soft Missouri lead, the best in the market except the refined article. Four different shafts have been sunk, each to the depth of about forty feet, and lead found in every one. The prospect for lead mining by this company is very encouraging, the only lack being a sufficiency of capital.

Secret Societies.—St. Clair Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F., was organized in October 1887. The first officers were S. T. Jeffries, N. G.; J. J. Davidson, V. G.; J. Lakin, treasurer; B. Duckworth, secretary; Thomas Black, I. G. This lodge has eight members, and its meetings are held at Briegleb's Hall, in St. Clair, on the first and third Saturdays of each month.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 399, A. O. U. W., was organized September 24, 1887, and was chartered on the same day. The charter officers were W. Watt, M. W.; J. H. Bartle, P. M.; L. J. Rutledge, foreman; Monroe Allen, overseer; P. Briegleb, receiver; A. J. Gorg, financier; J. P. Johnson, A. T. Duncan, and J. A. Stahlmann, trustees; M. J. Young, M. D., recorder and medical examiner. The present membership is twenty-one, and all the members are representative men. Meetings are held each Thursday night at Briegleb's Hall, in St. Clair, and the society is in excellent financial and social condition.

Sullivan is situated on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, in the extreme southern part of the county. It is in the southwest quarter of Section 9, Township 40, Range 2 west. The original proprietors of the town were Stephen Sullivan and his wife, and the town, laid out by him in 1859, was named after him by the railway company because of his having given the land for the depot grounds and built the depot himself. Front Street, in this town, runs along the south side of the railroad, and is sixty feet wide. Its direction is $33^{\circ} 30'$ west. Vine Street is fifty feet wide, and runs from Williams Street to the intersection of St. Louis and Washington Streets. Clare Street commences at the western terminus of Front Street, is forty feet wide, and runs south $36^{\circ} 30'$ east to Washington Street. St. Louis Street commences at Front Street, is fifty feet wide, and runs to Washington

and Vine Streets. George's Street is fifty feet wide, and runs from Washington Street 552.5 feet to William Street, which is forty feet wide, and runs from Front Street 680 feet to Washington Street. Washington Street is thirty feet wide, and runs from Williams Street south $53^{\circ} 30'$, west 200 feet, thence south 78° , west 72 feet, thence due west 868 feet to a point 699 feet east of the southwest corner of Section 9, Township 40, Range 2, west of the first principal meridian.

Additions and Early History.—Grigsby's addition to Sullivan was made April 1, 1871, and the plat of this addition was filed for record November 17, 1871. It consists of four blocks of seven lots each. Seven of the lots are 99x190 feet, seven of them 99x150 feet, and fourteen of them 99x140 feet.

Louis Kelterer's addition to Sullivan was made February 28, 1882, and was surveyed by Joseph Eckert.

The first house was built in the town in 1859, by Stephen Sullivan. It was a one-story or one-and-a-half-story frame building, about 20x40 feet in size. The first merchant was J. C. McAllister; first druggist, Dr. A. Lane; first blacksmith, D. S. Skaggs; first shoemaker, Joseph Bialke; first grocery keeper, J. C. McAllister; and the first hotel keeper, Samuel Melvern, who opened his hotel in 1860. The first school teacher was a Mr. Stewart, who, about 1862, taught a subscription school of some twenty-five scholars. The first preacher in the town was the Rev. A. O. Melvern, a Cumberland Presbyterian, who preached in the "Buffalo Church" and schoolhouse. The churches in Sullivan now are: the Missionary Baptist, Rev. J. R. Hamilton, pastor; Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal, South; and Cumberland Presbyterian, Rev. W. D. Hawkins, pastor. The secret societies are the Masonic Lodge and the A. O. U. W.

Present Interests.—The business men now in Sullivan are B. Thurmond & Sons, J. H. Stovall, Calvert I. Westover, C. Stohl and Clark & Martin, all general merchants; Mrs. C. Nagal, milliner; G. W. Sullivan, confectioner; A. Lane, M. D., and J. P. Dunegan, druggists; J. Bialke, shoemaker; J. A. Blanton, blacksmith; O. Strahley & Evance, blacksmiths and wagon-makers. There is also a merchant flouring-mill, known as the Sullivan Roller Flouring Mill, built by a stock company in 1886, and

started running in October of that year. The stockholders are H. Westmeyer, A. Lane, J. R. Clark, and C. R. Martin. H. F. Westmeyer is miller and manager; C. R. Martin, secretary and treasurer; J. R. Clark and A. Lane, directors. The mill is supplied with the latest improved roller machinery, and has a capacity of seventy barrels of flour per day. The first postmaster was J. D. McFadden, and the succeeding ones have been E. A. Solf, J. C. McAllister, Mrs. B. Huelsenkamp, A. O. Melvin, B. S. Hutton and B. P. Rowland.

Secret Societies.—Sullivan Lodge, No. 69, A. F. & A. M., was organized in June, 1865, and was chartered June 2, 1866. The charter officers, as far as can be ascertained, were John Harmon, W. M., and A. O. Melvin, Sec. The present officers are B. P. Rowland, W. M.; S. H. Sullivan, S. W.; J. B. Phillips, J. W.; J. C. Westover, Sec.; R. M. Crow, Treas.; B. S. Hutton, S. D.; I. E. Woodcock, J. D.; James Shaw, Tyler; W. Sprinkle, Sr. S.; J. J. McIntosh, Jr. S.; Q. R. Hamlin, Chap. The present membership of the lodge is thirty-four. Meetings are held on the first Saturday before the full moon. The financial and social standing of the lodge is good.

Shotwell, located in Township 42, Range 3 west, was so named by John Seaton, the first postmaster, from an incident which occurred in the pioneer days of the county. Mr. Alexander Gregory and an old Mr. Wages, pioneer settlers, each claimed the same deer lick, and both went to it one night to kill deer. The deer failed to appear, and, after waiting for a long time, each became aware of the other's presence. They soon began firing at each other, and fired away all their ammunition, without personal injury to either. Shortly after this exciting but, as it turned out, harmless episode Mr. Seaton was appointed postmaster, and in honor of such good shooting named the postoffice Shotwell. The little village was built some years afterward, and the name was, as a matter of course, applied to the village. The first house was erected by John H. Schweer, who was also the first merchant of the little town. Both the first business house and the first residence were built of logs. The village now (1888) contains a number of neat frame houses, and a well filled frame store building, the store being owned and conducted by Julius H. Schweer, son of the first merchant, John H. Schweer.

Reedville was a small mining town situated in Township 40, Range 1 west, built by the Missouri Lead Mining Company. The first mine was opened here in 1860, at which time the first house was built. The town sprang up rapidly from nothing to a town of about 300 inhabitants. It contained a large store, owned by the company above named, and a blacksmith shop and school house. The houses were all double hewed-log ones except the store, which was a frame building. During the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, this town was one of the most flourishing in the county. The mines afforded labor to all who were in need of it, at wages varying from \$1.50 to \$4 per day. About 1868 the town began to go down, and now it presents a deserted and desolate appearance. The houses still standing are occupied mostly by the poorer class of whites and negroes, surrounded and for the most part covered by a growth of white and black oak trees. Its general appearance is that of a deserted ranch.

Gray's Summit was so named from Daniel Gray, who began keeping hotel in the vicinity about 1845, and because it is the highest point on the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad in this part of the State. The first settler in the immediate vicinity of Gray's Summit, but not inside of the limits of the town, was Henry Wolf, and the first settler inside the limits was Patterson Lollar, who came here about 1852, and built the first house, a frame one, two stories high and about 18x20 feet in dimensions. The first merchants were Vollmer & Berthold, who kept a store and saloon. Other merchants in this place were J. M. & B. F. Ming, about 1854; Robert E. Warren, about 1858; William T. North, 1862; Hundhausen & Berthold, about 1862, and then Berthold alone. The first blacksmiths were Hegler & Zitsmann, and the first shoemaker, Hermann Koch. Vollmer & Berthold were the first grocery keepers who kept a store and saloon. The postmasters have been Judge J. M. Ming, Robert E. Warren, William T. North, Robert Hundhausen, Hermann Berthold and Julius Hundhausen. The first preacher in this place was the Rev. A. H. Moore, who preached in the schoolhouse, but not regularly. The present business firms are those of Clara Hundhausen and Fisher & Brown. The United Workmen have a lodge here, organized in the spring of 1886, with seventeen

members, and which now has about thirty members. The physicians at Gray's Summit are J. H. McKeage, M. M. Hamlin and Dr. Luce. The present population of the town is about 100.

Stanton is located on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, in Township 41, Range 2 west. It was named for a Mr. Stanton, who at one time had a powder mill in the vicinity. Charles Gallaher was the first settler in this part of the county, but the first house in the town was built by Bennett Thurmond in 1866. It was a frame building, 20x36 feet, with an L. The first merchant was Bennett Thurmond, who kept a general store, selling drugs as well as produce. Murray & Thurmond opened a blacksmith shop in 1867. The postmasters at Stanton have been Bennett Thurmond, H. A. Pulty, P. C. Thurmond, the last named being the present postmaster. Bennett Thurmond, as well as being the first merchant, was also the first hotel keeper. The first school teachers were H. H. Doyle and John Thompson, who started a subscription school in about 1854, and had near twenty students. The first preacher here was the Rev. Jacob Clark, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, about 1846, at the Meramec Church. There is but one church organization in Stanton—the Christian Church, organized in 1887, by Rev. John Glover, who is the pastor. The present business men are P. C. Thurmond, J. H. Wilmersherr, general stores; Silas Whitworth, blacksmith, and John Hide, wagon-maker, and the population of the town is about 100.

Labaddie, so named from the hunter, Labaddie, lost in the cave in the vicinity, is situated at the intersection of the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroads. By the latter it is forty-five and nine-tenths miles from St. Louis. Among the first settlers in the vicinity were Michael Crowe, George Pursley, Philip Bell, Moses Craft, John Decker and James North. The first house was a log one, 12x16 feet. James North is believed to have built the first frame house. The first blacksmith was Henry Blumenburg, and the first shoemaker Alvin Caldwell. William Thomas was the first grocery keeper. The postmasters have been F. J. North, Thomas J. North, F. Fentrop and Frank M. North. William Thomas was the first hotel keeper. The early school teachers in the vicinity of

Labaddie were Robert Brock, John Barnes and Miss Mary Westcoat. The latter had a subscription school of about twenty scholars. Among the preachers in Labaddie and vicinity have been the Revs. Mr. Randall, Bankston, Ashby, Redmon, McCord, Edmondson, Thatcher, John Glanville, Dr. Heath and Wilber, the latter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The present business men of Labaddie are Frank M. North, general merchant; Jacob Jahraous, grocery keeper; William Schopp, blacksmith; W. B. Powell, agricultural implements; Mrs. Mary A. Decker and Jacob Jahraous, boarding houses, and H. A. Booth, physician. The population of Labaddie is about 100.

Robertsville is on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, forty-one miles from St. Louis and 510 feet above the level of the sea. It was named in honor of M. J. Roberts, on whose farm the town was laid out and built. Mr. Roberts settled here in 1831. In partnership with W. S. Gauge he commenced merchandising here in 1859. Mr. Gauge was the first postmaster in the town, from about 1860 to 1864; then E. J. Roberts, to 1865, George Cable to 1866. John Pamplin from about 1870 to 1877, and E. B. Green from 1878 to the present time. The first blacksmith was George Cable. There is a Missionary Baptist Church at this place. A Mr. Dickerson taught the first school here about 1869.

The first mill at Robertsville was built in 1859, and was both a saw and grist mill, owned and managed by Roberts & Spaulding. It has passed under several managements and ownerships, and is now owned by Franklin Null. There have never been but two store-rooms in the town, and that occupied most of the time was the one first built. The population of Robertsville is about forty.

Fraternal Lodge, No. 363, A. F. & A. M., was chartered October 13, 1870, the charter members being George J. Adler, John M. Hacker, Henry Fisher. The present membership of the lodge is about fifty-two.

Catawissa is a small village on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, thirty-nine miles from St. Louis and 536 feet above the level of the sea.

Moselle is on the same railroad, forty-six miles from St. Louis. It is in the vicinity of large deposits of iron and lead,

and brick, fire and potter's clay, and building stone, and is liable to become a place of considerable importance.

Oakfield is situated about four miles north of Pacific, and was so named from the large number of oak trees growing about the place. The first residence was built there about 1842, by Frederick Steines. It was a log house, one story, and 20x30 feet. Mr. Steines was a merchant there from 1849 to 1852. The first blacksmith was Gustavus Huffschtmidt. The postmasters have been Frederick Steines, from 1843 to 1855; Gustavus Huffschtmidt, Charles Schlemper and R. Y. King. Frederick Steines was the first teacher, he having established and maintained Oakfield Academy for a number of years, with usually one assistant. There is here one Evangelical Church, and the only business man is R. Y. King. The school teachers of Oakfield now are Ernest E. Steines, Anna King and Frederick Walz.

Dundee is located on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, very near the ancient site of Newport, the first county seat. The old courthouse is still standing, and is occupied by L. Beuhler, a bachelor blacksmith. Among the present inhabitants of Dundee are H. Gall, S. S. Bailey, R. M. Galbraith, F. Muench, J. M. Davis, August Steiner, William Birkhardt, W. Kattlemann, Dr. Jones, J. J. Maupin, A. A. Cantley and others. The schoolhouse and church, like the old courthouse, are both built in Newport, and, like it, are of brick. The church is open to all denominations. The postoffice is at Dundee. The town is said to be badly in need of a good store and flouring mill.

Berger is situated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was laid out June 7, 1870, by Charles Helmendach, into sixteen irregular blocks. Front, First and Second Streets run parallel with the railroad, and Elm, Market and Walnut the other way. Eherhard's addition to Berger was made October 30, 1871, and contained thirteen blocks. Berger is a flourishing town of about 200 inhabitants.

Etlah is also on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was laid out April 13, 1874, into two blocks, of fourteen and twelve lots, respectively. Front Street and Main Street run parallel with the railroad, and Walnut, Elm and Cedar the other way. Etlah is also a very flourishing town of about 100 inhabitants.

Other towns and postoffices in Franklin County are Argo,

Beaufort, Beemont, Beouf Creek, Boles, Calvey, Campbellton Casco, Cedar Fork, Champion City, Clover Bottom, Dry Branch, Elmont, Hemker, Japan, Jeffriesburg, Kiel, Krakow, Lone Dell, Lyon, Mackie, Neier, Port Hudson, Spring Bluff and Rengel.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Catholic Churches.—St. Francis Borgia Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1833, by Father Verhagen, S. J., with the following twelve families: From Osterkappel, Hanover, Europe, Joseph Hustermann, Gerhard Trentmann, Henry Koering, Adolph Schmertmann, Gerhard Uhlenbrock, Rudolph Uhlenbrock, John Buhr, Hermann Schwegman, Fred Blackman, Fred Riegel, Wilhelm Weber and John Edelbrock. The original priests were Father Verregdt, S. J., Father Hocken, S. J., Father Walters, S. J., Father Buckholtz, S. J., Father Meinkman, S. J., Father Eisvogels, S. J., Father Seisl, S. J. The first church building, a log structure, was erected in 1837, one mile south from where the present church building stands. The second church was of brick, built in 1845, and dedicated in 1846, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Barron. The present church building was erected in 1868, by Father M. Seisl, S. J., and dedicated by Rev. Ferd. Coosemans, S. J., a delegate of Most Rev. Archbishop P. R. Kenrick. The church stands on Lot No. 2, Block No. 36, in John F. Mense's addition to the town of Washington. The present pastors are the Rev. Father Alexander Mathaushek, S. J., Aloysius Auerbeck, S. J., and Henry Walters, S. J. Two hundred and twenty-five families belong to this church at the present time. In connection with the church there is a parochial school having 300 pupils; one teacher and four school sisters of Notre Dame are employed to teach. There is also a boarding school and academy for young ladies, conducted by the school sisters of Notre Dame. The present school building, of brick, was erected and completed December 26, 1884, at a cost of \$14,000. It contains four schoolrooms and a large hall for exhibitions. A branch school of St. Peter's, five miles west of Washington, on the Port Hudson Road, belongs to St. Francis Borgia Church. It has one teacher and twenty-five pupils.

St. Gertrude's Roman Catholic Church, was organized by Rev. M. Seisl, S. J., in 1845, the following being the original members: Fred Meisner, Wilhelm Schwegmann, George Holtmeyer, Joseph Droege, and Henry Lanse. The original priests were Father M. Seisl, S. J., Father Benys, Father Ignatius Penkert, S. J., and Father Alexander Mathaushek, S. J. The first church building was of brick, erected by Father M. Seisl, S. J., in 1856, and dedicated by the Very Rev. D. Melcher, vicar general, November 23, that year. The present building was erected in 1869, by Father Alexander Mathaushek, S. J. It stands in Section 8, Township 43, Range 1 west. It was dedicated November 21, 1869, by the Very Rev. H. Muhlseepen, V. G. The present pastor is the Rev. Aloysius Auerbeck, S. J. One hundred and twenty families now belong to this church. There is also connected with the church a parochial school of 100 pupils, which is conducted by the school sisters of Notre Dame. A new school building was erected in 1888, at a cost of \$10,000. The St. Andrew's School, of Clover Bottom, belongs to this church. It has fifty pupils.

St. Bridget's Catholic Church of Pacific was established originally in 1841, by Archbishop Kendrick, of St. Louis, about two miles north of Pacific. The first priest was Father Grace. The building erected there was of logs, about 24x40 feet in size, and was in existence until 1886, when it fell down. It was used as a church until 1859, when the foundations of the present brick building in Pacific were laid by Father Miller, then of Kirkwood, Mo., who attended this church as a mission for a number of years. During the war the Union soldiers, in erecting a fort for protection against the rebels, commenced the demolition of the foundations of this church building, seeing which an old lady, named Mrs. Kennedy, went to the officer in command and made such earnest protestations against the work of destroying the foundations of the church that he ordered it discontinued. The church building was completed in 1867, on the foundations thus saved, by Father E. Berry. The building committee was composed of Henry Williams, William Wolf, Theodor Seifert, William Donohue and James Lydon. At the time of the organization of this committee it was agreed to have a picnic for the

benefit of the building fund, which was held on July 4, 1867, Thomas Tobin and Henry Williams being the committee to collect the tickets at the dinner. The total receipts of the picnic, it was learned August 1, were \$864.15, and the net proceeds \$443.10. The building fund was further augmented by donations in sums of various size, the larger donations being as follows: Father E. Berry, \$100; Bleckman & Co., \$51; Dr. Calkins, \$52; William Donohue, Edward Henry and James William, each \$50; Daniel Kennedy, \$40, and John Burns, Daniel Donohue, James Devine, J. M. Ault, Phil. Fitzpatrick and J. H. Morley, each \$25. The total cost of the church building was upward of \$5,000. The building is of brick, 30x60 feet in size. The furniture cost \$1,000, the pipe organ \$600, and the bell \$250. Father E. Berry remained with this church until 1872, when Father J. Doherty came and remained until June, 1874. At this time Father Berry returned and remained until November, 1880. He was assisted by Michael Walsh and L. Madden. At the time of his retirement Father Stemker came, the first resident pastor of the church, and remained until July, 1881. Father John Theodore Feltmann then was pastor from July, 1881, to July, 1884, at which time the present pastor, Father John Hennes, of Manitowoc, Wis., became pastor. His work has been the building up of the parochial school, which he established in 1885. The building is a frame one 28x44 feet, and cost about \$1,500, and the furniture cost \$400. At first the school was conducted by two Ursuline Sisters from St. Louis, but at the present time it is in charge of two Sisters of St. Francis, of Manitowoc, Wis. About fifty-five children are in attendance. The parsonage was erected by Father Stemker. It is one and a half stories high above the basement, and cost \$2,100, which sum was paid off by the present pastor. There are now about sixty families connected with the church.

St. Anthony's Catholic Church was established in 1861 by Father Marrs, with the following members: Anton Auer and wife, Louis Ketterer and wife, N. Glass and wife, Patrick Ford and wife, Thomas Larkin and wife and his mother, Mathew Shotz and wife, Benjamin Shotz and William Borke. The first church building was erected in 1862, a log one, at a cost of

about \$400, to which an addition was made in 1867, also log, at a cost of about the same amount. The church is located in Township 40, Range 2 west, in Meramec Township, and was dedicated in 1862 by Rev. Father Bowhouse. The pastors have been Fathers Marrs, Sooter, Maudensheck, Bowhouse, Greer, Beaver, Rimelly, Chezawitz, Boulton, Feltmann, Hennes and Laughlin. The present membership of the church is forty.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church was established in 1849 by Father Ieseifoegel, with J. J. Noser, Rudolph Wildhadder, Henry Beyerling and others as members. Henry Beyerling and Henry Husterman were the trustees. A log church building was erected in 1849, at a cost of about \$50, which served until 1866, when a brick church was erected, at a cost of \$5,000. It is situated in Township 41, Range 1 west. It was dedicated by Rev. Father Seisel in 1867. A fine residence for the priest was erected in 1876, which also cost about \$5,000, and a convent was erected in 1881, at a cost of \$2,300. The ground for church, convent, parsonage and cemetery was donated by Henry Beyerling. The pastors of the church have been the Revs. Ieseifoegel, Mello, Medoucheek, Bowhouse, Peiker, Rimelly, Beuer, Boden, Fleiser and Grosholtz, and the present membership is about 350.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church was organized by Rev. Father Peter Donnelly, who came here about 1840. The first members were Owen Casey, James S. McBrierty, Patrick McBrierty, a Mr. Lynch, Valentine Summers, Daniel McAuley, Michael Galvin, a Mr. Sheerin, Thomas Brannan, Patrick Ryan and several others. The first church building was of logs and was erected about 1840, at a cost of about \$100. The present church building was commenced in 1856, but not completed until 1867. It is of stone, and cost \$1,500. It is located on Section 12, Township 42, Range 2 east, near Catawissa, on a lot of seven acres. It was dedicated in 1867, by Bishop Ryan, now Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Penn. The pastors have been Fathers Hamil, Stellie, Fleming, Ward, Regan, Donnelly, O'Hanlon, Grace, Galleher and others. Father Grace remained longer than any other of the above named priests—seven years—coming to the church in 1852, and remaining until his death in 1859. The present pastor, Father E. Berry, has been with the church

nearly twenty-three years. The present membership of the church consists of about ninety families, nearly all farmers. The old log building was erected by Father Peter Donnelly, near the Meramec River and convenient to the railroad bridge between Catawissa and Pacific City, on property held by Archbishop Kendrick, of St. Louis. The new rock church was commenced by Father Grace, in 1856, and completed by Father Berry in 1867. It stands on land donated by Mrs. Patrick McBrierty, and in a more central location for all the people of the parish.

On April 1, 1885, the pastoral residence and the church building were consumed by fire. The residence, with the furniture, was a total loss, as was also the woodwork inside the church. The work of twenty years was thus destroyed in the short space of two hours. It was a sad misfortune to the congregation, and many were greatly discouraged, but, notwithstanding this and the failure of the wheat crop that year, upon which most of the congregation rely for support, they all set to work, and within one year had all replaced, and services were held in the church the following Easter Sunday, and, what was still more gratifying, it was all paid for.

St. Mary Magdalen's Roman Catholic Church at New Haven was organized in 1863, by Father M. Seisl, S. J. The names of the original members were Michael Kelly, Edward Lannigan, Michael Davis, Thomas McDonald, and Laurenz Lynch. The original priests were Father Moess, S. J., and Father M. Hoering, S. J. The church building was erected in 1863, at a cost of \$1,100. It stands on Lot No. 1, Block No. 9, of Hammack's addition to New Haven. It was dedicated by the Most Rev. Archbishop P. R. Kendrick, in 1863. The pastor is Father Henry Walters, S. J. The number of families now belonging to this church is about forty.

St. Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1874, by the Vicar-General of St. Louis. The first members were Joseph Bardot, Joseph Piliot, Theodore Neukum, F. X. Cardot, Henry Hewker, Patrick McDermot, Henry Strutman and their wives. The first church building was a frame one erected in 1874, at a cost of \$1,000, and was 24x74 feet in size. It stands in Section 20, Township 41, Range 2 east. The pastors have

been the Rev. Fathers Bush, Hennes, White, and Sullivan. The membership now is about seventy-five.

St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1874, by a few members, who had for some time previously belonged to St. George's Church at Hermann. The same year they built a frame church and schoolhouse at a cost of \$1,500. The first trustees of this church were August Gatzemeyer, Philipp Behrend, Franz Schaeteli. The frame church building becoming too small, the present pastor erected a very fine new Gothic brick church at a cost of \$4,000 in 1887. It stands on the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 45, Range 4 west, at Berger Station. It was dedicated in the spring of 1888, by the Very Rev. Father Muhlsiepen. The pastors of the church have been the Rev. Fathers A. Schilling, Hilarius Scholz, O. S. F., Cletus Gierhasky, O. S. F., and Fulgentius Eich, O. S. F., present pastor. Thirty-five families now belong to this church.

The Church of the Holy Martyrs, Japan, Roman Catholic, was organized in 1872, and a church building erected the same year by Father A. Bauhaus, S. J. The original members were Louis Drothvamp and others. The church building stands on Section 35, Township 41, Range 4 west. Fifteen families now belong to this church.

The Church of the Holy Family, Port Hudson, was organized in 1870, and a brick church edifice erected by Father M. Seisl, S. J., the same year. It is situated in Section 2, Township 43, Range 3 west. Forty families belong to this church, which is attended from Washington, Mo.

The Church of the Holy Conception, Union, was organized December 8, 1870, by Father Alexander Mathaushek, S. J. The original members were Anton Szymanski, Michael Montier and Christopher Arandt. This church, like that at Port Hudson, is attended from Washington.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, near Neier postoffice, was organized in 1848 by Father M. Seisl, S. J. The first church building was of logs, the present church building is of brick, erected by Father Alexander Mathaushek, S. J., and dedicated the same year by Father Ferd. Cooseman, S. J., delegate

of Most Reverend Archbishop P. R. Kendrick. The church is situated on Section 14, Township 42, Range 2 West. The present membership consists of 100 families.

Baptist Churches.—First Baptist Church of Pacific was organized April 24, 1870, in the Presbyterian Church, by J. H. Breaker, with the following members: Daniel Wintwood, Isaac B. Kennard, J. T. Fergusson, S. G. Rogers, Jesse White, E. J. Rogers, Mary J. Wintrowd, Dorcas Kennard, Mary Birkircht, Amanda Krueger, Rebecca Clegg, Sarah E. Fergusson, Emma Rogers, Lydia P. Decker, Martha N. Farmer, Augusta Giles, Sarah H. White, Louisa Ragot, Sarah Keatly, Julia Peat and Caroline Dickens. The New Hampshire confession of faith was adopted by the church. The first meeting was held in the Masonic Hall, May, 22, 1870, at which time it was resolved that, if possible, a church building should be erected, inasmuch as the only church building in town, the Presbyterian, was virtually closed against them. A committee was appointed to receive subscriptions for the purpose of securing sufficient funds to erect the building, the committee consisting of the Rev. Mr. Breaker, L. L. Seaburn, Jesse White, J. T. Fergusson, Daniel Wintrowd, S. G. Rogers, Thomas Bacon, Miss Lydia P. Decker and Mrs. Seaburn. A building committee was also appointed, consisting of Rev. Mr. Breaker, L. L. Seaburn, Jesse White, E. B. Farmer, Daniel Wintrowd and D. M. Wilson. A meeting was held on Sunday, June 26, at the schoolhouse, at which it was reported that \$400 had been raised, besides the securing of a lot. Mr. White reported that a building could be erected according to the plans for \$3,000, and Mr. Seaburn was authorized to locate the church and build its foundations. By August 16, 1871, a lot had been deeded to the church and the foundations of the building erected, the congregation in the meantime holding services in the lower story of the Masonic Hall. The work on the church building progressed then quite slowly for some years. A protracted meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church, in October, 1877, after which religious services were discontinued for some time. A called meeting was held May 4, 1879, at which a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Hudson, and a committee of four was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Martin, Seaburn,

Mauville and S. G. Rogers, to solicit aid to build the church. On March 25, 1882, it was resolved that the old organization of the Baptist Church be revived. Rev. O. D. Bittick was pastor for a short time, and George C. Curry was appointed a committee to give the dimensions of the church to an architect for a draft of the same. June 11, 1882, the building committee consisted of George C. Curry and O. D. Bittick. The corner-stone was laid October 21, 1882, and the church building was dedicated December 20, 1883, by the Rev. Dr. Marston, of St. Louis. The Rev. T. A. Bowman was pastor of this church a short time, and the present pastor, Rev. B. L. Mitchell, commenced his labors here in January, 1887. The church now has a membership of about fifty, and a commodious brick church edifice of its own. The Sunday-school, of which Christopher Birkircht is superintendent, has about 100 scholars on the rolls.

The Eureka Baptist Church of Christ was organized June 5, 1871, by the presbytery. A log church building was erected the same year at a cost of \$300. A frame building is at present in contemplation, which will cost about \$400. It will stand on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 25, Township 41, Range 3 west. The names of the pastors of this church have been Rev. Z. H. Smith and Rev. William Kitchen, the present pastor. The assistant pastor is the Rev. T. B. Moss. Henry H. Doyle is the church clerk. Nine members have been excluded for heresy, in having abandoned the faith and teachings of the Baptist Church and united with the so-called Holiness Band.

Indian Prairie Baptist Church was organized by William R. Ellette, William R. Robinson and Vinson Cheatham, in 1836. At first the schoolhouse, and afterward the houses of private members, were used. In either 1836 or 1837 a substantial frame building was erected. This building was remodeled in 1871, and well furnished at a cost of about \$1,000. It stands in Section 6, Township 42, Range 1 east. The first pastor was the Rev. J. H. Thompson, and the present pastor is the Rev. B. F. Mitchel. Frank B. Allen is the present church clerk, and the trustees are William H. Moore, John Osborn and Monroe Allen. The present membership of the church is 135. A complete

list of the names of the original members of this church is as follows: William R. Ellette, Vinson Cheatham, Henry Cheatham, William Beasley, Elizabeth Beasley, Margaret Wilkinson, Martin Cheatham, William R. Robinson, Sarah Thompson and Elder J. H. Thompson, the first pastor of the church.

New Hope Missionary Baptist Church was organized in June, 1858, by Elder Peter Williams. Following is a list of the names of the first members: H. C. Walton and wife, Mrs. C. A. Armstrong, Mrs. E. Davis, J. L. Bridges and wife, J. L. Davis and wife, Charles and Hiram Davis, Michael Davis and wife, Martha, Eliza and Benton Davis, Jobe Hurst and wife, Mrs. Margaret Coulter, J. L. Cantley and wife, Mrs. Mary Cantley and George Patton. This organization was formed of a part of Big Creek Church, and was first called Providence, with its place of worship in a schoolhouse on St. Johns Creek. Afterward they moved to Liberty schoolhouse, it being a more central point. New Hope Church was a branch of Providence Church, and took its present name on becoming a separate organization. In 1860 a log building was erected, the work on which was done principally by H. O. Walton and George Patton. A frame building was erected in 1882, standing on Section 10, Township 43, Range 4 west. It was dedicated in 1882 by Elder J. C. Armstrong. The pastors have been the Revs. J. D. Murphy, L. M. Mahanay and the present pastor, Rev. William Bridges. The present membership of the church is seventy-eight.

The New Haven Baptist Church was organized in August, 1878, by Elder R. N. Gough, with about eleven members: John Thurmond and wife, George Patton and wife, Julian Bagby and wife, A. A. Bridges and wife, Leroy Gregory and others. Julian Bagby was clerk. A union church was built in 1850, and afterwards this denomination used the Methodist Church a number of years. The present church building was erected in 1887, at a cost of about \$1,800. It occupies a central position in the picturesque village of New Haven, is a neat frame structure, and has a handsome spire. It was dedicated the first Sunday in October, 1887, by Revs. T. A. Bowman and S. M. Brown. The first pastor was Rev. R. N. Gough; the second, Rev. J. H. Breaker, and the third and present one, Rev. T. A. Bowman.

Little Meramec Missionary Baptist Church was organized in the fall of 1849, by the Rev. Simeon B. Lewis, with seven members: Simeon B. Lewis, Barbara Lewis, Mrs. Sabert Hoff, Abraham Lemons, and Joseph Riley and wife. The first church building was a log one erected about 1855; it was 20x30 feet in size, and cost about \$100. The same building is still used, but a twenty-foot addition has been made to it. Its location is in Section 10, Township 41, Range 2 east. Rev. Simeon Lewis dedicated the first building soon after its completion. The various pastors have been Rev. Simeon Lewis, Rev. James Williams, Rev. William McKay, Rev. Marion Pierce, Rev. "Hut" Hensley, and the Rev. Mr. Frazier. The Rev. William McKay is the present pastor, and the membership of the church is about seventy-five.

The Cedar Grove Missionary Baptist Church was organized in February, 1879, by Rev. Thomas Hudson, with the following members: John Hacker and wife, E. F. Lonacre, Martha Lonacre, Cynthia Zoller, James Shannon, Martha Shannon. The first trustees were E. F. Lonacre, O. G. Wilson and James Shannon; the first deacons, C. E. Frost and E. F. Lonacre. The church building is a frame one, erected in 1879. It is 22x42 feet, and cost about \$1,000. It stands on Section 3, Township 42, Range 2 east, and has not yet been dedicated. The pastors have been the Revs. Thomas Hudson and Mr. Stevens. The members now number about twenty-five.

Oak Grove Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1885, by the Rev. Marion Pierce. The original membership was twenty-one, who withdrew from Little Meramec Church: John Dickinson and wife, W. P. Lewis, Jr., and wife, W. P. Lewis, Sr., and wife, Wyatt Arnold and wife and son, Lydia Lewis, Stewart Taylor and wife, Rebecca J. Taylor, Amelia Lewis, Ella Lewis and others. The church building was soon afterward completed for worship. The pastors have been Revs. Marion Pierce, Mr. Short and Rev. William McKay. present pastor. The present membership is about sixty.

Christian Churches.—The New Haven Christian Church was organized in 1856, by Elder Drennan. The original members were John T. Thurmond and wife, Lucy Miller (widow of Philip Miller, after whom Miller's Landing was named), S. C. W. Miller

and wife, Amos Maupin, Sr., and wife, Mrs. Hannah Orchard, Mrs. Naomi Ramsey, Mrs. Rachel A. Thurmond, Miss Lucy J. Thurmond and Mosias Maupin. The first officers were: Elders, S. C. W. Miller and G. C. Custer; deacon, Amos Maupin, Sr. A frame church building was erected in 1856—a union church, open to all denominations. The same building is still in use. The pastors have been Elders Drennan, D. M. Grandfield, I. N. Porch, D. M. Frost, J. H. Smart, J. H. D. Thompson, J. I. Hopkins and Joseph M. Davis. The present membership is about ninety. Thomas McBride, of Harwood County, organized the first congregation of this denomination two miles south of New Haven in 1819.

Stanton Christian Church was organized in 1886, by Rev. John Glover, with the following membership: Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Criswell, Mrs. Thurmond, Mrs. Cadle and daughter, Mrs. Elliott, and John Glover, pastor; James Crockett, clerk, and Frank Sarrell, deacon. A frame church was erected in 1886, at a cost of \$450, standing on Section 24, Township 41, Range 2 west. It was dedicated in 1887 by Rev. John Glover, the first, present and only pastor. The membership of the church is now about seventy-five.

Lutheran Churches.—St. Jordon's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized about 1856, by August Fink and John Fessmer, with the following members: August Fink and wife, John Fessmer and wife, Daniel Schuler and wife, — Hartlein and wife, Adam Legler and wife, Frank Lothmann and wife, Luke Schreiber and wife, and Fritz Overmeyer and wife. In 1856 a weatherboarded log house was erected, which was dedicated by Rev. Lugsinger. There have been twelve different ministers in this church, the present one being the Rev. Oscar Wagoner, and the present membership of the church is about forty-five.

St. Peter's Evangelical Church (Washington) was organized in 1845, by Rev. Edward Arcularius, with twenty-five members. The trustees were Mathias Thias, Frederick Dierking, William Stumpe, D. D. Roehrig, and Dr. Charles Ruge. Two of the founders of this church, Mathias Thias and Henry Thias, are yet active members. The first church building, erected in 1845, was a frame one, and cost \$2,000. The second, erected in 1852,

was a brick one, and cost \$3,500, and the present one, erected in 1868, also a brick structure, cost \$15,000. It is situated on Lots 10 and 11, Block No. 1, Mense's addition to the city of Washington. It was dedicated by the Rev. Jean Rehsteiner and Frederick Mandely, in 1868. The pastors have been the Revs. Edward Arcularius, Franz Stiebolt, H. Klingsohr, Dr. Rudolf John, August Kiess, Jean Rehsteiner, F. Downer, Edward Voss, E. F. L. Gauss, W. F. Bek, August Berens, and F. Holke, the present pastor. The membership of the church is now about seventy. A parochial school is connected with the church, which is at present taught by the pastor.

An Evangelical Church was organized May 18, 1878, with eighteen members and three officers. A frame building was erected, at a cost of \$500. It stands on Section 22, Township 44, Range 2 east, and was dedicated by Revs. P. Berger and M. Laupp. The pastors have been the Revs. C. Smidt, 1878 to 1883; G. Eisen, 1883 to 1885; H. Walz, 1885 to 1887, and W. Fritsch, 1887 to the present time. The membership is now about twenty-one.

The German St. Petrus Church was organized August 10, 1879; the first trustees were F. Wehrmann, Christ. Becker, David Ernst, and Max Eimbeck. A brick building was erected the same year at a cost of \$2,000, and stands in the city of New Haven. It was dedicated November 2, 1879, by the Rev. W. Bek. The present pastor is the Rev. A. Schroeder, who commenced May 20, 1881. The church was incorporated June 30, 1887, and the present membership is fifty.

The Lutheran Immanuel's Congregation at Washington was organized in 1862, by Rev. F. W. G. Mathuschka, with eight members. A brick building was erected the same year. The present brick building was erected in 1882, at a cost of about \$8,000. It stands on Fifth Street between Elm and Jefferson Streets, Washington. The pastors have been the Revs. F. W. G. Mathuschka, 1862 to 1864; F. Kleist, 1864 to 1880; A. G. Grimm, 1880 to 1887; S. T. Richter, present pastor. There are about sixty male members over twenty-one years old—voting members.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Ebenezer Church was organized September 1, 1846, by Rev. J. C. Roland, with Messrs.

Lueker, Kohrmeyer, Birkmann, Blane, Holtgrewe, H. Breckenkamp, P. Kraemer, H. Lefmann, H. Haase, P. Walkenhorst, H. Scheer, H. Bohle, H. Schroeder, G. Arnold, F. Pelster, C. Plackmann, H. Depperman, F. Osick and H. Temme as members. About 1847 a log church building was erected, which was afterward sold to W. Kraemer, and is still standing on his farm. The present church edifice was erected in 1862-63. It is a frame building, inside a (so-called) German structure. The pastors have been the Revs. J. C. Roland, 1846; Waldhauer, 1847; Grote, 1848; Dr. J. F. Stibolt, 1849 (now editor of the Davenport *Democrat*); Wolf, 1850-51; J. M. Hahn, 1855; F. W. Besel, 1856 to 1862; W. Dorn, 1862 to 1867; W. Sandvoss, 1868 to 1877; M. Martens, 1877 to 1880; and A. W. Frese, since 1881. In all, about sixty families belong to this church, and there are fifty-four members entitled to vote. When this church was first organized the St. Johannes and Bethlehem congregations belonged to it. This church sustains a denominational school, which is attended by from fifty to sixty scholars, and is taught by the pastor the first four days in each week, who educates the pupils in religion as well as in the ordinary common branches. The pastor of this church was educated at high schools in Germany, and completed his theological studies at the Evangelical Lutheran Concordia Seminary, at St. Louis, Mo. He served as missionary in Nebraska from 1868 to 1881, organizing in that State twelve congregations, in nine different counties, these congregations each now having their own pastors.

German Evangelical Protestant St. John's Church, is situated two and a half miles north of Union. It was organized in 1843 with the following members: Henry Stumpe, John Brekmeier, John Holman, Louis Kruehl, Casper Suve, Frederick Nirmeier, Henry Heidbrink, Henry Mause, Henry Hase, and William Kortjohann, the latter of whom is the only one now living. Meetings were held for some time at his house, but in 1846 a log church building was erected, which was used by the congregation until 1875, when the present church edifice was erected on the same site as that occupied by the log building. It is a fine brick building with a stone basement, the lower story being used for school purposes. The cost of the structure was \$3,300,

and the pipe-organ therein cost \$425. For the first ten years of this church's existence it had frequent changes of ministers, but from 1853 to 1883 it had but one minister—the Rev. Fred Mantels. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Simons, and he by the Rev. Joseph Gruess, neither of whom remained long. The present pastor, the Rev. Albert Muecke, commenced his labors here in October, 1886. The school connected with the church was established at the same time with the church. It has now an attendance of from thirty to forty pupils, and is taught by the pastor, the German language being used in the school. The scholars attend only until they are fourteen years old, when they are confirmed as members of the church. The membership of the church is forty at the present time.

St. John's German Evangelical Church was established in 1850 by the Rev. H. Grote, with one member, Casper Johann-ing. The Rev. Mr. Grote became dissatisfied with the conduct of some of the members of his congregation and withdrew. After holding services in his house four years, he, in 1854, erected a frame church building on Section 7, Township 43, Range 2 west, and himself conducted the dedicatory services. After him the ministers have been the Revs. William Schuenemann, George Maul, M. Kruse, F. R. Frankenfeld, W. Baehr, William Bek and D. Behrens. Fifty-three families at present belong to this parish.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1852, with the following members: Frederick Osick and wife, H. A. Kleinebecker and wife, John Bente and wife, Henry Kampschmidt and wife, Frederick Biest and wife, William Kampschmidt and wife, William Hottmer and wife, William Stump and wife, Jurgin Dierking and wife, and others. A log church building was erected in 1852, which was used until 1876, when the present brick church, having a seating capacity of about 200, was erected at an expense of about \$2,000. It stands in Township 43, Range 3 west. The first preacher in the old building was the Rev. Adolph Picker, and the first in the new house was the Rev. John T. Catinhusen. The full list of pastors is as follows: Rev. Adolph Picker, E. A. Elfeld, H. Holtgrew, G. Brüggmann, Jacob Lüsher, F. Eshenfeld, John T. Catinhusen, and the present minister, A. W. Mueller. The present membership

of this church is thirty-seven; it is in a prosperous condition, and has a school in the same yard, having an average attendance of thirty-five pupils.

The German Evangelical Church of Pacific City was established in 1882. Among the first members of this church were the families of C. H. Roemer, Peter Robinson, John Koehler, besides whom there was a number of others. Services were held in the Presbyterian Church. The ministers have been the Rev. Mr. Smith, from Oakfield, who preached for about two years; the Rev. Mr. Eisen, from Oakfield, who also preached some two years, and the Rev. H. Walz, who preached about one year, residing in Pacific, but who retired from the pulpit in the fall of 1887. The present membership of the church is about twenty-five, and there is a Woman's Society connected with the church of nearly the same number of members.

Methodist Churches.—Mount Olive Methodist Episcopal Church, first called "Little Calvey," was organized about 1837, in which year a church was built, 20x30 feet in size. Some of the original members were Martin Alexander, class leader; Mathew Cole, Thomas Boyd, Noah Fitzwaters, William Wilson, Caleb Johns, Samuel Pepper, M. E. Kinsey, John Duncan, John Wade, and their wives. The log church building cost about \$100, exclusive of the work of the members. The pastors have been Revs. Mr. Marble, Mr. Dolan, Mr. Mellise, Samuel Whitehead, Mr. Shoemaker, Isaac Entwisle, William Sellers, T. H. Hagerty, E. B. Rodgers, G. W. Durment, T. A. Beggs, F. Ballaine, T. H. Hagerty (the second time in 1882), N. E. Boyce, I. W. Cowden, J. F. Currington, F. M. Stickney, C. R. Wade, and J. R. Pimlott, present pastor. The present church building was begun in 1875, and was ready for worship January 1, 1878. It cost \$1,500. It is a frame building, 30x45 feet. The present membership is about thirty-five.

The Washington Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized about 1855, but it can not be ascertained by whom. A brick church was erected in 1858, at a cost of \$6,000, which was dedicated by Rev. E. M. Marvin, afterward Bishop Marvin, in 1859. During the war the building was occupied by the Union soldiers, by whom the records of the church were destroyed, hence the

paucity of information regarding the originators of the church itself. Previous to the war, however, Washington had been a preaching point for several years, and during this time the present commodious church edifice was built, mainly through the liberality of William A. Lack. The membership before the war never exceeded ten or twelve. The pastors have been since the war: Revs. J. E. Godbey, R. F. Chew, B. K. Thrower, J. E. Tredwell, E. T. Tidwell, S. W. Emory, S. A. Mason, G. W. Nollner, J. R. Eddlemon (present pastor).

The Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church of Pacific was organized by Rev. Mr. Haggerty, of St. Louis, Mo. In 1883 Rev. Albert Jump preached for this congregation in the Presbyterian Church, on the fourth Sunday of every month. This arrangement ran on until the winter of 1883-84. In October, 1884, a meeting of the members was held to consult in reference to the building of a church, and a building committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. William J. Dunn, R. M. Peck and L. Davison. All necessary preparations were made that fall, and in March, 1885, the foundations were commenced. The contract for the erection of the building was let to Smiley & Bro., for \$2,250. The church stands on St. Louis Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, and cost when completed about \$3,500. The first pastor was the Rev. Price A. Crow, who remained until 1886. The pulpit was then supplied by pastors from St. Louis for about a year, and in the fall of 1887, the present pastor, Rev. John R. Pimlott, took charge of the church. The membership now is about thirty-five. The Sunday-school, of which T. A. Deela is superintendent, has about sixty-five scholars enrolled, and has nine officers and teachers.

Salem Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1871, by Rev. John Meyer, with the following members: Franke Stolte and wife, F. Boemer and family, C. Twelker and wife, William Hannemann, wife and son; Henry Krueger, wife and his father; F. Berminn, wife and son; F. Schmidtkamp and wife; P. Bonan-kamp, and Hermann, Frederick and Henry Hokemeyer. The stone church building, owned by this congregation, was erected in 1871, and stands on Section 7, Township 43, Range 2 west. It was dedicated by the organizer of the church, Rev. John

Meyer. The pastors have been the Revs. John Meyer, H. Brinkmeyer, John Wanner, John Aslink, Henry Faust, Henry Diener, Henry Flotminn, Henry Schlueter. This church had its origin from the following circumstances: Rev. Benjamin Link, a Presbyterian and a school teacher, while engaged in his profession as teacher, was, on several occasions, invited to the homes of his patrons to hold prayer-meetings in the evening. On such occasions the neighbors would come in to spend the evening. Among them were members of the Evangelical Church. The preacher of this church was much displeased and complained bitterly; and when one of his church members, P. Schmidt kamp, died, the remains were refused admittance into the church. Upon this refusal Rev. John Meyer mounted the wagon on which lay the corpse and paid the last tribute of respect for the dead.

Feeling their religious freedom outraged by the pastor of the Evangelical Church, those who had attended the prayer meetings of Rev. Benjamin Link came together and organized the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church.

Zion Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about the year 1843, by Rev. William Schreck, with the following as original members: Henry Kamfer, William, Frank and Fred Horthmann, Deiderich Voss, Henry Aufenkamfer and Kasper Sittermann. In the same year as that in which the church was organized a log building was erected which served the purposes of the congregation until 1860, when a stone building was erected, at a cost of about \$850. It stands on Section 35, Township 43, Range 3 west. This building was dedicated in 1861, by Rev. John F. Meyer. The pastors of the church have been Revs. William Schreck and Charles Kenige.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—Argo Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1861, by Rev. James B. Bralley, the first members being Anna E. Bell, J. F. Bralley, George Tyre, Daniel Tyre and Thomas Mitchell. Thomas Mitchell was trustee and George Tyre, elder. A log building was erected a short time previously, in anticipation of the organization of the church, which cost \$50 in addition to the labor performed by the members of the future society and the neighbors. It was 24x22 feet in size. The present church building, which stands

on Section 2, Township 40, Range 4 west, was erected in 1884. Upon this building, as in the former case, the labor was performed by the citizens, and the cost outside of this was about \$300. The church building was dedicated in 1885 by Rev. James B. Braley, the same man that had dedicated the little log building some twenty-four years before. The pastors have been Revs. William Rodgers, J. B. Campbell,—— Hawkins, W. M. Bell, Joseph Rowland, J. F. Braley, Walter Lockhardt, Levi Naugle and Mr. McPherson. The present membership of this church is about seventy-five, the original membership having been about twenty-five. A Sunday-school is held in this same church building.

Presbyterian Churches.—Boeuf Presbyterian Church (O. S.) was organized June 12, 1859, by a committee appointed for that purpose by the presbytery. The first elders were Squire Fitzgerald and Joshua M. Boston, and the first deacon, Edward Fitzgerald. Following is a full list of the original members: Squire Fitzgerald, Eliza Fitzgerald, Joshua M. Boston, Emily Boston, Ann Fitzgerald, Edward Fitzgerald and Mary E. Fitzgerald. The trustees were Squire Fitzgerald and G. W. Fitzgerald. The first church building was a log one, erected during the winter of 1858–59, at a cost of \$400. It is situated in Section 11, Township 42, Range 4 west. It still serves the purposes of the congregation, having been put in repair in the fall of 1887. Its dedication occurred June 12, 1859, by J. F. Fenton, minister, assisted by Dr. I. G. Chiles. The pastors have been the Rev. A. V. Tippe and I. B. Rubey, and the stated supplies have been Rev. J. F. Fenton, H. F. Albright, John W. Gilbreath, William H. Parks, W. A. Shaw, James Morton, S. W. Mitchell, S. M. Watson and A. W. Fismer, and the present minister, who is supplying the church once each month, is the Rev. William H. Parks. The present membership of this active little church is forty.

The Presbyterian Church of Pacific City was organized July 17, 1864, with the following members: Mrs. Nancy Vorhees, Mrs. Mary P. Robertson, Mrs. Ellen Williamson, Dr. W. A. Leffingwell, Mrs. Nancy M. West and Mrs. Lizzie J. Smith. Dr. W. A. Leffingwell was elder, and Dr. Leffingwell, Charles S. Barrett and Rev. J. F. Fenton were the trustees. The church

was organized by Rev. J. F. Fenton, who was the first pastor, and who remained until 1867, when he was succeeded by Rev. O. L. Rathburn, who remained until 1871, when Rev. C. A. Poage became the pastor. He resigned October 13, 1872, from which time the church was without a pastor until July, 1874, when Rev. Shepherd Wells came and remained until November 24, 1877, when he was succeeded by Rev. C. E. Schaible. Rev. Mr. Schaible was pastor until November 23, 1879, when Rev. A. B. Martin came, and remained until June 13, 1880. Rev. George Booth became pastor July 5, 1883, and remained until March, 1884. Rev. A. W. Wright became pastor November 23, 1884, and remained until January 1, 1886, from which time the pulpit was supplied by various pastors until the Rev. F. E. Armstrong became pastor of this church and of those at Union and Moselle. The church held services at first in the schoolhouse, then in the old Masonic Hall, and finally in the stone church, which was at first erected as a union church, but which came into the possession of the Presbyterian Church, in 1867. It is about 30x50 feet in size, and cost \$4,000. It stands on St. Louis Street. The Sunday-school contains about 100 scholars. H. F. Lynde is the superintendent, and there are nine teachers in the school.

The Presbyterian Church of Washington, Mo., was organized June 24, 1850, by Rev. W. W. Robertson and Rev. Joseph F. Fenton. The first members were Dr. Benjamin F. Burch, Frances E. Burch, Mrs. Catherine R. Stone, Mrs. Margaret H. Fenton, Mrs. Sophia Garns. Dr. Burch was elected, ordained and installed ruling elder. Mrs. L. Beaty was received into the church on examination. The church building was erected in 1853. It was of brick, and cost about \$2,000, including furniture and pulpit. It stands on the corner of Fourth and Market Streets. The pastors have been Revs. Joseph F. Fenton, John F. Cowan, James K. Burch, E. P. Cowan, I. H. Clark, Shepherd Wells, C. E. Schaible, A. B. Martin, George Booth, A. W. Wright and S. C. Bates. The membership at present is thirty-two. The church was divided in 1862, thirty members withdrawing and forming themselves into a separate church, a Southern Presbyterian Church, and erected another church building. This church is now, however, disorganized, and the members worship with the original church.

Bethlehem Congregation of the Presbyterian Church, located in the town of Union, was organized December 1, 1845, Revs. Joseph Fenton and John Gilbreath, and David Bishop, elder, officiating. The following persons comprised the original congregation: John H. Toerner and wife, John H. Hollman and wife, George H. Hollmann, John H. Wiemann and wife, Mathias Gronefeld and wife, Mrs. A. Heiyer. The following officers were elected and ordained: John H. Toerner and George H. Hollman as ruling elders, John H. Wiemann and Mathias Gronefeld as deacons. George H. Hollmann gave ten acres of land on which to build a house of worship. The first building was but a common log house (now an old stable), and was used for dwelling and meeting house. Rev. Philip Heier was the first minister who lived and preached in it. In 1846 the congregation built a two-story frame house, the upper story for the congregation to worship in, the lower for the minister's dwelling; its cost was \$534. The present church building, erected in 1866, was built of rock. It is 28x40 feet; with steeple and bell its cost is \$2,300, and including furniture, \$3,000. The following ministers have served the Bethlehem congregation from its beginning: Revs. Philip Heier, Wm. Grote, John Shible, Henry Blanke, R. Scheide, A. Elfeld, Jacob Schwartz, Mathias Wittenberger, H. Stauss, John Bardil. The present minister, Rev. Wm. F. Goessling, has served since August 15, 1883, as stated supply. The present membership is forty-seven in number, with the following officers: Wm. Hollmann and George Hollmann, elders; Henry Niebruegge and Chr. Hollmann, deacons. Services are held every Lord's Day, and also Sabbath-school and a young folks' meeting.



Stephen Hug
JEFFERSON COUNTY.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Boundary, Topography, etc.—Jefferson County, Mo., is bounded north by St. Louis County, east by the Mississippi River, south by Ste. Genevieve, St. Francois and Washington Counties, and west by Franklin. It contains an area of about 628 square miles. The surface is generally hilly. The highest ridge, which extends north and south through the center of the county and forms a watershed between Big River and the Mississippi, attains an elevation above the latter of about 459 feet, and from 200 to 300 feet above the neighboring streams. In the northern and western townships the ridges are very narrow at their summits, and are separated from each other by deep ravines. The hills bounding the valleys of the larger streams are also frequently marked with deep declivities, but sometimes they rise by a succession of gentle slopes or terraces to the general level of the table-lands. East of the central ridge, the county is drained by the Meramec River, Little Rock, Glaize, Sandy, Joachim, Muddy, Isle au Bois and other creeks, which flow into the Mississippi. The western part of the county is drained by Big River, which flows in a tortuous route from the southern to the northern boundary of the county, where it empties into the Meramec. The principal tributaries of Big River are Dry Fork, Belew, Head and Jones Creeks. A part of the northern portion of the county is drained by Saline, Sugar, Mill and Labarque Creeks, which also empty into the Meramec. Thus all parts of the county are well watered. Many springs, producing water unsurpassed in quality, abound, and some of them, especially at

Kimmswick and Sulphur Springs, are considered valuable for their medicinal qualities. Water is also obtained from wells of moderate depth, but many people prefer and use cistern water for family purposes.

The table lands of the county are moderately rolling, and possess a good soil composed of sand, clay and humus, supported by a red clay subsoil. The soil in the valleys is alluvial and exceedingly productive. The timber on the uplands consists principally of the oak in its several varieties and hickory, while on the lowlands and along the streams it consists of sycamore, maple, hickory, walnut, oak, buckeye, cottonwood, etc.

Geology.—The following facts pertaining to the geology of the county, bordering on the Mississippi, are gleaned from the valuable report of Dr. Shumard in Prof. Swallow's State Reports. Below the mouth of the Meramec the hills recede from the Mississippi, and bottom land sets in which continues for two and a half miles, forming a bank from 10 to 20 feet high. The encrinital limestone is found for the first time below the mouth of the Missouri River, within half a mile of Rock Creek in Jefferson County. The hills at this place are about 170 feet high, and exhibit the following section in the ascending order:

No.	Feet.
1. Perpendicular wall of heavy bedded yellowish and reddish sub-crystalline limestone.....	50
2. Slope, covered by soil and debris.....	15
3. Reddish argillaceous limestone, of a granular texture, with thin marly partings.....	15
4. Slope, with layers as above projecting from the surface...	30
5. Encrinital limestone.....	60

The lower beds of this section are lower silurian, and probably represent the lead-bearing or galena limestone of Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. Continuing down the Mississippi, just below Rock Creek is found the Trenton limestone, forming low ledges on the river shore from 10 to 20 feet high. The lower strata are quite cherty and contain but few fossils. Below this exposure the bank of the river is 20 feet high, and composed of ash-colored loam, with terrestrial shells embedded. The hills, removed a short distance from the river, are 100 feet high, and exhibit near their summits perpendicular walls of encrinital

limestone. At the Sulphur Springs, just above Glaize Creek, the following section occurs, counting from below upward:

No.	Feet.
1. Crystallized Trenton limestone.....	45
2. White and brown sandstone.....	7
3. Yellow compact limestone, Chemung group.....	8
4. Red argillaceous and compact limestone, Chemung group.....	25
5. Encrinital limestone, highly fossiliferous.....	45

Between Glaize and Rattlesnake Creeks, the formation of the above section continues the whole way; the Trenton limestone forming perpendicular escarpments from the water level to the height of from 60 to 80 feet. The hills vary from 100 to 170 feet in height. Just below Rattlesnake Creek the Trenton limestone, overlaid by sandstone, is exposed to the height of 73 feet, indicating a rise in the strata of 28 feet in about a mile. It consists of heavy bedded white crystalline limestone, with soft, chalky-looking, calcareous matter, and containing numerous cavities, lined with this substance, disseminated. A stratum near the top of it furnishes the columns for the courthouse at St. Louis. This layer is six and a half feet thick, and is quarried quite easily. Beneath it is found an apparently solid bed of nearly similar rock, 20 feet thick. The whole of the Trenton limestone at this place would burn into a pure white lime. From this place a rapid rise in the strata takes place, and the Chemung group and encrinital limestone disappear from the tops of the hills. About a mile below Rattlesnake Creek the lower Trenton beds emerge from beneath the crystalline portion above described, and in less than a mile further they occupy the summits of the hills, which are elevated 150 feet above the bed of the Mississippi. At the old shot tower, just above the old site of Herculanum, the bluffs are 170 feet high. The lower 20 feet consists of cellular limestone in thin layers, above which rises a perpendicular wall of heavy bedded limestone to the height of 110 feet. Below Herculanum the same rock continues to escarp the river for upwards of a mile, and the first magnesian limestone and saccharoidal sandstone appear at the base of the bluffs. These strata are best exposed at Platin Rock, where at the river margin is found about 15 feet of heavy bedded saccharoidal sandstone, colored with oxide of iron. On this repose 130 feet of buff

magnesian limestone—the latter extending to the summits of the hills. This section indicates a rise in the strata of about 150 feet in the distance of a mile.

Below Plattin Rock the hills recede from the river, and do not approach it again for a mile and a half. At two miles from Plattin Rock their altitude is 368 feet, ascertained by barometrical measurements. At this place the section in the ascending order is:

No.	Feet
1. Heavy bedded white saccharoidal sandstone.....	15
2. Thick beds of buff magnesian limestone.....	152
3. Perpendicular bluff of compact brittle limestone.....	141
4. Slope covered with soil and vegetation.....	60

From this point to Selma the general elevation of the hills does not vary much from 300 feet. At the upper end of Selma is an interesting section of silurian rocks, the elevation of which is 413 feet. The base consists of 70 feet of alternations of buff magnesian limestone, and compact, brittle, smooth-textured, gray limestone in layers from an inch to two feet thick. Then succeeds the limestones of Black River and Trenton age, presenting a thickness of more than 300 feet—the upper third being white crystalline limestone. Leaving Selma, a continuous line of bluffs extended to Rush Tower, the distance being about four miles. This portion of the river is remarkable for its picturesque scenery. At Rush Tower the bluffs leave the Mississippi, and an alluvium bottom sets in and continues six miles down the river, with a width of from one to three miles. This tract of bottom land extends into Ste. Genevieve County. The rock formations throughout the county, extending westward from the Mississippi, are similar to those given in the foregoing.

Stone for building purposes and the finest quality of sand for the manufacture of glass exist in inexhaustible quantities. Everywhere in Jefferson County the natural scenery is beautiful, and along the Mississippi and the Iron Mountain Railroad it is exceedingly picturesque.

Mineral Wealth.—The mineral resources of Jefferson County have only been partially developed. Iron and zinc exist in considerable quantities, and the deposits of lead are so extensive

as to appear inexhaustible. The latter is the great mineral product of the county, and the only one that has been developed to any considerable extent. Schoolcraft's list of mines in Southeast Missouri, made in 1818, mentions two mines that were then worked in what is now Jefferson County, viz.: Gray's mine, on Big River, and McKane's mine, on Dry Creek. This author says "The price of lead at that time was \$4 per hundred at the mines, with \$4.50 on the Mississippi at Ste. Genevieve or Herculanum; the cost of transportation, 75 cents per hundred. The same mineral was then worth \$7 per hundred at Philadelphia." In the Missouri geological report of Prof. Swallow, published in 1855, Dr. Litton, in his very full and able report of Missouri's Lead Mines, speaks of those in Jefferson County, as follows:

"*Sandy Mines* extend over a line nearly one mile in length, the course of which is a little east of north and west of south. The ground is covered with clay from fourteen to thirty feet deep. By one who was working for the present lessee I was informed that during the present year (1855) about 30,000 pounds of mineral had been obtained; and from Mr. Coolidge I learned that in 1842 and 1843 several thousand pounds of mineral were raised, and in 1846 and 1847 some 300,000 pounds. The ore is sulphuret, with small quantities of carbonate, and sometimes accompanied by yellow iron pyrites and zinc blende.

"*Mammoth Mine.*—This mine was discovered by Mr. Higgins in 1843, and, being on Government land, it was entered by Bol-dur & Higginbotham. It lies in a hill, the height of which is not over 150 feet, and the entrance to it is on the northwest side. The hill is covered with a reddish clay, varying in depth, having a thickness of nineteen feet in the main shaft. Below this is the magnesian limestone, and through which one shaft has been sunk sixty-two feet. The lead here was deposited in a series of irregular caves varying in size from four to nine feet in height, and in width from four to twelve feet. * * * The reported amount of mineral obtained here is almost incredible. From the best information obtainable from different parties engaged at different times in working this mine, I estimated, in 1852, the total amount obtained at 5,000,000 pounds of ore. In 1851 and 1852 Col. J. N. Reading, president of the former company,

reported that 21,692 pounds had been obtained in tracing out some lateral arms from the caves. Belonging to the same company as the Mammoth, and six miles north of it, is the Eding lead. It is near a branch of Cedar Creek, and on the side of a hill that is covered with clay, the average depth of which is twelve feet, while below is the magnesian limestone. The lead is found here in vertical fissures, the course of which is nearly north and south, and the width usually varying from eighteen inches to two and a half feet.

"*Tarpley Mines** are covered with a red, ferruginous clay, the average thickness being forty feet; beneath is a solid magnesian limestone, passing through which the mineral is found. The mineral obtained here is very pure, massive galena, and the mines have been quite productive. This mine yielded from 1845 to 1854 inclusive, 1,463,538 pounds."

Dr. Litton also says that there were, in 1855, three lead furnaces in Jefferson County—one at Sandy, one at the Mammoth Mines and the other at the Valle Mines; and that the lead smelted at the latter furnace came principally from the Valle Mines across the line in St. Francois County. By the same author, the amount of lead shipped at Selma, Plattin Rock (Crystal City) and Rush Tower, in Jefferson County, from 1824 to October, 1854, is reported to have been 86,709,605 pounds. He further says: "If to this amount be added the 19,483,382 pounds made at Valle's Mine in St. Francois County, and all of which was sent to Ste. Genevieve, we would have the least total amount shipped from four points on the river, 106,193,382 pounds during this period, giving for the average annual amount 3,425,593 pounds." These amounts, of course, include the lead shipped from all mines then worked in the several counties, from which the product was hauled to the shipping points named.

No full report of the lead mines of Jefferson County has been made since 1855; meanwhile many others have been discovered, opened and worked. Among the number may be mentioned the Frumet Mines, seven miles west of De Soto, where for a number of years extensive machinery was used in raising, crushing and smelting the ore; the Plattin Mines, on Plattin

*Vinegar Hill Mines in Section 11, 33, 4.

Creek, east of De Soto, including a large scope of country that paid well for the labor and capital spent upon it; the Old Ditch Mines, near the line of Washington County; Hart's Mines, near the Franklin and Washington line; Howe's Mine, east of the Platin Mines before mentioned; the McCormack Zinc Mine, near Platin; and a score or more of other mines. The whole southwestern portion of the county is dotted with mines, there being a line of them from near the Franklin County corner, in a southeasterly course, to the Ste. Genevieve County line, all of which have been successfully worked. A vast amount of wealth lies dormant in "the bowels of the earth" in Jefferson County, which will in the course of time be fully developed; but for the want of capital, the mines that have been opened are now mostly idle. The Valle Mines, which lie on the line between Jefferson and St. Francois Counties, extending into both, are being successfully worked.

Stone, etc.—Building stone of excellent quality exists in Jefferson County in an inexhaustible quantity, and lime is manufactured extensively at Glenwood, Kimmswick and other points, and shipped to the city markets. Immense quantities of potter's clay are shipped from this county to Pittsburgh, Penn., and to other cities. Fine sand, for the manufacture of glass, is also shipped in great quantities to the bottle works in St. Louis and to other glass works.

Iron and zinc are found in considerable quantities, while the supply of lead and sulphate of baryta seems inexhaustible in quantity. There is also an abundance of potter's and pipe clay of superior quality.

Indians and Wild Animals.—When the settlement of the territory composing Jefferson County took place the same tribes of Indians and the same kind of wild animals existed here as in the other counties mentioned in this work; and the incidents and encounters that the early settlers had with the Indians will be referred to in connection with the settlement of the county.

SETTLEMENT.

Spanish Colonization and Settlements under Spanish Authority.—A little more than a hundred years ago the territory com-

prising Jefferson County was the undisputed home of the wild men of the forest and the native animals. The territory however at that time belonged to Spain and was under control of a Spanish Governor, who made liberal offers of land to persons who desired to settle permanently in the county. "While O'Riley was governor and captain-general of the whole country, from 1769 to 1790, homesteads were allowed to be taken only on the Mississippi, and the settlers could take up from four to six arpents front by forty back. This would give from 136 to 204 acres of land. Yet this rule was not uniform, either as to quantity or location, but the taking up of more than these quantities or locating lands off the river were exceptions to the rule, and was granted as a special favor to parties for some notable service rendered the Government." This rule appears to have continued in force until 1797, after which time each head of a family was allowed to take up 200 arpents of land for himself, fifty for each child, and twenty for each negro he brought with him, not to exceed in all 800 arpents. This was the origin of the ownership of the many tracts of land in the county known as "Spanish grants."

From the best information obtainable it is believed that John Hilderbrand, of French descent, was the first settler in what at the present time constitutes Jefferson County. In 1774, or perhaps earlier, he settled on Saline Creek, in the northeastern part of the county, and founded what was afterward called the Meramec settlement. Accordingly, the first settlement in the county was made at least 114 years ago. In 1776 St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve had become trading posts of considerable importance, but the country lying between was filled with savage Indians and wild animals, thus making a journey overland between these points extremely hazardous. Francisco Cruzat, who was the lieutenant-governor of Upper Louisiana, desirous of removing the perils of the journey, offered a donation of 1,050 arpents of land to any one who would establish and keep a ferry across the Meramec. Jean Baptiste Gomoche, a Frenchman, accepted this offer, and established a ferry across the Meramec, at what is still known as the Lower Ferry, about a mile above the mouth of that river. For this service Gomoche was

granted the tract of land at the mouth of the Meramec, which includes the bridge across that stream and Jefferson Station of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. At the same time a trail was marked out on the west side of the Mississippi from St. Louis to Ste. Genevieve passing lengthwise through what is now Jefferson County. This trail was called the King's trace. It crossed the Meramec at Gomoche's ferry, and was the first highway marked out in the territory of Jefferson County.

“ Thomas Jones settled on a tract of land near Kimmswick, prior to 1779; in that year he was on the land making salt. Joseph Uge, Francis Desloge, Joseph Hortez, Jacob Wise and Peter Donivan settled on lands near Kimmswick from 1776 to 1781. In 1780 the Meramec settlement, where John Hilderbrand had lived, and the settlement at Kimmswick were broken up by Indian depredations, and the inhabitants fled to St. Louis for refuge. Gomoche also left his place in that year on account of Indian incursions. However, the damage soon passed away, and the parties returned. In 1778 William Belew settled on Belew's Creek, and no doubt from him the creek took its name. In 1784 Peter Hilderbrand settled on a tract of land near Maddox mill, but on the opposite side of the river. In that year he was out hunting, and was shot and killed by the Indians, on the bank of the river just below the present site of Maddox mill, and his family immediately removed to a settlement for protection. In 1786 Benito Vasquez, a Spaniard by birth, had a park on the Meramec land. He took up over 3,000 acres of land by special permission from the Spanish Government. He had a great herd of cattle, and he manufactured salt. The trenches and rocks for his furnaces are still to be seen there. Thomas Tyler, in 1778, lived on the place opened by John Hilderbrand. At that time he had eighty arpents, about sixty-eight acres under fence, forty acres of which were cultivated in corn and tobacco. John Boli settled on Romine Creek in 1788. He built a log hut, and opened a little piece of land. He was driven away from his home several times by the Indians, and his cabin was burned by them. John Piatt settled on Big River, not far from P. P. Byrne's mill, prior to 1790. In that year he was driven from his home by the Indians, and he remained away till 1800, when

he returned. In 1801 he was again driven away, and several of his neighbors were killed by the Indians in 1803."

In 1790 the Indians became so troublesome that the settlers organized for defense, and built a rude fortification on Saline Creek near Thomas Tyler's cabin.

"James Head settled at House's Springs in 1795. He moved away in 1796, and Adam House moved on the place. House lived there till 1800, when the Indians killed him, cut his head off, put a piece of maple sugar (that the old gentleman had manufactured himself) in his mouth, and put his head on the fork of an old elm tree by the Big Spring. * * *

House's son was badly wounded at the time, but he escaped, went to the settlement at Kimmswick and gave the alarm. All the settlers turned out, forming quite a company, with William Mars as captain, and they pursued the Indians, who were of the Osage tribe, on to Indian Creek, in Washington County, where they overtook them and gave them battle. The whites were victorious, killing many of the savages and driving the rest away.

"In 1799 Francis Valle, commander at Ste. Genevieve, gave Francis Wideman and as many of his connections as he could induce to come to this country permission to settle, provided they would settle fifteen miles from the settlements. Under this permission Elijah Benton settled at what is known as Darby's Mines. Under the same permission Francis Wideman, Charles Priest, Jacob Collins, David Delanny, Mark Wideman, John Wideman, William Estep, Hugh McCulloch, Sarah Priest, James Davis and James Rogers, with their families, settled on Big River and Dry Creek, near Morse's mill, about the year 1801. About the year 1800, Bartholomew Herrington, John Johnston, John Conner and James Donnelly settled at Peverly and Herculeaneum, and Richard Glover, Claiborne Thomas, James Thomas, Charles Gill, Benjamin Johnson, Sr., John Litton, Gabriel Coff, Roger Cagle, Thomas Waters and David Boyle settled on Sandy. They went up Sandy as far as the farm of the late James Hensley. James Gray, Thomas Madden, Frederick Conner, Walter Jewett, Thomas Applegate, James Varner and James Foster settled about the same time at Horine and Bailey

Stations. Richard Applegate, William Null, John Conner, Isaac Van Meter, Michael Rober and William Null, Jr., settled near and at Hematite. Thomas Bevis, Phil. Roberts and Robert Jewett settled at and near Victoria; and Ed. Butler and Hardy McCormack settled at De Soto. Thomas Comstock, John Sturgis, John A. Sturgis, Titus Strickland, Jacob Strickland, John Dowling, Jesse Dowling, Michael Regan, Abner Wood, Elizabeth Carlin, Eli Strickland, Thomas Hanan, Humphrey Gibson and Joseph Bear settled on the Plattin, penetrating near to the head of that stream. John Stewart, Charles Valle, William Drennen, Samuel Wilson, William Jones and Ann Skinner settled near Sulphur Springs and on Glaize Creek. Jonathan Hilderbrand settled at Maddox mill. He was a brother of Peter Hilderbrand who was killed by the Indians. Abraham Hilderbrand and Ira Hilderbrand, who were sons of the one that was murdered by the Indians, settled near T. P. Byrne's mill. Jacob Wickerham and William Wickerham settled on Belew Creek. These settlements on Big River, Sandy, Joachim, Plattin, Belew and Glaize were made from 1799 to 1803, the most being in 1800 and 1801, while Charles IV was king of Spain, and Morales was governor and captain-general of Louisiana, and Zenon Trudeau and Charles Dehault De Lassus were lieutenant-governors of Upper Louisiana. All of the parties named or their heirs or legal representatives obtained homesteads by virtue of their settlements made by the permission of the Spanish officers."

Under Spanish authority the people obtained permission to settle on 126 tracts of land, within the present limits of Jefferson County, the titles to which were afterward confirmed by the United States. These grants comprise about 85,000 acres of the best land in the county. Up to 1800 buffalo and elk were plentiful, but with the advance of civilization these animals disappeared or kept a safe distance from the approaching settlements.

Early History.—"Indians were numerous. The Delawares and Shawnees lived south of this in Ste. Genevieve, Perry and Cape Girardeau, and the Osages lived near Union, in Franklin County, and the Cherokees lived on White River. The Delawares, Shawnees and Cherokees were peaceable and friendly, but the Osages

were very savage and warlike, and gave the settlers a great deal of trouble. In 1803 there was no postoffice nearer than St. Louis, and no road in the county. There were what were called trails from one settlement to another. There was no store here then. John Johnston had a little mill at the old Falkland place. The wheel was made out of a large log, cut with grooves. Johnston could crack corn a little, but hardly make meal. Francis Wideman also owned a small affair of the same kind in 1803, near Morse's mill, on Big River. It was the common belief among the neighbors that Francis Wideman was a sorcerer and necromancer and could conjure the devil. His brother John asked him to permit him to grind a little at night for himself. Francis granted the request, but told his brother he had better keep a sharp lookout for Old Nick. John went and set the mill agoing, and all at once the stones began to turn with such velocity that he became alarmed, and he shut off the water and went home without his grist, and told it as a fact that his brother Francis had conjured up the devil and made him interfere with the mill so that he could not grind. These were the only mills in the county in 1803. * * * From 1774 to 1803 the settlers of this county did all their legal business at St. Louis; they traded and got their mail there. The currency of the people was gold and silver and dressed or shaved deer skins." This brings the settlement of the territory of Jefferson County down to the time that the United States acquired title to it by treaty with France.*

Soon after this the territory now embraced in the State of Missouri was divided into five districts, and according to this division all that part of Jefferson County lying north of Platin Creek became a part of the St. Louis District, and the balance formed a part of the Ste. Genevieve District. "Benjamin Johnson, Sr., the father of Judge G. J. Johnson, was appointed justice of the peace, and he acted as the only justice for all the territory lying between the Meramec and Platin. About 1805 a town called New Hartford was laid out at or near Illinois Station, and Christian Wilt and John W. Honey erected a shot-tower there. They also had a store, the first ever established in this county. A court for the transaction of county business, called

* For previous ownership of the territory see State History.

the court of quarter-sessions and oyer and terminer, was established, and was held at St. Louis. Benjamin Johnson, Sr., was one of the judges of this court in 1804. On the 20th day of December, 1804, John Boli was granted a license to keep a ferry across the Meramec, three miles from Fish Pot Creek. On the 15th day of April, 1805, the court of quarter-sessions at St. Louis, made this order: 'The court orders that the payment of all taxes for the use of this district may be made in *shaved deer skins*, at the house of the collector, at the rate of three pounds to the dollar.' June 18, 1806, Bartholomew Herrington was excused from serving on the jury, on account of wounds received by him in the Revolutionary War. December 7, 1806, the court made an order dividing St. Louis District into assessment districts, and appointed Benjamin Johnson and William Moss assessors for the district of Meramec and Plattin, extending from the south side of the Meramec to the Plattin. December 18, 1806, Bartholomew Herrington and John Romine were appointed overseers of the road leading from John Boli's, on the Meramec, to Plattin River. On the first Monday of March, 1808, James Rankin, James Stewart and Thomas Comstock were appointed commissioners to locate a road from the town of St. Louis via Cololon's ford, on the Meramec, to the river Plattin. This road was located near the route of the old King's trace. On June 19, 1806, the court of quarter-sessions fixed the total levy of tax for the whole district at \$1,559.71."

Other Settlers.—"In 1804, Peter Huskey, the grandfather of John Huskey, Sr., immigrated to this county from South Carolina. His sons, John and William, and three daughters, Mrs. Ogle, Mrs. Ben. Williams and La Fayette Ramsey, and also Landon Williams, came with him. John Huskey, Sr.'s grandfather on his mother's side, James Miller, also came along. These constituted eight families, and they all moved from South Carolina here in a cart drawn by four horses. Each family had one extra horse. They located near where the late James Hensley died, on Sandy. Thomas Hearst came also with the Huskeys, but settled on the Mineral Fork, near the western line of the county. Hearst and the Huskeys were of Irish descent. In 1805 the Huskeys moved to the Bethlehem Spring, in the bend

of Big River, and were making preparations to put in a crop. They lived in tents. One day the old gentleman was out looking for his pony when an alarm of Indians was given, and they all got the old South Carolina cart and hurried back to the settlement on Sandy. This year James Miller, a Revolutionary soldier, originally from Virginia, and the grandfather of Uncle Jack Huskey, died, and it is said he was the first white man buried on Sandy. Peter Huskey was the ancestor of all the Huskeys of this county. Benjamin Johnson, Sr., was from Virginia, of English stock, and is the ancestor of the Johnsons now living in the eastern portion of the county. Ben. Williams and Landon Williams are the ancestors of many of the Williamses who are still here. Peter Hilderbrand came from the South to this section in 1784, and is the ancestor of the Hilderbrands now here. The Hilderbrands are of French descent. Bartholomew Herrington, the ancestor of the Herringtons, was born in 1740, of Irish and German parents, in Lancaster County, Penn. He immigrated to this county with his family in 1800, several families accompanying him. A part of the family came overland and a part by water from Lexington, Ky. The party that came by water sailed down the Ohio and up the Mississippi in a canoe made of a large poplar log. They called it a pirogue in those days. * * * The Widemans came from South Carolina, and were of German descent. Bryant and Vanzant were here at an early date, and were from Eastern States. William Moss, the ancestor of that family, came from Virginia, and was of English stock. So were James and Claiborne Thomas. Josiah Craft came from New Jersey in 1809, and was of German descent. * * Craft married a Miss Weatherby, a half sister of C. B. Fletcher.

“James Rankin, the father of I. J. and C. S. Rankin, was a Canadian by birth, and moved to Herculaneum in 1808. Peter McCormack, the ancestor of that family in this county, was here about the beginning of the present century. He came from Georgia, and was of Irish descent. M. Clain, the ancestor of that family here now, came from Georgia in the year 1800, and was of Irish descent. Samuel McMullin, the ancestor of that family in this county, came in 1805, and was of Irish descent.

James and Eliel Donnell, the ancestors of the Donnell family, came from the South, and were of Irish descent. William Null came from the South. Jacob Wise, the ancestor of the Wises, came from the South, and was of German descent. Ed. Butler, the ancestor of that family, came about 1800. William Hendrickson was here at an early period. James Pounds, the ancestor of that family, came about 1803, from the South, and was of Irish descent. Thomas Evans and Henry Metts were here about 1804. These constituted the first families of Jefferson County, and were all here at or before the organization of this territory under the act of Congress."

These were the pioneers who penetrated the "western wilds" and settled amid the savage Indians and dangerous beasts, and suffered the hardships of frontier life while carving out comfortable homes for themselves, their wives and dear little ones. Many were the hardships they endured. Besides the encounters with the Indians, the dangers, fear and dread of that race, which they had constantly to endure, they were without roads, bridges, mills, blacksmith shops, and many other things so essentially necessary to the welfare and convenience of a community. Yet, withal, they lived happily, save the fear and dread of the Indians. Every settler owned one gun and one dog, at least. These were considered indispensables, for without them the wild beasts would have invaded the yards and houses of these pioneers. Each raised a patch of flax, a patch of cotton and a little corn. These were deemed necessities. The corn was ground at Johnston's mill, on Sandy, or at Wideman's mill, on Big River, and very often it was beaten into a coarse meal by pestles in a mortar. It is a fact well known that from the first settlement of this county, in 1774, to 1808 ninety-nine-hundredths of the inhabitants never saw or tasted wheat bread. They manufactured all their own clothes out of the skins of wild animals and out of flax and cotton. The old-fashioned loom and the big and little spinning wheels were common furniture in most of the houses. These machines were manufactured by the men, and the women knew how to use them. The men wore buckskin suits and coon or fox-skin caps in winter, and suits made from flax or cotton and straw hats in the summer. The shoes were made of buckskin

tops and rawhide soles. These were called shoe packs or moccasins. The women wore home-made cotton goods, and there was great rivalry between the ladies of those days in regard to getting up new and beautiful patterns of checked and striped cotton dress goods. All the sugar then used was made at home, out of the sap of the maple or sugar trees, and coffee, being a foreign article, was so costly that the first settlers could not afford that luxury. Venison, bear meat, wild turkeys and wild honey abounded in great abundance, and those who had cows to produce milk really lived in "a land flowing with milk and honey." Bee trees filled with honey could be found everywhere, and the honey cost only the labor of getting it. Wild game was so abundant that the early settlers kept their families well supplied with it. With these meats, wild honey, wild fruits, and plenty of "hoe-cakes," the pioneer housewife could set a table "good enough for a king."

Public Lands and Land Entries.—When Spain relinquished her right to the territory the settler's privilege of securing a farm and home under her homestead rules was cut off; and from that time forward until 1821 the settlers could obtain no title to their lands, but were protected by squatter sovereignty or settlement rights. All the lands embraced in Jefferson County were included in the St. Louis Land District, with the land office at St. Louis, where they first became subject to entry in 1821, after the United States surveys had been completed. Following is a statement showing when and by whom the first land entries under the Government of the United States were made in each congressional township of Jefferson County.

Township 41, Range 2, in 1835, by Merideth Wideman.

Township 42, Range 2, in 1832, by Samuel Pepper.

Township 39, Range 3, in 1821, by L. P. Boyd, John Thurmond, Philip O'Harver, William Mothershead and others.

Township 40, Range 3, in 1821, by Daniel Eastwood, Joseph Boring and John Willey.

Township 41, Range 3, in 1821, by John Wideman, Thomas Evans, Isaac Evans, James Pound, James McCulloch, William Ryan and others.

Township 42, Range 3, in 1821, by Polly Everat; 1831, by Peter Sullens; 1832, by Abraham and Samuel Hilderbrand.

Township 43, Range 3, in 1821, by James Green and Joel Lasseter.

Township 38, Range 4, in 1821, by William Jones, and in 1822, by Joseph Moon.

Township 39, Range 4, in 1821, by Samuel Staples, Eliel Connell, Matthew McPeak and James Donnell, and in 1823, by Charles Staples, Ammon Knighton and Samuel McMullin.

Township 40, Range 4, in 1824, by Samuel Woodson; in 1833, by James Kite; in 1836, by Ammon Knighton, W. A. Mothershead and Edward Cotter.

Township 41, Range 4, in 1821, by John Herrington; in 1823, by Richard Huskey; in 1825, by Clement B. Fletcher and John Huskey.

Township 42, Range 4, in 1821, by Samuel Graham; in 1825, by Jacob Harness and Chauncey Smith.

Township 43, Range 4, in 1821, by Jacob Shultz and David Hilderbrand.

Township 38, Range 5, in 1824, by the Valles and Dennis O'Neil and others.

Township 39, Range 5, in 1821, by Drury Gooch; in 1823, by Reuben Smith; in 1824, by Ed. Butler and John Brooks.

Township 40, Range 5, in 1821, by James Foster; in 1823, by William Howerstie; in 1824 by Giles Lee.

Township 41, Range 5, in 1821, by Walter Frazer; in 1822, by Jabez Warner and Chauncey Smith; in 1825, by John W. Honey and Elias Bates.

Township 42, Range 5, in 1825, by Michael Brindley; in 1826, by William McMillon (?) and S. Burgess.

Township 43, Range 5, in 1830, by E. Cadwallader; in 1833, by John Richardson.

Township 39, Range 6, in 1829, by Frederick Kluck; in 1832, by Henry Bailey, Joseph Drybread and Joseph T. McMullin.

Township 40, Range 6, in 1824, numerous tracts by John Smith T., of Washington County; in 1826, Abraham Wilcox and James M. White.

Township 41, Range 6, in 1821, by John Geiger, Francis Menia, John W. Honey and Elias Bates.

Township 42, Range 6, in 1831, Hez. H. Wright and David Bryant.

Township 39, Range 7, in 1829, by John B. Denham.

With a very few exceptions, the persons named in the foregoing statement of land entries were actual settlers of Jefferson County.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS, ETC.

Agriculture and other Industries.—The first efforts of the early settlers in the line of agriculture were made with the rudest of implements. Up to 1815 two-wheeled carts, constructed entirely of wood, tires and all, were used almost exclusively for hauling, and were usually drawn by oxen, seldom by horses. The first four-wheeled vehicle was brought to the county from St. Louis, in 1809. It was a common wagon with four wheels and iron tires, and was taken to Benjamin Johnston's on one of his law days, for public exhibition, where it excited great curiosity among many of the early settlers.

Prior to 1820 very little wheat was raised. The people lived on corn bread, wild game and vegetables. Some of the wealthier ones raised a little wheat, which they cut with "reap hooks" or sickles, and threshed it with a flail or tramped it out with horses. It was only raised for bread, not for market, except as a portion would sometimes be sold to a neighbor who did not raise it. In an early day, especially in the southern part of the county, much more attention was paid to mining than to agriculture. The latter has never been developed to any great extent; and it may truthfully be said that Jefferson County, on account of the hilly aspect of its surface, is not a first-class county exclusively for agriculture, but, with agriculture and stock raising combined, it may be considered excellent. With its abundance of pure water, extensive ranges for pasture, and its nearness to the market, it certainly has superior advantages for the raising of all kinds of stock. Statistics, however, do not show that this industry has been fully developed.

According to the census of 1850 the farms in Jefferson County were valued at \$570,920, and the farm implements at \$32,517; and the number of domestic animals was as follows: Horses, 2,510; mules and asses, 130; milch cows, 2,713; working oxen, 1,442; other cattle, 4,546; total of cattle, 8,701; sheep, 4,525;

swine, 18,712. The value of the live stock was estimated at \$177,463. The same census gives the cereal and vegetable products of the county for the year 1849 as follows: Wheat, 17,322 bushels; rye, 241 bushels; oats, 35,441 bushels; Indian corn, 289,116 bushels; Irish potatoes, 15,474 bushels; sweet potatoes, 2,171 bushels; barley, 167 bushels; buckwheat, 201 bushels; tobacco, 800 pounds; hay, 751 tons. The wool clip was 7,503 pounds, and the orchard products were valued at \$1,189.

To show the increase in the agricultural productions and the live stock raised in the county at the end of the next thirty years the following statistics are gleaned from the United States census of 1880: Number of farms, 2,137; improved lands, acres, 107,654; value of farms, \$3,487,885, value of farm implements, \$151,835; value of live stock, \$543,690; value of farm productions for the year preceding (1879), \$871,508. Domestic animals—horses, 4,662; mules and asses, 2,226; working oxen, 108; milch cows, 6,112; other cattle, 8,093; total of cattle, 14,313; sheep, 6,324; swine, 31,452; pounds of wool, 23,972. Cereal and vegetable products for the preceding year—barley, 1,035 bushels; Indian corn, 827,969 bushels; oats, 57,974 bushels; rye, 221 bushels; wheat, 423,888 bushels; Irish potatoes, 147,538 bushels; sweet potatoes, 4,961 bushels; tobacco, 5,861 pounds; hay, 2,628 tons; value of orchard products, \$14,630. From the first settlement of the territory of Jefferson County to 1850 three-quarters of a century elapsed; and in the next thirty years, as shown by the figures, the farms of the county were worth six times what they were in 1850. In 1880 the live stock alone was worth nearly as much as all the farms were in 1850. The number of horses had nearly doubled, and the mules and asses were seventeen times greater. Other animals had increased in numbers from 50 to nearly 100 per cent, and the value of the live stock had trebled. Of the cereal and vegetable productions, the yield of wheat was nearly twenty-five times as great, and of Indian corn nearly three times as great. Further comparisons are left to the intelligent reader. When the census of 1890 shall be published, a wonderful increase during the decade of the eighties will undoubtedly appear.

Agricultural Society.—On the 2d of April, 1866, James O.

Williams, William Klipper, John L. Thomas, Samuel A. Reppy and fifty-six other freeholders of Jefferson County presented to the county court thereof a petition praying "to be organized and incorporated as a body politic and corporate, under the style and name of the Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, for the purpose of improving in agriculture, manufactures, and raising of stock within Jefferson County." The prayer of the petition was granted, and the society incorporated accordingly. The first officers of this society were D. W. Bryant, president; Gust. Hamil, treasurer, and W. S. Jewett, secretary. After some controversy as to where the annual exhibitions of the society should be held, De Soto was selected as the place, and on the 9th of November, 1866, Edwin Boyne and wife, for the sum of \$400, conveyed by deed to D. W. Bryant, M. A. Douthett, H. S. Christian, Henry Kettleman, Williard Fussell, Anton Yerger, and other directors of the society, a tract of land at De Soto, consisting of ten acres, for a "fair ground." Afterward the society purchased other lands, and enlarged the grounds to twelve acres. An agricultural hall and other buildings were erected, and the grounds enclosed and fitted up, and the first exhibition was held in 1867. Annual exhibitions followed, but the society was not successful financially, in consequence of which a new society, bearing the original name, was incorporated by the county court on the 11th of July, 1881, in answer to the prayer of the petition of Joseph Hopson and more than fifty other freeholders of the county. Becoming involved in debt, the society borrowed \$1,000 of the congressional township school fund, and gave a mortgage on the fair grounds, dated December 6, 1884, conditioned for the payment of the money one year after date. Not being successful, the society failed to make the payment, in consequence of which the fair ground was forfeited to the State, and sold by the sheriff of the county, on the 14th of September, 1887, to S. W. Crawford and others to reimburse the school fund. The cause of the failure was a lack of patronage by the people of the county; and the reason for this is because De Soto is located too near the city of St. Louis, where the people prefer to attend the annual fairs, rather than to spend their money to sustain a fair at home. The city has many

attractions, and of course much more can be seen there than at a country fair.

Horticulture.—Formerly the farmers of Jefferson County paid much attention to horticulture. Extensive orchards were planted, and fruits of all kinds were extensively raised to supply the St. Louis market. For a number of years last past the yield of fruits, especially in regard to peaches, has been so limited that the farmers have become somewhat discouraged, and have partially relaxed their efforts to produce them. The climate being moderately mild, and the soil and locations so well adapted to the growing of orchards, and good markets so near at hand, with constantly increasing demands, there is no doubt but that horticulture will soon become a leading and profitable industry of Jefferson County. For many years past, and at the present time, grapes have been and are now extensively cultivated. The most numerous and most extensive vineyards exist in the northeastern part of the county and along the line of the Iron Mountain Railroad. In Rock Township, which lies nearest to the city of St. Louis, nearly every farmer has a vineyard. This industry was introduced and has been followed mostly by the German citizens. The leading varieties of grapes cultivated are the Concord, Northen's Virginia Seedling, and Ives Seedling. The first is cultivated both as a table and wine grape, and the other two mostly for wine. A very large quantity of domestic wine of superior quality is annually manufactured in the county; the greatest amount at any single point being made at Bushberg, on the Mississippi, and on the railroad twenty-five miles from St. Louis. Facilities for propagating grape vines and for the manufacture of wines have existed at this place and been successfully operated for many years.

Dairies.—Another important industry of Jefferson County is the dairy business. Along the line of the Iron Mountain Railroad there are extensive dairies, and vast quantities of milk, cream and butter are shipped daily to the city of St. Louis. The most extensive of these dairies exist in the vicinity of Peverly. The "Jersey Dale Dairy," located on the line of the railroad, two miles west of Peverly, and managed by Mr. H. W. Douglas, has over one hundred registered Jersey cattle. The proprietors

of this dairy furnish milk and cream to the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, on a contract, for \$7,000 per year. Mr. Douglas has recently erected the largest barn in the county, it being two stories high, and 80x124 feet in size. The lower story is built of stone, and the upper of brick. It has stalling capacity for over 100 head of cattle. Aside from this is the old barn belonging to this dairy farm, with stalling room for over fifty head of cattle. In addition to the milk shipped from this dairy, there are over 200 gallons shipped daily from Peverly by other parties. C. H. Kerckhoff, who has a dairy in that vicinity, keeps about 100 cows, and during the past winter (1887-88) he has manufactured 350 pounds of butter per week. Other extensive dairies exist.

Mills, etc.—Since the completion of the Iron Mountain Railroad, the cutting and shipping of cord-wood to St. Louis has been and still continues to be a permanent industry all along the line. Along the immediate line of the railroad the supply of wood is being exhausted, but vast quantities still exist remotely from the line. A few portable sawmills are used in the county, where timber in suitable quantities exist, but the cutting of lumber is mostly for home use, and is not a very prominent industry. The county is well supplied with gristmills, the most of which are along the line of the railroad, and on Big River. Along the course of the latter, beginning at the north, is the mill of James Byrnes, three miles northwest of House's Springs; another, owned by Henry Vandecrusen, on House's Springs Branch, one mile west of the village; then comes the mill of Michael Byrnes, five miles southwest from House's Springs; and next, Lewis Snair's mill, one mile farther in the same direction; then comes John H. Morse's mill, at the southern terminus of the Big River gravel road, and seven miles northwest of Hillsboro. Another mill, and one of the oldest in the county, is Cole's mill, on Joachim Creek, near Valle Mines. Pleasant Valley Mills are located near Peverly.

ORGANIZATION.

Jefferson County was organized by an act of the Legislature of the Territory of Missouri, approved December 8, 1818, as may be seen by the first section, thereof, which reads as follows:

SECTION 1. All that part of the county of St. Louis, and all that part of the county of Ste. Genevieve, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River opposite the mouth of a creek on the west bank of said river called Isle au Bois; thence to the mouth of said creek, and up the principal northern branch thereof to its source; thence in a direct line to the source of a creek known by the name of Hazel Run; thence in a direct line so as to leave Dogget's Mines, in the county of Ste. Genevieve, to Grand River; thence down the said river to the mouth of the creek called Mineral Fork; thence with the county line between the counties of St. Louis and Washington to that point where said county line changes its course to the southwest; thence from that point to the corner of townships 42 and 43 in Range 2, and Townships 42 and 43 in Range 3 east of the fifth principal meridian; thence with the range line between Ranges 2 and 3 east of the fifth principal meridian to a point in the middle of the main channel of the Meramec; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to a point where the township line between Townships 43 and 44 north crosses the said river; thence due east with the said township line to a point in the middle of the main channel of said river Meramec; thence down the said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point opposite the mouth of the said river Meramec, in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the beginning, is hereby laid off and erected into a separate county, which shall be called and known by the name of Jefferson County.

L. B. Boyd, Thomas Evans, Jacob Wise, William Bates, William Null, Peter McCormack and Henry Metz were appointed by this act commissioners, with full power and authority to select and fix upon the most suitable place in the county whereupon to erect a courthouse and jail; and it was declared that the place agreed upon by them, or a majority of them, should be the permanent seat of justice for Jefferson County. The same commissioners were appointed commissioners of the courthouse and jail, with authority to purchase or otherwise acquire title in fee simple to a suitable tract of land on which to erect said buildings. They were fully authorized to sell town lots, and appropriate the proceeds derived therefrom to the construction of the public buildings. In case of any of the offices of the above named commissioners becoming vacant, it was made the duty of the circuit court to fill such vacancies by appointment. The act also provided that the first court should be held at Herculaneum, and afterward at such places as the court might select until a courthouse could be constructed, and that the county should belong to the Northern Judicial Circuit. Although the county of Jefferson was thus created December 8, 1818, it was

not invested with full powers as a separate county until after January 1, 1819.

Some slight but no extensive changes have been made in the boundary lines of Jefferson County since its organization. The laws of 1870 give a more definite description of the boundary, but make so little change in the original that it is not necessary to insert the new description here.

Following is a copy of the caption of the record of proceedings of the first court held in Jefferson County :

MISSOURI TERRITORY, }
NORTHERN CIRCUIT. } ss.

At a court held in the county of Jefferson, in the town of Herculanum, on Monday, the twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, being the fourth Monday of said month—present, Nathaniel Beverly Tucker, judge of the courts of the Northern Circuit.

The court being convened, Samuel Woodson and Andrew Scott presented their commissions from Frederick Bates, acting governor of Missouri Territory, the former as clerk, and the latter as sheriff of Jefferson County, and at once assumed the duties of their respective offices. Joshua Barton, circuit attorney for the Northern Circuit, not being present, Edward Bates was recognized as his deputy, and thus the court was fully organized. William Bates, Peter McCormack, Thomas Evans, Henry Metz, Jacob Wise and William Null, six of the commissioners appointed by law to select the site for the county seat, then presented to the Court their written report, fixing the town of Herculanum as the permanent seat of justice for the county of Jefferson. These commissioners then resigned their office, and the Court appointed James Rankin, John Geiger and John Finley as county seat commissioners in their stead. At the same time James Rankin was appointed surveyor of the county. Elisha Ellis was authorized, upon the payment of \$10, to keep a ferry across the Mississippi for one year, at his landing, opposite the town of Harrison, and his charges for ferriage were established as follows : Each man and horse, 75 cents ; each footman, 25 cents ; each single horse, 50 cents ; each wheel carriage, 50 cents per each wheel ; each head of neat cattle, 50 cents ; each hog, sheep or goat, 6½ cents. Mr. Ellis was also licensed, for the sum of \$10, “to keep a tavern at his house in Herculanum” for the

period of one year. On the same condition James Rankin was licensed "to keep a tavern at his house in the town of Herculanum." After transacting other business, which will be mentioned elsewhere, the Court adjourned to term in course.

James Bryant and Emily, his wife, donated the east half of Lot No. 129, in the town of Herculanum, to the county of Jefferson, as a site on which to erect the public buildings, and on the 24th of March, 1820, they executed a deed for the lot thus donated to James Rankin, John Geiger and John Finley, the county seat commissioners.

Organization of County Court.—During the first year of the existence of Jefferson County, and until Missouri was admitted into the Union as a State, the circuit court had jurisdiction of and transacted all the county business. When the State was admitted, the law provided for the organization of a county court in each county, and L. B. Boyd, Elias Bates and Samuel Hammond were appointed and commissioned by the Governor the first justices of the county court of the county of Jefferson. These officers met and organized their court, and held their first session in the town of Herculanum commencing on the 14th of May, 1821, it being the second Monday of said month. James Rankin, deputy clerk, acted as clerk, and John Finley, coroner, acted as sheriff. All county business pending in the circuit court was transferred to the county court, and the circuit court had no further jurisdiction thereof. Among the transactions of business at this term, William Bates was licensed to sell merchandise for six months, upon his paying into the treasury the sum of \$15, and Elisha Ellis was licensed to keep a ferry across the Mississippi at Herculanum for one year, and Lawson Lovering was licensed to keep a ferry for the same length of time across the Meramec on the St. Louis road. The latter licenses cost \$10 each.

The first jail in Jefferson County was built by Josiah Craft, on the site for the public buildings at Herculanum, and at this first term of the county court, James Rankin and John Geiger, two of the county seat commissioners, reported the jail completed, and then resigned their offices. The jail consisted of a small log building. John Finley, coroner, was allowed \$6 for

rent of his house, used by the court. After transacting the necessary county business the court adjourned to the next term in course. Subsequently Benjamin Johnson, Sr., and Clement B. Fletcher, were appointed commissioners of the county seat, *vice* Rankin and Geiger, resigned.

Removal of the County Seat.—Inasmuch as no steps were taken for the building of a courthouse at Herculaneum for a number of years after the county was organized, it seems evident that an early removal of the county seat was anticipated.

On the 9th of May, 1832, the Court appointed Minor Mothershead, Thomas Hurst, William Hurst, Jesse Phillips and Paschal Detchemundy commissioners to consider the question of moving the county seat to a more central point. On the first Monday of August, following, an election was held at the several voting places in the county to decide the question of moving the seat of justice to the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 40 north, Range 4 east, it being the site of the present town of Hillsboro, and the place selected by the commissioners. The returns of this election were not canvassed by the county court (as it appears by the record) until February, 1833, when they were canvassed and disapproved. Afterward, at the September term, 1834, of the court, the returns were again examined, and it was then declared "that a majority of the qualified voters of the county voted in favor of the removal of the county seat to the place selected." Charles Mothershead was appointed commissioner of the new county seat, and afterward, at the August term, 1835, of the county court, Clifton Mothershead was appointed to "lay off and sell the lots at the new county seat, *vice* Charles Mothershead, resigned." In July, 1836, Bailey G. Martin was appointed to let the contract and superintend the building of a courthouse at Monticello, the name then given to the present site of Hillsboro, or rather the hill just south thereof. The building was ordered to be constructed of hewed logs, and to be 20x25-feet in size, and one and a half stories in height, and \$400 was appropriated for its construction; but it was never constructed.

Strong opposition to the removal of the county seat was made, and the project thus delayed. Finally Hugh O'Neil and Samuel

Merry, the owners of the site selected, donated the same to the county and passed the title thereto by deed of conveyance dated April 7, 1838. The tract thus conveyed consists of fifty acres, and lies in the northern part of Section 3, Township 40 north, Range 4 east, and is the site of the present county seat.

The deed from O'Neil and Merry was accepted by the county court, and ordered to be recorded. Here the matter of the removal of the county seat seemed to rest, and, notwithstanding all the foregoing, the question was not definitely settled until it was declared by an act of the Legislature of the State approved February 8, 1839, that "the seat of justice of Jefferson County is hereby established at a place commonly called Hillsboro, the place heretofore selected for the seat of justice of said county, situated on a tract of land heretofore conveyed by Samuel Merry and Hugh O'Neil to said county for that purpose." This act settled the question, and the date of its approval may be taken as the time when the change of the location of the county seat was legally made. The act also provided that, until the necessary county buildings could be constructed, the county business should continue to be transacted at Herculaneum. The removal of the county seat was now undertaken in earnest, and in June, following, the town of Hillsboro, by order of the county court, was surveyed and laid out by George W. Waters, the county surveyor.

John J. Buren was then appointed commissioner of the new county seat and public buildings. In July, 1839, the contract for the building of the new courthouse was awarded to Messrs. Roche & Erisman for the sum of \$3,800. The building was completed in time for the county court to hold its first session therein in April, 1840, when it was accepted from the hands of the contractors, who were then allowed \$500 over and above the contract price, for extra work. The furnishing of the building cost about \$300 more, making the total cost thereof \$4,600. This courthouse was a small brick structure, and stood near where the public schoolhouse now stands, in the west part of town. In April, 1841, the contract for the building of a jail was awarded to John W. Winer, for the sum of \$1,500. This jail was erected on a lot near the courthouse, and was accepted from the hands of the contractor in August, 1842. In 1863 it became necessary to take

steps for the construction of new county buildings, and a new location for them was also desired. Consequently, the county court, at its August session of that year, appointed J. L. Thomas and E. T. Honey to examine title, and contract for the purchase of suitable lots on which to erect the new buildings. Block 13, as shown by the plat of Hillsboro, was selected and procured. In October, following, the contract for the construction of a new courthouse and jail (the present buildings) was awarded to Charles H. Pond, for the sum of \$16,500.73, and on the 5th of July, 1865, the commissioner reported the buildings completed and ready for occupancy, and they were then accepted by the court. The courthouse is a plain and substantial two-story brick building set upon a stone foundation, and is 40x60 feet in size. The first story contains the county offices, hall and stairs, and the second the court room, one office, a jury room and library.

The first story of the jail is built of stone, and contains six prison cells; the second story is of brick and contains the jailer's residence. The whole building is surrounded by a solid stone wall about twelve feet in height.

Poor Farm.—In December, 1851, the county court appointed Philip Pipkin, William S. Howe and B. Johnson commissioners "to select a suitable site for a poor farm." These commissioners selected the site of the present poor farm, a portion of which was purchased from the heirs of William Lemmons, deceased, and the balance from Philip Pipkin and others. The deed by the Lemmons heirs was dated August 27, 1852, and the deed made by Pipkin was dated December 21, 1853. The farm consists of 160 acres—120 of which lie in Section 5, and the balance in Section 8, in Township 49 north, Range 4 east, being about two and a half miles west of Hillsboro. The buildings consist of a comfortable frame house for the dwelling of the superintendent, and a large two-story hewed-log asylum for the paupers, and some other buildings, in all with sufficient capacity for the care of thirty paupers. The average number of inmates of the poor asylum is from twenty-two to twenty-five. The expense of the poor farm, including all the poor therein contained, for the year 1887, was \$1,767.57, and the relief granted to poor persons outside of the poor asylum amounted to \$1,209.72. This latter sum is several

hundred dollars more than the annual average amount expended for those not confined in the asylum.

Municipal Townships.—When Jefferson County was organized, its territory consisted of the municipal townships of Joachim, Platin and Big River as they had been formed in the old counties. The Jefferson County Court at its first term held in May, 1821, divided Big River Township by an east and west line “taking its departure from the south side of James Gilmore’s plantation,” and all that part of the old township lying south of that line retained the name of Big River Township, and all north thereof was named Meramec Township. This then made the county consist of four municipal townships. Afterward, in June, 1834, the county court divided Platin Township by a line commencing at the “nine-mile house on the road leading from Herculaneum to Potosi, thence southerly to the dwelling house of Thomas Strickland, running on the west side of said house, thence still southerly along the west side of the house of Alexander Boyd, until it intersects the county line.” This certainly was a very indefinite description. All of Platin Township lying east of this line retained the original name, and that part lying west thereof was named Valle Township. At the same time the court ordered that so much of the old townships of Meramec and Joachim as lay north of the line dividing Townships 41 and 42 north, and east of the line dividing Ranges 4 and 5 east, should constitute a new township to be called Little Rock. This, then, made the county consist of six municipal townships.

In October, 1838, the county court made the following entry on the record of its proceedings, to wit: “In consequence of the burning of the clerk’s office in Herculaneum some years ago, and the burning of the State house in Jefferson City last year, the records of the lines of the several townships in Jefferson County have been lost, and the Court therefore considers it best to lay off the county into six townships, as follows:

“Little Rock Township: Commencing on the river Meramec, at the northeast corner of Congressional Township 43, in Range 5 east; thence west with the line of St. Louis County until it intersects the range line between Ranges 4 and 5 east; thence

south with said range line until it intersects the southeast corner of Township 42, Range 5 east; thence east with the township line between Townships 40 and 41, Range 5 east, and Townships 40 and 41, Range 6 east, until it strikes the Mississippi River; thence with said river and the river Meramec to the place of beginning.

“Meramec Township: Commencing at the northwest corner of the township of Little Rock; thence west with the line of St. Louis County to the Meramec River; thence with said river to where it intersects the Franklin County line; thence with said line until it intersects the township line between Townships 40 and 41, Range 2 east; thence with said township line until it intersects the range line between Ranges 4 and 5 east; thence north with said range line to the place of beginning.

“Big River Township: Commencing at the Franklin County line where it intersects the line between Congressional Townships 41 and 42, Range 2 east; thence with said county line until it intersects the Washington County line; thence with said county line until it intersects the sectional line between Sections 4 and 9, in Congressional Township 39, Range 3 east, the corner to be the southwest corner of said Section 4; thence with said section line east until it intersects the sectional line between Sections 3 and 4, in Township 39, Range 4 east; thence north with said sectional line until it intersects the sectional line between Sections 16 and 21 of Township 40, Range 4 east; thence east with said sectional line until it intersects the sectional line between Sections 14 and 15 of Township 40, Range 4 east; thence with said sectional line until it intersects the township line between Townships 41 and 42, Range 4 east; thence with said township line to the place of beginning.

“Valle Township: Commencing at the southwest corner of Big River Township, at the Washington County line; thence with said county line to the line of St. Francois County; thence with said county line until it intersects the sectional line between Sections 8 and 9 of Township 38, Range 5 east; thence north with said sectional line until it strikes the sectional line between Sections 14 and 23, in Township 40, Range 5 east; thence west with said sectional line until it intersects the line of Big River

Township at the corner between Sections 15 and 21 of Township 40, Range 4 east; thence south with said sectional line until it intersects the sectional line at the corner of Big River Township between Sections 4 and 10 of Township 39, Range 4 east; thence west with said sectional line to the place of beginning.

“Plattin Township: Commencing at the St. Francois County line at the intersection of sectional line between Sections 8 and 9, Township 38, Range 5 east; thence east with said county line until it intersects the line of Ste. Genevieve County; thence with said county line to the Mississippi River; thence with said river to the mouth of the Plattin Creek; thence up said creek until it intersects the section line between Section 18 and 19 of Township 40, Range 6 east; thence west with said section line until it intersects the sectional line between Sections 20 and 21 of Township 40, Range 5 east; thence with said sectional line to the place of beginning.

“Joachim Township: Commencing at the mouth of Plattin Creek; thence up said creek until it intersects the section line between Sections 18 and 19 in Township 40, Range 5 east; thence west with said line until it intersects the section line between Sections 14 and 15 in Township 40, Range 4 east; thence north with said line until it intersects the township line between Townships 41 and 42, Range 4 east; thence east with said township line until it intersects or strikes the Mississippi River; thence with said river to the place of beginning.”

In April, 1842, Central Township was created to embrace Congressional Townships 40 and 41 north, in Range 4 east. In March, 1887, the line between Valle and Central Townships was changed from the south to the north line of Sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, in Township 40 north, Range 4 east, and Sections 19, 20, 29 and 30 in Township 40 north, Range 5 east, were taken from Valle and added to Central Township.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Highways.—The first road or trail for the passage of travelers has been mentioned in connection with the settlement of the county. A few routes were marked out from one neighborhood

to another and traveled by the early settlers before the county was organized. To the first court held in the county, it being in March, 1819, petitions were presented for the establishment of the following highways: One leading from Herculaneum to the county line in the direction of Ste. Genevieve; another leading from Herculaneum in the direction of Potosi, in Washington County, to intersect a road at Big River; another leading from Herculaneum to a point on the Meramec, in the direction of St. Louis, to connect with the St. Louis road on the opposite side of the river. The first and last of these routes were on the line of the old "King's trace," and the second was on the route over which immense quantities of lead had previously been hauled from Potosi to Herculaneum in the "barefooted wagons," that is wagons or carts with wooden tires. On the first of these proposed roads Jacob Horine, John Sturges and Peter McCormack were appointed commissioners to lay out and make the route, and report their doings at the next term of the court; on the second, Samuel McMullin, John Null and George Hammond were appointed commissioners, and on the last St. Amant Michau, Mathias Brindley and Elisha Ellis were made the commissioners. From this time forward public roads were established from point to point throughout the county to suit the convenience of the increasing population. After the close of the Civil War the question of constructing gravel roads at the expense of the county began to be agitated, and was finally submitted to a vote of the people, who decided it in the affirmative.

In 1867 work was commenced simultaneously on the Hillsboro and Lemay Ferry, and the Morse's Mill, Big River and Fenton gravel roads. The former was completed in 1873 and the latter in 1879. In 1869 work was commenced on the Hillsboro and Victoria gravel road, and it was finished in 1871. The work on the De Soto and Victoria gravel road was commenced in 1873 and finished in 1875. The construction of the De Soto and Valle Mines gravel road, only two miles of which were built next to De Soto, was begun and finished in 1871. The House's Springs and Rockford Bridge gravel road, being about a mile in length, was built during the time of the construction of the Morse's Mill, Big River and Fenton road. The length of these

roads are, in round numbers, about as follows: Hillsboro and Lemay Ferry, 21 miles; Morse's Mill, Big River and Fenton, 22 miles; Hillsboro to De Soto, via Victoria, 8 miles; De Soto and Valle Mines, 2 miles; House's Springs and Rockford Bridge, 1 mile. This makes a total of 54 miles of gravel road within the limits of the county. About nine miles of the south end of the Morse's Mill, Big River and Fenton road were built by the "House's Springs, Big River Valley Macademized and Gravel Road Company," of which John H. Morse was president, and was purchased by the county from that company on the 2d of May, 1882, for the sum of \$15,000. The whole of these roads are now owned and kept in repair by the county, and all are free for public traveling, there being no toll gates nor toll collected. In reference to the cost of these roads, the following editorial, published in the *Democrat*, at Hillsboro, August 24, 1887, is here inserted:

The question is often asked, "What have the gravel roads of this county cost?" County Clerk Donnell has lately figured up the cost, so that the question can be answered. There have been built about fifty miles of road; there was paid in cash, at various times, to contractors, \$75,992.05, and bonds issued amounting to \$183,891. There has been paid to this date, as interest on said bonds, the sum of \$182,220.03, and interest on warrants, \$1,500. This foots up:

Cash.....	\$ 75,992 05
Bonds.....	183,891 00
Coupons received.....	182,220 03
Interest on warrants.....	1,500 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$443,603 08

To which must be added interest on outstanding bonds, which will yet have to be paid, amounting to \$5,160, which will make the grand total of \$448,763.08, or an average of \$8,573.26 per mile. These figures look startling, but are correct. The county has already paid \$423,703.08, and has \$25,060 yet to pay. Of this debt there is due in principal and interest, in 1888, \$9,990; in 1889, \$3,190; in 1890, \$990, and 1891, \$10,890. On account of issuing bonds at a time when they had no market value, the contract price of building roads was much higher than it would have been for cash. The contract prices amounted to \$258,883.05, or an average of \$5,187.66 per mile, while the interest paid on the debt created will be \$188,880.03, or an average of \$3,777.60. It is pretty safe to calculate that if cash had been paid for the work as it was done, and the work contracted for on a cash basis, there could have been at least 128 miles built. Everybody recognizes the fact that going in debt for roads was a mistaken and almost ruinous policy, and we refer to the fact now only for the purpose of bringing the lesson fresh to the memory, so that in future such work will be done only when there is money to pay for it.

Since the publication of the foregoing article, the balance of

the bonded debt has been reduced to \$20,000 as shown by the financial report of the efficient county court clerk, R. W. Donnell, for the year ending February 28, 1888. The first county bonds for the construction of these roads were issued May 19, 1868, and the last were issued January 21, 1873.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway was completed through Jefferson County in 1858. It enters the county from the north, after crossing the Meramec River near its mouth, and follows down the Mississippi to Illinois Station, then bears to the right, leaving the river and soon striking the valley of the Joachim, which it follows in a southwesterly direction to the city of De Soto, and, continuing nearly the same direction, it leaves the county on the south, in Sections 30, 39 and 4. Its length in the county is thirty-three miles, and in this distance it has thirteen stations. [For another railroad see Crystal City.]

Taxation and Finances.—The rates of taxation for Jefferson County for 1819, the first year of its existence, were as follows : On each horse, mule or ass above three years old, 25 cents ; on each head of neat cattle above three years old, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents ; on each stud horse, the price charged for the season ; on each slave between sixteen and forty-five years of age, 50 cents ; on each billiard table, \$25 ; on every able-bodied single man of twenty-one years of age and upward, not possessed of \$200 worth of property, 50 cents ; on water gristmills, sawmills, horsemills, tanyards and distilleries in actual operation, 40 cents on each \$100 of their valuation. From the foregoing it will be seen that the taxes were at that time mostly a specific charge upon the individual thing instead of upon its value, as they were subsequently charged. It is to be regretted that the early abstracts of the tax books have not been preserved. The following table will show the assessed value of the taxable property of Jefferson County and the amount of taxes charged thereon for the years noted, commencing with 1861, which is as far back as the abstracts are found to be on file.

Year.	Taxable Property.	Total Taxes.
1861.....	\$1,730,014 00	\$12,216 40
1866.....	1,978,537 00	42,400 81
1870.....	3,686,599 00	66,158 75
1880.....	3,164,506 00	53,138 58
1887.....	3,621,983 00	39,840 89

It is somewhat startling to observe the difference in the amounts of taxes charged for the years 1861 and 1866, but for the year 1866 there was charged a military tax of \$13,214.67. The largest amount of tax is shown to have been charged in 1870, but of this amount \$25,806.19 was charged for gravel road purposes. In 1880 the gross amount of taxes charged was much less than in 1870, but of the amount charged \$25,316.05 was for the payment of gravel road bonds. In 1887 the gross amount of taxes charged was much less than in 1880, there being only \$7,243.99 charged to redeem gravel road bonds. These bonds being now all redeemed but \$20,000, the taxes must continue to grow lighter, as they have done since they reached such a high point in 1870. The financial condition of Jefferson County is very good, there being an indebtedness only of the \$20,000 above mentioned, and \$6,211.25 which she owes to her own school fund. Her orders on the treasury are cashed as fast as issued.

Population.—The following shows the white, colored and total population of Jefferson County at the end of each decade, as shown by the United States Census:

1820—White, 1,620; colored, 212; total, 1,832. 1830—White, 2,344; colored, 236; total, 2,580. 1840—White, 3,960; colored, 324; total, 4,284. 1850—White, 6,407; colored, 512; total, 6,919. 1860—White, 9,763; colored, 564; total, 10,327. 1870—White, 14,617; colored, 763; total, 15,380. 1880—Total, 18,736. 1888—Estimated total, 22,000.

The whole number of colored people, as shown in the foregoing, up to and including the year 1860, were slaves, the free colored not being included.

POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL.

Elections.—Judge Thomas, in his centennial address, said: "Politics did not trouble our fathers much. Prior to 1804 there was no voting in this section. The King of Spain governed us, or, rather, let us alone. After 1804 the capital of the country was 1,000 miles from them, and the way to it was through a trackless wilderness. The news of the election of Thomas Jefferson as President of the United States did not reach the people

here for four months after the election. There was no newspaper published within hundreds of miles of them."

From the time the United States became possessed of the Territory until the county of Jefferson was organized, elections were held to elect local officers, first in the assessment districts and afterward in the townships, as they formed parts of St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve Counties. The first general election in Jefferson County was held in August, 1821. The county court, at its May term of that year, appointed John Wiley, John McCulloch and Berry Hansel as judges of the election in Big River Township; Joseph Henderson, Thomas Johnson and Abraham Hilderbrand for Meramec Township; Samuel McMullin, James Donald and William Bartlett for Plattin Township; and Clement B. Fletcher, Benjamin Johnson, Sr., and James Stevenson for Joachim Township. From this time forward elections have been held regularly, and for reference the names of the most important officers elected have been inserted on another page.

To show the political phase of Jefferson County, and the increase in her voting population, the number of votes cast for each presidential candidate, commencing with the year 1840, which is as far back as the returns have been found on file, are here given:

1840—William Henry Harrison, 298; Martin Van Buren, 321.

1844—James K. Polk, 349; Henry Clay, 327.

1848—Zachary Taylor, 246; Lewis Cass, 311.

1852—Franklin Pierce, 310; Winfield Scott, 172.

1856—James Buchanan, 387; Millard Fillmore, 523.

1860—Abraham Lincoln, 143; John Bell, 416; John C. Breckinridge, 155; Stephen A. Douglas, 490.

1864—Abraham Lincoln, 915; George B. McClellan, 323.

1868—U. S. Grant, 796; Horatio Seymour, 833.

1872—U. S. Grant, 878; Horace Greeley, 1,240.

1876—Rutherford B. Hayes, 1,157; Samuel J. Tilden, 1,853.

1880—James A. Garfield, 1,501; Winfield S. Hancock, 2,012; Gen. Weaver, 62.

1884—Grover Cleveland, 2,272; James G. Blaine, 1,858; John P. St. John, 48.

Vote for members of Congress, 1884—Clardy, Democrat, 1,946; Morse, Federal, 2,059; Jackson, Greenback, 17. 1886—Clardy, Democrat, 1,959; Ledergerber, Republican, 1,638; Ratchford, 494.

Vote for judge of the circuit court, 1886—Thomas, Democrat, 1,896; Williams, Independent Democrat, 2,135.

Vote for representatives in 1886—Reed McCormack, Democrat, 2,055; Theophilus W. Guy, 2,079.

Circuit Court Judges.—Nathaniel Beverly Tucker, 1819–22; Alexander Stuart, 1822–26; William C. Carr, 1826–34; Luke W. Lawless, 1834–35; William Scott, 1835–36; Henry Shurlds, 1836–37; James Evans, 1837–38; David Steriger, 1838–44; John H. Stone, 1844–62; James W. Owens, 1862–66; James H. Vail, 1866–73; Louis F. Dinning, 1873–81; John L. Thomas, present incumbent, continuously since 1881.

Circuit Court Clerks.—Samuel Woodson, 1819–23; Samuel W. Lewis, 1823–26; John Bent, 1826–27; Chauncey Smith, 1827–34; Samuel Woodson, 1834–36; Henry P. Bates, 1836–38; John S. Mathews, 1838–45; J. L. Dunklin, 1845–46; J. H. Alford, 1846–49; T. C. Fletcher, 1849–57; E. F. Honey, 1857–65; Samuel A. Reppey, 1865–67; E. F. Honey, 1867–71; W. S. Boyce, 1871–75; C. T. Horine, 1875–87; D. B. Veazey, 1887—present incumbent.

County Court Clerks.—Prior to and up to 1857 the circuit court clerks were *ex officio* county court clerks, and performed the duties of both offices. A. P. Hesser, 1857–62; Samuel A. Reppey, 1862–65; R. W. McMullin, 1865–71; W. R. Donnell, the present incumbent, has served continuously since 1871.

Sheriffs.—Andrew Scott, first half of 1819; George Hammond, from July, 1819, to 1822; Joseph Boring, 1822–26; William Ellis, 1826–28; Isaac Roberts, 1828–29; G. J. Johnson, 1829–30; Ammon Knighton, 1830–34; James S. McChristian, 1834–40; John Hammond, 1840–41; Mark Moss, 1841–44; John Hammond, 1844–48; Joseph A. Hammond, 1848–49; G. J. Johnson, 1849–50; James McCulloch, 1850–54; Augustine Wiley, 1854–58; Oscar Dover, 1858–62; J. B. Dover, 1862–64; C. C. Fletcher, 1864–66; John Williams, 1866–68; Fred Luchtemeyer, 1868–70; John Williams, 1870–72; T. B. Moss, 1872–76; John Williams,

1876-78; Thomas J. Jones, 1878-82; John L. Weaver, 1882-84; Henry Hurtgen, 1884-86; George W. McFry, 1886—present incumbent.

Collectors.—From the organization of the county to 1857, the sheriffs were *ex officio* collectors. William Skell, 1857-62; John C. Power, 1862-64; C. C. Fletcher, 1864-66; J. N. Whitehead, 1866-68; John Williams, 1868-72; Samuel Byrns, 1872-73; Alfred Mitchell, 1873-74; Willis Mitchell, 1874-75; T. N. Donnell, 1875-77; James T. Moss, 1877-83; Jacob N. Douglas, 1883-85; Thomas E. Moss, 1885-87; William Brackman, present incumbent, assumed the duties of the office early in 1887.

Recorders.—Prior to 1871 this office was combined with the office of circuit clerk, and since that time the recorders have been as follows: George L. Johnson, 1871-82; Patrick Cashels, 1882-84; E. G. Honey, 1884-86; A. L. Colman, present incumbent, elected in 1886.

County Treasurers.—Beginning in 1856, Louis J. Rankin, 1856-62; Frederick Bohl, 1862-66; Henry Stillbrink, 1866-80; William Clark, 1880-84; R. W. McMullin, elected in 1884, and re-elected in 1886—present incumbent.

County Court Justices.—L. B. Boyd, Elias Bates, Abner Vanzant and Samuel Hammond, 1821-24; James Rankin and Chauncey Smith, 1824-27; Ben. Johnson, Jr., William Boli, Ben. T. Hansel and Samuel McMullin, 1825-27; George Hammond, 1825-34; Young Guffee and Ben. Owens, 1826-27; Jabez Warner, 1827-28; Ben. Johnson, Sr., 1827-30; Joseph Evans, 1828-31; J. W. Denniston and Hugh P. Lucas, 1830-31; John Gamble and Clifton Mothershead, 1831-34; John Speed and Abraham Hilderbrand, 1834-36; Robert Whitehead, 1836-38; Abram Jarret, 1836-37; Sanders Burgess, 1836-39; Reuben Pounds, 1837-38; Julius Higgins and Ezekiel Dugan, 1838-39; John W. Strickland, 1838-46; G. J. Johnson, 1842-73; William Ogle, 1842-45; M. W. Horine, 1845-49; C. S. Rankin, 1846-47; W. S. Howe, 1847-49; C. B. Fletcher, 1849-50; John Dover, 1849-54; C. S. Rankin, 1850-61; A. C. North, 1854-58; James McCulloch, 1858-61; J. F. Van Pretres, 1861-65; I. J. Beckett, 1863-67; Isaac Sullens and William Hendrickson, 1865-67; W. S. Howe, 1867-70; A. Yeager, 1867-78; William Hendrickson,

1870-71; E. P. Childs, 1871-72; Gust. Hamel, 1872-73; J. P. Cape and W. F. Williams, 1873-78.

County Court Judges.—At large—C. C. Fletcher, 1878-82; John Williams, 1882-86. James Hopson, present incumbent, elected in 1886.

Associate Judges.—In First District—M. F. Byrne, 1878-80; William J. Kirk, 1880-82; Patrick Byrne, 1882-84; Henry Seckman, 1884, re-elected in 1886, present incumbent. Second District—Reed McCormack, 1878-80; Willis J. Williams, 1880-82; R. G. Madison, 1882, re-elected in 1884, and again in 1886—present incumbent.

Probate Judges.—Jabez Warner, 1826-27; Hon. A. Green, a few months in 1872 by appointment; J. J. Williams, 1872-76; R. W. McMullin, 1876-80; Richard A. Elkins, present incumbent, first elected in 1880, and twice re-elected since.

Representatives in Legislature.— * * * Falkland H. Martin, 1828-32; * * * Johnson H. Alford, 1836-38; Benjamin Hunt and Jonathan Smith, 1838-40; Jonathan Smith and Philip Pipkin, 1840-42; Hugh P. C. Lucas, 1842-44; George W. Waters, 1844-46; A. Bowles, 1846-50; John Hammond, 1850-52; James S. Brown, 1852-54; James McCulloch and James S. Brown, 1854-56; Albert G. Haile and F. J. Smith, 1856-58; A. Bowles, 1858-60; Francis Hagin, 1860-62; Henry P. Bates, 1862-64; C. A. Newcomb, 1864-67; Charles C. Fletcher, 1867-69; Thomas Byrns, 1869-71; John L. Thomas, 1871-73; Ferdinand B. Kennett, 1873-75; E. F. Frost, 1875-77; Samuel Byrns, 1877-79; James H. Waggoner, 1879-81; Joseph J. Williams, 1881-83; John O'Fallon, 1883-85. Reed McCormack, present incumbent, elected in 1884 and re-elected in 1886.

Prosecuting Attorneys.—Abner Green, 1872-76; Joseph J. Williams, 1876-78; Thomas H. McMullin, 1878-80; James F. Green, present incumbent, first elected in 1880, re-elected and served continuously ever since.

The present incumbents of the other offices of the county are as follows: G. M. Mockbee, coroner; J. B. Dover, surveyor; C. H. Kleinschmidt, public administrator; C. W. Vogt, assessor.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court.—The circuit court was the first court organized and held in Jefferson County; and its first term, as has been noted, was held in March, 1819, on which occasion the organization of the county was effected, after which Elisha Ellis was appointed guardian of Amon Biron. These persons constituted the first guardian and ward in Jefferson County. The last will and testament of Peter Coleman, deceased, was then proven in open court by David Stanley and John Fleming, and ordered to be recorded. This was the first will probated in the county. The first grand jury was then selected, as follows: Jacob Horine, Timothy N. Withers, George Horine, Lewis Bigelow, John Huskey, William Moss, Isham Williams, Abner Vanzant, Isaac Ogle, James Foster, William Null, Francis Minea, William Brady, Santimo Michau, Thomas Evans and Samuel McMullin—sixteen in all. After being duly empaneled and sworn the grand jurors retired to deliberate, and finding no business, they returned into court, reported that fact and were discharged. At this term Ebenezer Martin produced to the court a license to practice law, and was accordingly admitted to the Jefferson County bar as a counselor and attorney at law.

The second term of this court was held in July following, when the second grand jury was empaneled. After retiring for deliberation this jury returned into court and presented a number of indictments—one each against James Thomas and John T. Guyard for assault and battery, one each against Baptiste Cote Pichel and Ersus Shaw for larceny, and one each against Jim and John, two slaves, for larceny.

This grand jury also presented to the court the following political document, which, on account of its antiquity, and the curiosity of its having been prepared by a jury whose jurisdiction consisted only of an inquiry into the crimes and misdemeanors of Jefferson County, is here inserted:

The grand jury empaneled and sworn to inquire for the body of the county of Jefferson, believing it to be their duty to present all matters of public grievance to their fellow citizens, do respectfully represent that, although they have ever felt the greatest respect for and placed the utmost confidence in the Government of the United States, yet they cannot remain silent when they see, or believe they see, an attempt to infringe the rights of the States or the people.

We have beheld with equal surprise and regret the attempt made in the last Congress to dictate to the people of Missouri an article in their constitution prohibiting the further introduction of slavery in their State, or debar them from the rights of State sovereignty if they would not submit to such a restriction. That slavery is an evil we do not pretend to deny, but, on the contrary, would most cheerfully join in any measure to abolish it, provided those means were not likely to produce greater evils to the people than the one complained of; but we hold the power of regulating this, of applying a remedy to this evil, to belong to the States and not to Congress. The Constitution of the United States which creates Congress gives to it all its powers, and limits those of the States; and although that constitution empowers Congress to admit new States into the Union, yet it neither does, by express grant nor necessary implication, authorize that body to make the whole or any part of the constitution of such State.

Whenever a new State is admitted into the Union it comes in under the Federal Constitution, becomes one of the United States, and consequently must possess the sovereign power of regulating all matters not delegated to Congress by the Federal Constitution; and as the toleration of slavery is a subject left to be entirely regulated by the old States, if Congress takes from a new State the right of sovereignty over this subject, it is clearly a violation of the constitution, and an attack upon State sovereignty and the rights of the people. The right of holding slaves, although it may not be a natural right, is one which is allowed by the Federal Constitution, is one which those States that would take from us the power of exercising our own discretion on the subject can resume at pleasure, and being derived to us under the laws of the country, when in possession of Spain and France, is also secured by the treaty of cession. We do therefore consider that if Congress should impose the contemplated restriction it would be transcending their constitutional powers, depriving the people of Missouri of their interest and constitutional rights, and breaking the pledge of faith of the nation.

WILLIAM BATES, *Foreman.*

Evidently this grand jury had one or more well educated members who had been brought up "under the strict sect" of the Calhoun political school. Among other business transacted at this term of court, Jim, one of the slaves indicted for larceny, was tried and sentenced to receive upon his bare back twenty-five lashes, and the costs of the prosecution were entered up against his owner. At the July term, 1820, of this court, Henry M. Morfet produced a license as a "counselor and attorney at law," and was admitted to the bar. At the same term the first indictment for horse stealing in Jefferson County was found against Lindsay Copland, but it does not appear that he was arrested and tried. The first term of the Jefferson County Circuit Court, after Missouri became a State, was held in March, 1821. This county, under the State organization, was made to compose a part of the Third Judicial District.

County Court.—The organization of this court has been given in connection with the organization of the county. It was composed of county court justices, either appointed by the governor or elected by the people, and continued to be so composed until the new law, approved April 12, 1877, provided that each county in the State should be divided into two districts, and that each district should elect a county court judge, and that the county should elect one at large, the district judges to serve two years, and the one elected at large to serve four years, and to be *ex officio* the presiding officer, and all to be styled “county court judges.” In accordance with this act the county of Jefferson was divided, in March, 1878, into two districts. Rock, Meramec and Big River Townships were made to constitute the first district, and Central, Joachim, Plattin and Valley Townships, the second.

Probate Court.—Prior to 1872, when the present probate court was established by law, the probate business of Jefferson County, with the exception of the time the county existed before a county court was organized, and of about one year, in 1826–27, when a probate court existed, was all transacted in the county court. The probate court of this county as now organized has been in existence since 1872. It has jurisdiction over all probate business. [For a list of the judges and other officers of the courts see county officers.]

Homicides, Murder Trials, etc.—As heretofore stated, a number of persons were killed by the Indians in the territory of Jefferson County during its early settlement; but the first trial that took place in the county for the crime of murder, as shown by the records, was that of Pierre Auguste Labaume, who was indicted and tried some time in March in the year 1825. The jurors before whom he was tried were David Bryant, Peter Stroup, William G. Walker, Claiborne Thomas, Richard Hendrickson, Philip Felton, Joseph Fitch, William Herrington, Francis Minea, Roland B. Holmes and Hugh P. Lucas. Their verdict was “not guilty as charged in the indictment.” The costs in this case, amounting to \$227.75, were afterward charged up against the State. Following this for several years the county was infested with horse thieves, as shown by the fact that

a number of men were then indicted, and some arrested and tried for the crime of horse stealing. About the year 1842 a Mr. Jeude, living near the present village of Peverly, was murdered by a negro, who killed him for the purpose of getting his money. The negro was not annoyed with a trial as the citizens caught him and hung him until he was dead.

State vs. Sam, a Slave.—On the morning of December 21, 1844, the house of John G. Koenig, otherwise called George Kimmick, was found to have been burned to ashes during the previous night, and upon examination, human bones, supposed to be the remains of Koenig, were found in the ruins. In March, 1845, the grand jury indicted "Sam," a slave belonging to John P. Appleberry, for the murder of Koenig, charging that the murder was committed with a club. "Sam" was arrested, and tried on the 31st of May following, and acquitted. On the trial it was proven that the accused had in his possession, soon after the murder was committed, a pistol, some calico, and other articles which witnesses recognized as having been the property of Koenig. This, however, was only circumstantial evidence, which seems not to have been sufficient to establish, beyond a reasonable doubt, the guilt of the prisoner.

State vs. John, a Slave.—On the 7th of February, 1852, John, a slave belonging to Paschal H. Buren, clubbed and killed "Free Jack," a free colored man, and at the following May term of the circuit court he was indicted for the crime of murder. On being arraigned for trial he plead "guilty," whereupon the Court pronounced the following sentence: "That said defendant receive on his bare back thirty-nine stripes, and that the sheriff execute this sentence." The costs of prosecution were charged to Mr. Buren, the owner of the slave. In this case a peculiar characteristic of slavery is observable. Jack, the free negro, represented no value, while John, the slave, did represent value, and his execution for the crime would have been the destruction of so much property—hence the apparent reason for his being allowed to plead guilty and to escape with a whipping, which, it is presumed, did not materially injure the property.

State vs. James Edmonds.—According to the evidence in this case, the facts were, in substance, as follows: On the night of

the 22d of August, 1862, James Edmonds and James Bridgeman went together to the house of R. D. Massey, where Mrs. Mary Massey, her daughter, Margaret, and other women were at the time. No men were there. On approaching the house Edmonds hurrahed for Jeff. Davis, and on entering he asked Mrs. Massey if there were any Jeff. Davis ladies therein. On being answered in the negative he became boisterous, and pointing his gun toward the women, threatened to shoot them. Bridgeman then entreated his comrade to desist, and not to disturb the women, and he, Bridgeman, started away; whereupon, Edmonds shot at him, and ordered him back into the house, and to make a search to see if any militiamen were in the house. This being done, Bridgeman again started away, at the same time entreating his comrade to follow. At this juncture Edmonds shot Bridgeman, who died in the yard where he fell, in about half an hour thereafter. Edmonds then forced the daughter, Margaret Massey, being "twelve years of age and upwards," as stated in the indictment, to accompany him from the house, and kept her out about three hours. On the following day Edmonds was arrested and given a preliminary examination before Squire A. Stewart, by whom he was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury. At the following January term of the circuit court he was indicted for the murder of Bridgeman, and also for the crime of rape. On the 22d of January, 1863, he was arraigned for trial on the first indictment, and the following jury was empaneled and sworn to try him: Israel D. Waters, George Wiley, Robert N. Hunt, Samuel Prentiss, William H. Washburn, Thomas Lanham, Thomas A. Williams, Russel Landers, Henry Washburn, James Jackson, Samuel Wright and Leonard Metts. After hearing the evidence, argument of counsel, and the charge of the court, the jury retired, and after deliberation returned the following verdict:

We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of murder in the degree in manner and form as charged in said indictment.

[Signed,]

SAMUEL PRENTISS, *Foreman.*

The court then ordered that the prisoner be remanded to jail at St. Louis, there to remain until March 5, following, "and that on that day he be taken thence to Jefferson County, and that on

the 6th day of March, 1863, between 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., he be hanged by the neck until he is dead! dead! dead! and that the sheriff of Jefferson County be charged with the execution." The following, which completes the history of this case, is a copy of the sheriff's return:

This execution came to hand March 3, 1863, and I executed the same on the 6th day of March, 1863, by taking the body of the within named James Edmonds, and hanging him with a rope by the neck until he was dead! dead!! dead!!! and buried him near the Hillsboro graveyard, on the day above written, and this execution is returned satisfied in full.

[Signed]

JEROME B. DOVER, *Sheriff*.

State vs. John Miller.—On the 18th of August, 1868, Lucas Bauer, living near De Soto, was shot and killed with a rifle gun. John Miller, being suspected of the commission of the crime, was arrested and taken before Squire B. S. Reppey, and there given a preliminary examination. On the 27th of the month he was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury; but before the next term of court he was taken on a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge G. J. Johnston, by whom he was released on the ground that the evidence given at the preliminary examination was not sufficient to hold him. Miller then ran away. In November following he was indicted by the grand jury for the murder of Bauer, but has never since been apprehended.

State vs. Charles H. Bickford.—In 1868 Alexander Walker lived alone in a cabin near Vineland, in Jefferson County. He and Charles H. Bickford had a business difficulty which led to a lawsuit, decided in favor of Walker. Afterward, on the night of the 3d of November, of that year, Walker was called to his door, and then and there shot and killed. In the same month Charles H. Bickford was indicted for the murder of Walker, and was arrested and lodged in jail at Hillsboro. Subsequently he was taken out of the jail and hung, at the same time and by the same parties that took Quick from the Hillsboro jail and hung him. Quick was under indictment for the murder of Mr. Higginbotham, of Washington County, an account of which can be seen by reference to the history of that county elsewhere in this work.

State vs. Hiram Wright, Jr.—On the 21st of July, 1869, one Hiram Wright, Sr., was shot and killed in Jefferson County, and Hiram Wright, Jr., was arrested for the crime, and given a

preliminary examination before Squire William Mockbee, by whom he was caused to be held to await the action of the grand jury. In November following he was indicted for the murder, and on being arraigned for trial pleaded "not guilty." He then asked for and received a change of venue to St. Louis County, where he was finally tried and acquitted.

State vs. George Reppey.—On the 27th of September, 1870, Hiram E. Reppey was stabbed with a knife in a saloon at De Soto, from the effects of which he died two days later. On the 4th of October following George Reppey was arrested and taken before Judge G. J. Johnston and given a preliminary examination on the charge of killing Hiram E. Reppey, and was held for the action of the grand jury. On the 25th of March following he was indicted for the murder, and before that term of court closed was tried and acquitted.

State vs. Rosabelle Rebecca Boltinghouse and Charles Eads.—At the January term, 1876, of the Jefferson Circuit Court, the defendant, Boltinghouse, was indicted as the principal for the murder of Louis Merrill Taylor, a youth whom she had taken to raise, and defendant, Eads, was indicted as accessory after the act. The charges were that Mrs. Boltinghouse, on the 1st of April, 1872, with an ax handle, struck and killed young Taylor, and that Eads afterward assisted her in concealing the body. A change of venue was taken to St. Francois County, where Mrs. Boltinghouse was tried on a defective count in the indictment, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to a term of twenty years in the penitentiary. On motion, and the pointing out of the defect in the count on which she was tried, the judgment was arrested and both she and Eads were remanded back to Jefferson County to await the further action of the grand jury. At the January term, 1877, of the Jefferson Circuit Court, another indictment was found against Mrs. Boltinghouse for the same offense, but no further indictment being found against Charles Eads, he was released. Afterward a change of venue was granted Mrs. Boltinghouse to Iron County, where she was tried and found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to serve ten years in the penitentiary.

State vs. Gustave Dugge.—In September, 1874, the dead body

of Richard Bilecke was found in an upper room of the house of Gustave Dugge. A coroner's inquest was held over the body and the verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death by a wound inflicted by a shotgun. On the 21st of the same month Gustave Dugge was indicted by the grand jury of Jefferson County for the murder of Bilecke. His trial was continued from term to term until December, 1875, when he was tried, and the jury disagreed and failed to find a verdict. The defendant then plead guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and was fined \$500 for the offense. He at once paid \$100 of the fine, and upon learning of his insolvency, the court commuted the other \$400 to imprisonment in the county jail for five days.

State vs. William Hilderbrand.—On the 29th of August, 1878, Hugo Veth, of Jefferson County, was shot with a rifle, and died the next day from the effects of the wound received. On the 12th of January following, William Hilderbrand was indicted for the murder of Veth, and on the 13th of May, 1881, he was tried for the offense and acquitted.

State vs. Monroe Guy, Colored.—On the 25th of December, 1878, Monroe Guy and Aaron McPete, both colored, had an altercation at the Christmas festival at the colored church in De Soto, and the former shot and killed the latter on the outside of the church and near the door. Guy was arrested and taken before Squire J. O. French, by whom he was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury. At the following January term of the circuit court Guy was indicted for the murder of McPete and tried on the 5th of January following. The verdict of the jury was as follows:

We, the jury, find the defendant, Monroe Guy, guilty of murder in the first degree.

[Signed]

ALFRED STEWART, *Foreman.*

The next day the prisoner was brought into court, when the following sentence was pronounced by the judge: "That the defendant, Monroe Guy, be hung by the neck till he be dead, by the sheriff of Jefferson County, in the State of Missouri; that said execution take place at said county of Jefferson, in or near the town of Hillsboro, on Friday, the 14th day of March, 1879, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M." An appeal was then

taken to the supreme court of the State, whereupon the court ordered that the execution of the sentence should be stayed until the 6th day of June following. On the 19th day of May, 1879, the State and prisoner were both represented in the supreme court by their respective attorneys. Having heard the argument of the counsel, the supreme court, after due deliberation, confirmed the judgment of the lower court. The prisoner, Monroe Guy, was executed in accordance with the foregoing sentence, on the 6th day of June, 1879. He was defended by Messrs. Joseph J. Williams and James F. Green, attorneys.

State vs. John Vaughn.—On the 3rd of January, 1881, John Vaughn and Ezekiel Whitner quarreled in the town of Festus about a blanket. The latter was shot on the sidewalk in front of a store, on that occasion, and three days later died from the effects of the wound then received. When he was picked up from the street two revolvers and a bottle of whisky were found on his person. At the Jefferson Circuit Court, held in that month, the grand jury found an indictment against John Vaughn for the murder of Whitner, and on the 17th of May, following, Vaughn was tried and acquitted. It seems that the parties were in a drunken row when the killing took place.

On the 7th of March, 1881, a log cabin near Peverly, with Frank Spaulding and Peter Drendel who lived therein, was consumed by fire. Four men had been in the house a short time before it burned, but two had left, and they claimed that the house must have been set on fire after they left. No one was ever arrested for the crime.

State vs. Milliard Huskey and Elias Huskey.—On the 5th of September, 1880, Andrew Wilson and Martha Shultz were both shot and killed while riding in a wagon near Ware post-office, in the western part of Jefferson County. On the 17th of the same month Milliard Huskey and Elias Huskey were indicted for the murder of these persons, and on being arraigned for trial they pleaded "not guilty." Separate trials were ordered, and Milliard was tried and acquitted, and Elias was recognized to appear at the next term of court, at which time the prosecution as to him was *nolle prosequied*.

State vs. Matthew H. Marsden.—At the May term, 1883, of

the Jefferson Circuit Court, Matthew H. Marsden was indicted for the murder of Anson A. Vail. The charge was in substance that the defendant, on the 12th of November, "did choke, suffocate and strangle" the said Vail, and thereby caused his instant death. Marsden was tried for the offense in July, 1883, and found "not guilty."

State vs. Fidelo Rogers.—On the 10th of March, 1882, after nightfall, the house of Joseph Yerger, a merchant at Antonia, was set on fire. Discovering that the house was on fire, Yerger rushed to the well, which was near by, to get water, and while there he was shot and killed by an unknown party, who evidently had set the house on fire, in order to get him out where he could shoot him from a concealed position. The house, which consisted of a store and dwelling combined, was consumed by the fire. On the 15th of September, 1884, the grand jury for Jefferson County indicted Fidelo Rogers for the murder of Joseph Yerger, and on the 14th of January following the prosecuting attorney, Mr. James F. Green, dismissed the case for want of evidence to sustain the charge in the indictment.

State vs. James Strickland.—On the 18th of September, 1883, Thomas Davis was shot and killed in De Soto. James Strickland was arrested for the crime, and taken before Squire Elias F. Honey for preliminary examination. At the following January term of the circuit court he was indicted for the murder of Davis, and was tried in February following and acquitted.

Murder of the Bonacres.—In January, 1884, Mr. Bonacre and wife, young married people living near High Ridge, in the northern part of Jefferson County, were brutally murdered with an ax, in their house. The perpetrator or perpetrators of this horrible crime have never been discovered so as to be apprehended.

State vs. Barney B. Smith.—On the 20th of December, 1885, certain parties at Crystal City indulged in drinking intoxicants, and while thus engaged, Martin Thorp was shot and killed. On the 20th of January, following, one Barney B. Smith was indicted for the murder of Thorp. On being arraigned for trial he plead "not guilty," and the case was continued until March, following, when he was tried and acquitted.

State vs. Thomas Moss et. al.—On the 29th of August, 1883,

Matthew H. Marsden and Allen Hensley, while riding in a wagon on the gravel road, about a mile and a half north of Antonia, in Jefferson County were both shot by parties that lay concealed by the roadside. Marsden was instantly killed, and Hensley lingered until the next day and then died. Thomas H. Moss, James Moss and Allen Marsden were arrested for this double murder, and on the 3d of September following they were given a preliminary hearing before Squires C. T. Rankin and D. D. Goff, by whom they were discharged. Afterward at the September term, 1884, of the circuit court, these same parties were indicted for the murder of Matthew H. Marsden and Allen Hensley, but did not have their trial until June, 1886, when they were tried and acquitted on account of insufficient evidence to convict them.

It is not pretended that all the homicides committed in Jefferson County have been mentioned in the foregoing; but in nearly all instances where the supposed guilty parties have been arrested and tried mention has been made. It will be observed that a large majority of the persons indicted and tried for the crime of murder have been acquitted. Of course it is presumed that the parties acquitted were either not guilty, or that the evidence against them was not sufficient to establish their guilt; however, the fact still remains that the murders were committed, and that the majority of them have been committed since the outbreak of the Civil War. It would seem from this fact that feuds were engendered during the war period, which finally culminated in murder, or that the war begat with some persons a disregard for human life. Jefferson County, however, has suffered no more from crimes committed by lawless individuals than her sister counties in Missouri.

Jefferson County Bar.—Prominent among the Jefferson County bar may be mentioned the following: Hon. James A. Beal was admitted to this bar in November, 1840, and became a prominent and able lawyer. During the Civil War he left the county and located in the city of St. Louis, where he practiced until he retired from professional life. Hon. Abner Green, a native of Virginia and brother of Senator James Green, was admitted to the Jefferson County bar November 25, 1844.

He became very prominent in his profession, and was the leading member of the bar for many years, and was much esteemed by all who knew him. He died at Victoria, in this county, July 2, 1876, being nearly sixty-seven years of age. Hon. Philip Pipkin was admitted to the bar of this county on the 25th of May, 1847, and became a prominent character in the history of the county. Prior to his admission to the bar he had represented the county in the Legislature. He was an able lawyer and efficient officer. He died in this county in 1886. Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher was born and raised in Jefferson County, and was admitted to the bar thereof in May, 1857. He is a son of the old pioneer, Clement B. Fletcher, who was prominent among the early settlers of the county. Gov. Fletcher is still living, and has become a prominent character in the history of Missouri. Hon. Francis Hagan was admitted to the Jefferson County bar on the 25th of May, 1858, and soon became an able and leading lawyer. In 1860 he represented the county in the Legislature, and being a Southern sympathizer, he left the county when the Federal army took possession, and afterward located in Louisville, Ky. Hon. Henry F. Ahlvers, a prominent attorney of Jefferson County, was admitted to the bar May 8, 1867. He died at Hillsboro in 1877 or 1878.

Hon. Thomas H. McMullin, brother of R. W. McMullin, the present county treasurer, was born and raised in Jefferson County, and was admitted to the bar on the 12th of January, 1875, and soon became prominent in his profession. In 1882 he moved to La Foon, Faulk Co., Dak., and from there to Prescott, Ark., and, after practicing there for a time, he went to Arizona, where he abandoned the legal practice and went into the ministry, and is now preaching in the Christian Church. Judge John L. Thomas is a native of Iron County, Mo. He graduated from the Arcadia High School in 1853, at the age of twenty. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar in Crawford County, where he practiced law until 1858, and then moved to Jefferson County, where he still resides. In 1870 he was elected representative of Jefferson County, and served as such in the twenty-sixth General Assembly. In 1880 he was elected judge of the twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit, and in 1886 he was re-elected to the same

office, which he now holds. His election and re-election to this important office bespeak his ability as a lawyer and jurist.

The following is a list of the names of the present members of the Jefferson County bar, with date of admission annexed: Joseph J. Williams, June 15, 1860; W. H. H. Thomas, June 15, 1860; C. Thomas Horine, March 27, 1871; James F. Green, present prosecutor, January 19, 1878; C. K. Kleinschmidt, May 8, 1882; Fred. Wislizenus, May 10, 1876; J. T. Tatum, ———; F. R. Dearing, May 7, 1887; J. S. Stephens, May 12, 1887; Charles C. Booth, September 13, 1887. [For further mention of the members of the bar see biographical department.]

MILITARY RECORD.

The Early Wars.—Prior to the late Civil War no organized bodies of soldiers were raised in Jefferson County; but of the early pioneers Benjamin Johnston, Jr., Landon Williams, William Moss, Claiborne Thomas, William Huskey, John Ogle, Thomas Print, James Pounds and James McCulloch, Sr., served in the war with Great Britain, in 1812, from this county. When the news of Jackson's victory at New Orleans, in 1815, reached here, the old town of Herculaneum was illuminated, as was also Harrisonville, on the Illinois side of the river. It is probable that a few men of Jefferson County served in the Florida and Mexican Wars. On the approach of the war of 1861–65, between the States of the Union, it is believed that a large majority of the people of Jefferson County were in favor of State sovereignty, and were in sympathy with the Southern cause, but not to that extent as to make them in favor of secession. At the election held on the 18th day of February, 1861, to elect delegates to a State convention, to "consider the then existing relations between the United States, the people and government of the different States, and the government and people of the State of Missouri; and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the State and the protection of its institutions, as shall appear to them to be demanded," the Union delegates carried Jefferson County by an overwhelming majority, thus showing a strong opposition to secession. The people of Jefferson

County preferred to remain in the Union, and, if possible, maintain State sovereignty and State neutrality.

Mass Meetings.—With these preferences in view, a meeting of the citizens was held at Hillsboro early in the spring of 1861, when speeches were made and a flag, with a State's rights motto inscribed upon it, was raised. Great excitement then prevailed, and the news soon spread abroad that a secession flag had been hoisted at Hillsboro. This was believed by many who were not in attendance at the meeting and who were not acquainted with the facts. After the National flag had been fired upon at Fort Sumter, and President Lincoln had issued his first call for troops, the sympathy in favor of the South grew stronger, and a call was made for a public meeting to be held at De Soto, on the 16th day of May following. A pole was raised, and on that day a flag, with a single star, emblematic of State sovereignty, was to be suspended thereon. It was understood that this meeting was to be composed of those who were in deep sympathy with the southern cause. Accordingly, on the morning of the day appointed, the citizens began to assemble at De Soto, and a company of seventy-five mounted men, from St. Francois County, were on hand. At this juncture a railroad train, with a company of Union troops, under command of Capt. Nelson Cole, arrived from St. Louis. When these soldiers began to emerge from the cars the men from St. Francois County mounted their steeds and quietly retired, and thus avoided a collision. The flag had not yet been raised, but the soldiers at once cut the pole down, and then began a search for the flag, and the meeting called for the occasion was "declared off." The flag was finally found, after a lady, who was trying to conceal it, had sat on it nearly all day. On the same occasion a detachment of Cole's company went to Hillsboro to capture the so-called secession flag that had previously been raised at the former meeting held at that place, and when they found it they declared it was not a "secession flag," and that it was good enough for them, and at once ordered it to be raised with the injunction that it should be protected. After being much worn it was taken down, and having become historic, it passed into the possession of the ladies of the vicinity, many of whom soon had a piece of it in their bed quilts.

Capt. Cole's men were the first soldiers who performed service in Jefferson County during the Civil War. No organized body of men went into the Confederate army from Jefferson County during the struggle, but it is estimated that nearly 200 individuals, from first to last, went out of the county and joined various Confederate commands, including those who went into the State Guards, where they served only a short time.

The Sixth Regiment.—The early and subsequent occupation of the county by the Federal authorities gave an opportunity for the formation of companies for the United States' service, the first one of which was organized in June, 1861, and mustered into the service as Company B, Sixth Infantry, Missouri Volunteers. The following is the roster of the officers of the company, showing names, dates, promotions, resignations, etc:

Captains—John W. Fletcher, commissioned December 26, 1861, promoted major January 24, 1862; Charles C. Fletcher, commissioned March 5, 1862, resigned February 5, 1863; T. L. Harrington, commissioned February 18, 1863, resigned January 31, 1865; Wesley Starkley, commissioned June 12, 1865, mustered out August 17, 1865. First lieutenants—Charles C. Fletcher, commissioned December 26, 1861, promoted captain March 5, 1862; T. L. Harrington, commissioned March 5, 1862, promoted captain February 6, 1863; Joseph F. Dutch, commissioned February 18, 1863, mustered out on expiration of term; Wesley Starkley, commissioned April 29, 1865, promoted captain; Fred. W. Vemier, commissioned June 12, 1865, mustered out August 17, 1865. Second lieutenants—Elwood W. Miller, commissioned December 26, 1861, transferred to First Missouri Artillery; Thomas J. King, commissioned March 5, 1862, promoted first lieutenant Company C, March 5, 1862; J. G. Rhombert, commissioned July 6, 1862, promoted first lieutenant Company I, February 2, 1863; Philip H. Snider, commissioned February 18, 1863, died of wounds, May 14, 1864.

Maj. John W. Fletcher resigned his commission on June 6, 1862. Rev. Samuel Hoffman of Jefferson County was mustered into the service as the first chaplain of this regiment, and served as such until September 7, 1862, when he resigned the office.

The Sixth Regiment of Infantry, Missouri Volunteers, was

raised at St. Louis, Mo., in the months of May and June, 1861. On about July 10 it was ordered to Pilot Knob, Mo.; from there it marched to Greenville, Mo., on a reconnoitering expedition. It returned to Pilot Knob in the month of July, where it remained until the middle of September; from there it proceeded to Jefferson City, Mo., via St. Louis Arsenal; from there it marched to and encamped at Tipton, Mo., where it remained until the march of the noted Fremont expedition to Springfield, Mo., in October, 1861. It returned to Tipton in the latter part of November; from there it marched to Lamine; thence proceeded with the command of Gen. Pope to Johnson County, Mo. It then returned to Lamine cantonment; thence to Tipton, Mo., where it remained a few days only, and returned to Lamine again; there it was assigned the duty of guarding the Pacific Railroad from Syracuse to Jefferson City. The regiment was again assembled at Jefferson City in April; from there it proceeded via St. Louis to Corinth, Miss., where it arrived in time to participate in the engagements and skirmishes at that place in June, 1862.

On its arrival before Corinth it was attached to Gen. Sherman's division, which marched from Corinth to La Grange, Tenn., from there to Holly Springs, Miss., then back to La Grange. The division then marched to Moscow, Tenn., on July 8, 1862; from there it marched to Memphis, Tenn., where it remained until October. There it was attached to the Fifteenth Army Corps, which marched to Oxford, Miss., where it remained a few days, and then returned to Memphis, where it embarked for Vicksburg in December, 1862; it took a very prominent part in the assault on Chickasaw Bluffs on the 29th of that month, then embarked and proceeded to Arkansas Post, where it occupied a conspicuous position and suffered severely; from there it returned to Vicksburg, and was engaged in the siege of that place; thence it moved to Jackson, Miss., and from there back to Big Black, where it encamped until September. It then moved by way of Vicksburg to Memphis, Tenn., and from there marched across the county to reinforce Rosecrans at Chattanooga, where it arrived in time to take an active part in the engagements of Look-out Mountain and Missionary Ridge on November 24 and 25, 1863. Afterward it moved to Larkinsville, Ala., and from there to

Knoxville, Tenn. In February, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted and went home to St. Louis on veteran furlough. Having returned to the field, it took its position, and was with its corps in the general advance in the beginning of the Atlanta campaign, and was engaged in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro and many lesser engagements during that great campaign. After the capture of Atlanta it went into camp at East Point, Ga. In October, following, it pursued Gen. Hood's army as far as Little River, Ala., and then returned to Atlanta, and on November 15 it started with Sherman's army on the famous march "from Atlanta to the sea." It helped to capture Fort McAllister, Savannah, and other points in Georgia, Beaufort and Columbia, in South Carolina, arriving at the latter place February 17, 1865. Leaving Columbia on the 20th of the same month, it marched toward Fayetteville, N. C., where it arrived eight days later. On March 20 it assisted in the capture of Bentonville, N. C. Afterward the regiment was present at Raleigh, when the rebel army under Gen. Johnston surrendered to Gen. Sherman. The regiment then moved via Richmond to Washington, where it participated in the grand review, after which it proceeded with the army of the Tennessee to Louisville, Ky. It left Louisville on May 24, and moved to Little Rock, Ark., arriving there July 6, 1865.

On August 17, 1865, just four years and two months from the date of muster into service, the regiment received orders to be mustered out. It then moved to St. Louis, Mo., where it arrived on the 23d of the same month, and after a very handsome public reception, was paid off and discharged. None of the Missouri regiments did more honor to the service, and none hold a higher place in the history of the war.

The Thirteenth Regiment.—A portion of Company I, of the Thirteenth Infantry, Missouri Volunteers, was raised in Jefferson County. The following is the roster of the officers of the company:

Company I.—Captains—A. G. Haile, commissioned September 1, 1861, died of wounds received at Pittsburg Landing; John Creagan, commissioned May 8, 1862, transferred to Ohio, June 17, 1862. First lieutenant, James L. Ferris, commissioned January

18, 1862, resigned March 16, 1862. Second lieutenant, John Creagan, commissioned October 1, 1861, promoted to captain, April 30, 1862.

The following is the order transferring this regiment to the State of Ohio:

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ST. LOUIS. June 17, 1862. }

Special Orders, No. 80.

In accordance with General Orders, No. 18, current series, from the War Department, and instructions from the adjutant-general's office at Washington, the regiment of infantry known heretofore as the Thirteenth Missouri Volunteers is hereby transferred to the State of Ohio.

By order of commander-in-chief.

WILLIAM D. WOOD, *Acting Adjutant-General.*

In accordance with this order the regiment was transferred to and consolidated with the Twenty-second Ohio, with which it served thereafter.

The Fifth Cavalry.—Company G, of the Fifth Regiment Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, was raised in Jefferson County in the spring of 1862. The following is the roster of the officers thereof:

Company G.—Captains—James D. Walters, commissioned April 28, 1862, resigned May 29, 1863; Thomas Thomas, commissioned June 13, 1863, Eureka, Mo., dismissed by Special Order No. 11, adjutant-general's office, Mo., January 21, 1864; John Bracher, commissioned February 18, 1864, mustered out on expiration of term, April 13, 1865. First lieutenants—Thomas Thomas, commissioned April 28, 1862, promoted captain Company G, June 8, 1863; John Bracher, commissioned June 13, 1863, promoted captain Company G, February 4, 1864; Henry T. Dugan, commissioned February 18, 1864, mustered out on expiration of term, April 13, 1865. Second lieutenants—John W. Garrett, commissioned April 28, 1862, resigned July 15, 1862; John Bracher, commissioned July 30, 1862, promoted first lieutenant, June 8, 1863; Adam Hellerich, commissioned July 6, 1863, Rolla, Mo., transferred to consolidated command.

This regiment was originally organized at Boonville, in May, 1862, as the Thirteenth Regiment of Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, with Albert Sigel as colonel and Joseph A. Epp-

stein as lieutenant-colonel. When organized it consisted of Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. In February, 1863, the company of cavalry, Missouri State Militia, known as the "Schofield Hussars," commanded by Capt. Napoleon Westerberg, was attached to the Thirteenth as Company I; and at the same time the number of the regiment was changed by general order from the State adjutant-general's office to the Fifth Regiment of Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, the former Fifth having been mustered out. Five companies were then taken from the Twelfth Missouri State Militia and so consolidated with the Fifth as to make it a full cavalry regiment. Soon after the regiment was organized at Boonville its headquarters were established at Waynesville, in the Rolla District, and remained there until the spring of 1863, when it was moved to Rolla, where it remained until the regiment was mustered out of service. This regiment did a great deal of scouting in Missouri, and had many skirmishes with roving bands of the enemy, bushwhackers and rebel recruiting parties. During the Price raid into Missouri, the regiment was engaged with the enemy at Jefferson City, California, Boonville, Lexington, Big Blue, Independence, Hickman Mills, Maries-des-Cygnés and Fort Scott. Its casualties in all these engagements were slight. November 15, 1864, the regiment returned to Rolla, after a forty-eight days' active field campaign, having marched upward of 1,100 miles. The last companies of the regiment were mustered out in April, 1865, at which time the recruits whose term of service had not expired were consolidated into one company, designated M, which remained in the service until July following, when it was mustered out.

The Thirty-first Regiment.—Company A, Thirty-first Infantry, Missouri Volunteers, consisting of 101 men, was raised in Jefferson County, in the summer of 1862. The following is the roster of the officers of the company:

Captains—Oscar Dover, commissioned August 25, 1862, resigned February 20, 1863; George A. Maguire, commissioned April 9, 1863, resigned February 17, 1864; Anton Yerger, commissioned March 11, 1864, refused by governor; J. F. Hendrickson, commissioned June 16, 1864, discharged August 3, 1864. First lieutenants—John Reed, commissioned August 25, 1862,

promoted captain Company I, August 1, 1863; J. F. Hendrickson, commissioned August 15, 1863, promoted captain Company A, June 16, 1864; John F. Webber, commissioned June 16, 1864, mustered out November 9, 1864. Second lieutenant—John Williams, commissioned August 25, 1862, resigned June 19, 1863.

There were also about twenty-five Jefferson County men in Company I of this regiment. [For a brief sketch of the history of this regiment see Washington County.]

A few Jefferson County men enlisted in the Sixth Regiment Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, two battalions of which were mustered out of the service at the expiration of term, in December, 1864, and January, 1865, and the other battalion, composed of the veterans and recruits of the regiment, was mustered out September 12, 1865.

The Forty-seventh Regiment.—Jefferson County furnished a portion of the men composing Company B, of the Forty-seventh Infantry, Missouri Volunteers; also the first colonel, a lieutenant-colonel and adjutant of the regiment. The following is the roster of the officers of Company B:

Colonels—Thomas C. Fletcher, commissioned September 16, 1864, resigned November 18, 1864; Amos W. Maupin, commissioned November 25, 1864, mustered out at expiration of term, March 28, 1865. Lieutenant-colonels—Amos W. Maupin, commissioned September 16, 1864, promoted colonel; John W. Fletcher, commissioned November 26, 1864, mustered out at expiration of term, March 30, 1865. Major—John W. Emerson, commissioned October 8, 1864, mustered out at expiration of term, March 30, 1865. Adjutants—David Murphy, commissioned August 3, 1864, promoted to lieutenant-colonel Fiftieth Missouri Infantry; Edwin E. Furber, commissioned November 18, 1864, mustered out at expiration of term, April 1, 1865. Quartermasters—John W. Fletcher, commissioned August 3, 1864, promoted to lieutenant-colonel; Samuel B. Rowe, commissioned November 28, 1864, mustered out at expiration of term, March 29, 1865. Surgeon—J. H. Stumberg, commissioned November 2, 1864, mustered out at expiration of term, March 28, 1865. Assistant surgeon—J. M. Youngblood, commissioned October 22, 1864, mustered out at expiration of term, March 30, 1865. Captain—

William J. Buxton, commissioned August 25, 1864, mustered out at expiration of term, March 29, 1865. First lieutenant—John C. Hamel, commissioned August 25, 1864, mustered out at expiration of term, March 29, 1865. Second lieutenant—Benjamin F. Butler, commissioned August 25, 1864, mustered out at expiration of term, March 29, 1865.

In August, 1864, Gen. Rosecrans requested Col. Thomas C. Fletcher to organize in Southeast Missouri a regiment of infantry for service in that vicinity. Col. Fletcher was then but recently from Sherman's army, where he had commanded a brigade. Procuring the assistance of experienced officers, whom he chanced to find unemployed, among whom was Maj. John W. Fletcher, who had served in the Sixth Infantry, and also in the Thirtieth, he at once set about to raise the regiment. The loyal men of Southeast Missouri responded to the call, and soon enough men enlisted to form two regiments—the Forty-seventh and Fiftieth. As soon as the Forty-seventh Regiment was organized (early in September) the companies were sent to their respective counties, as follows: Capt. Weber to Perry County, Capt. St. Gem to Ste. Genevieve, Capts. Mace, McMurtry and Powers to Wayne County, Capt. Adair to St. Francois, Capt. Buxton to Jefferson, Capt. Dinger to Ironton, Capt. Bradley to Fredericktown and Capt. Maupin to the Iron Mountain Railroad to guard bridges. On the approach of Price on his raid into Missouri, in September, 1864, Capt. Weber's company marched to strengthen the garrison at Cape Girardeau. Capts. McMurtry, Mace and Powers bravely fought the enemy at Patterson, and fell back on Pilot Knob. Capt. Bradley also fell back to that place. Capt. Dinger's company, after being badly cut up at Ironton, joined the others at Pilot Knob, where the captain was captured. Companies A, F, G, H and I, being concentrated at Pilot Knob, participated in the gallant defense of Fort Davidson. Col. Fletcher was in command of the regiment. All the officers and men of the regiment bravely performed their duties. Col. Fletcher, Adj. Murphy and Lieut.-Col. Maupin were mentioned in general orders of Gen. Rosecrans in the highest terms.

On the retreat from Pilot Knob to Leasburg, a distance of sixty miles, the six companies of the regiment, with the other

parts of Gen. Ewing's command, arriving at the latter place tired and hungry, hastily threw up slight works, and for two days defied the whole force of a division of the enemy far superior in numbers. Being reinforced, they pursued their march to Rolla, and there joined Gen. McNeil's cavalry force, consisting of 3,500 men, and moved on to the City of Jefferson, and contributed largely to the safety of the capital. Capt. Maupin with his company (D) had fallen back, and was sent up the Missouri River on a steamboat, on the important and dangerous mission of preventing the enemy from crossing the river. Capt. Buxton with his company (B) had marched to Franklin on the Pacific railroad, and having mounted his men, reported to Gen. Pleasanton, in command of cavalry, and did good service scouting, and participated in some lively skirmishing with the enemy's rear near Franklin. After the enemy had passed beyond the reach of infantry, the companies were again sent to their respective counties. Afterwards the regiment was consolidated, and on December 12, 1864, it started to Nashville, Tenn., and arrived there three days after the battle between Thomas and Hood; thence it marched to Spring Hill, Columbia and Pulaski, Tenn., and guarded the communications of Gen. Thomas until about March 15, 1865. On the 29th and 30th of the same month the regiment was mustered out at Benton Barracks, and the men who had made historic the mountains in sight of their dwellings returned to their homes and resumed their duties as citizens.

Sundry Military Proceedings.—No regular engagements between the contending armies took place in Jefferson county during the war. Late in 1861, Jeff. Thompson, of Confederate fame, with his command, burned the Iron Mountain Railroad bridge across Big River, on the line between Jefferson and Washington counties. A very slight skirmish took place on the occasion. Though the county was occupied nearly all the time by the Federal authorities, an occasional Confederate scouting party passed through it. In the fall of 1864, when Price made his raid into Missouri, a small command from his army took possession of De Soto and destroyed some property, and then left without further damage. During the war some atrocious things were done by certain Union troops, among which was the killing

of Duguid Pitzer, on Medley Hill, while seated in his wagon on the way to St. Louis, and the killing of Thomas Wall, on Dry Creek, and of Ira D. Drake, on Plattin Creek, and of the two Gamel boys, who had returned from the rebel army. A stranger was also killed at Victoria, as he was passing through. He was supposed to have been engaged in the business of carrying mail to and from the Confederate army. On another occasion, when Capt. Buxton was in the northwest part of the county with his company, or a portion thereof, some of his men shot and killed Noah Wise and James B. Simpson, and seriously wounded Hiram Hilderbrand, Noah Rowe and a Mr. Davis. This took place on Big River, near the Maddox mill. All of the persons mentioned were killed and wounded for no other crime, it is said, than that of being Southern sympathizers; and the atrocious act of inflicting such punishment was and has always been condemned by all good citizens of both contending parties.

The Eightieth Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia was organized in Jefferson County, and the following is the roster of the field and company officers:

Colonels—C. A. Newcomb, commissioned December 31, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865; L. J. Rankin, commissioned October 15, 1863, resigned December 8, 1864. Lieutenant-colonels—Joseph P. Hesser, commissioned October 29, 1863, discontinued June 14, 1864, for disloyalty; Anton Yerger, commissioned September 29, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Major—C. C. Fletcher, commissioned September 29, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Adjutants—J. C. Hamel, captain, commissioned September 16, 1863, resigned October 7, 1864; Fred Bohl, captain, commissioned October 10, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Quartermasters—W. J. Mitchell, captain, commissioned September 16, 1863, vacated October 8, 1864; H. Kattlemen, captain, commissioned October 8, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Surgeon—William Evans, commissioned September 23, 1863, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company A.—Captain—William A. Jackson, commissioned June 12, 1863, vacated March 12, 1865. First lieutenant—John Vineyard, commissioned August 27, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865. Second lieutenant—George Wiley, commissioned August 27, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company B.—Captain—David W. Bryant, commissioned March 12, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. First lieutenants—David W. Bryant, commissioned August 27, 1862, promoted captain May 12, 1864; George Whitehead, commissioned November 7, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Second lieutenant—George E. Whitehead, commissioned August 27, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant.

Company C.—Captains—Henry C. Bonacker, commissioned October 22, 1863, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; Henry C. Bonacker, commissioned November 7, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. First lieutenants—Martin Swaney, commissioned September 11, 1862, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; Roman Spitz, commissioned November 7, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Second lieutenants—D. A. Sullens, commissioned September 11, 1862, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; Michael Boly, commissioned November 7, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company D.—Captain—Christian Lepp, commissioned September 19, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865. First lieutenant—Herman Hamel, commissioned September 16, 1863, vacated March 12, 1865. Second lieutenant—Henry C. Lahay, commissioned November 25, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company E.—Captain—William H. Washburn, commissioned August 23, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865. First lieutenants—Frederick Bohl, commissioned September 9, 1863, promoted to adjutant October 7, 1864; John Williams, commissioned November 7, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Second lieutenant—E. H. Hoard, commissioned September 9, 1863, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company F.—Captains—Anton Yerger, commissioned September 11, 1862, promoted to lieutenant-colonel September 29, 1864; Florence Arnold, commissioned November 7, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. First lieutenants—Henry Kattleman, commissioned June 30, 1863, promoted to captain and quartermaster; Eugene Armor, commissioned November 7, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Second lieutenants—Anton Herman, commissioned September 11, 1862, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; George Martin, commissioned November 7, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company G.—Captain—W. J. Baxton, commissioned May 16,

1863, vacated March 12, 1865. First lieutenant—Henry F. Dittmers, commissioned May 16, 1863, vacated March 12, 1865. Second lieutenants—Gustav Duggie, commissioned May 16, 1863, resigned July 9, 1864; John McDaniel, commissioned July 11, 1864, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864.

Company H.—Captains—Peter Fridertze, commissioned October 8, 1863, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; William J. Kirk, commissioned November 7, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. First lieutenants—Jacob Hampel, commissioned October 8, 1863, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; Wendlin Bender, commissioned November 7, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Second lieutenants—Michael Blais, commissioned October 8, 1863, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; Philip Steuber, commissioned November 7, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company I.—Captain—William F. Ottomier, commissioned February 4, 1865, vacated March 12, 1865. First lieutenant—Joseph Bechter, commissioned February 4, 1865, vacated March 12, 1865. Second lieutenant—B. Schweitzer, commissioned February 4, 1865, vacated March 12, 1865.

This regiment was raised for home service, and was composed of good citizens generally. It has been jocosely remarked of them that “they had no duties to perform except to guard bridges and steal chickens.” Some of them claim to have had to guard an iron bridge to keep it from burning even though it was raining at the time. Laying all jokes aside they were good citizens and demeaned themselves with honor.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

New Hartford.—A town was established about the year 1805, on the west bank of the Mississippi, at or near the present railroad station, known as Illinois. It was named New Hartford, and Christian Wilt and John W. Honey erected a shot tower there, and opened a store—the first one ever established in the county. This was the probable extent of the place.

Herculaneum.—This town, which subsequently became the first county seat of Jefferson County, was laid out in 1808 by Moses Austin and S. Hammond. It was located at the mouth of Joachim Creek, midway between St. Louis and Ste. Genevieve.

It was the shipping point for the lead smelted at Valle's Mines, Richwood's, Old Mines, Potosi, and the balance of the mines in Washington County, and soon became quite a thrifty town. Two shot towers were erected there at a point where the rock overhangs the bottom. On this rock a building was erected, and other works prepared for smelting and casting the lead, and it was then dropped through copper sieves into a receptacle with water below, where there was another building in which the polishing of the shot was performed. At one time this town contained thirty-five houses, and a population of 150, four stores, a postoffice, jail and schoolhouse. It also contained a commodious warehouse for storing lead and merchandise, then kept by Elias Bates. The first postoffice in the county was established at this place, and it remained the only postoffice in the county until 1837, when Hillsboro was located and an office established there. The people from Big River and Day Creek, and everywhere else in the county, went to Herculaneum for their mail and what goods they wanted to buy. After the county seat was moved to Hillsboro, Herculaneum began to decline, and so continued until, like the celebrated city for which it was named, it became numbered among the things of the past, and nothing now remains to mark its former site save the chimney of the old Fletcher mansion, in which Gov. Fletcher was born.

In 1819 John W. Honey, an early merchant at Herculaneum, and a very prominent early settler, made a trip to New Orleans as captain of the steamboat "Maid of Orleans." His certificate of appointment as such captain, as recorded in his log book still in existence, is as follows:

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI TERRITORY, August 2, 1819.

By virtue of instructions received from Mr. John K. West, of the city of New Orleans, agent of the steamboat "Maid of Orleans," of which the annexed is a copy, I do hereby appoint John W. Honey to the command of said steamboat, which is to leave this place with possible dispatch, and on her way to stop at the mouth of the Ohio, there to receive such articles as may be put on board by Mr. Ober, and from thence to a place below, called Lucas' Landing, and to make inquiry if a quantity of tobacco is near that place to be shipped, if so, to receive it at the rate of \$6 per hogshead; touching again at Natchez for such freight as may be procured without delay. For and in consideration of the services of the said John W. Honey, in behalf of the owners of said steamboat, I do agree to pay him \$100 per month, and 2½ per cent on all freights. Which

contract shall have its full force by the power now vested in me; but if, at any time, any difficulty should arise relative to this agreement, I do not hold myself responsible for the payment of the same, but refer the said John W. Honey to the agent of the said steamboat for a full compliance of this agreement agreeably to the annexed instructions transcribed from the original:

When you have discharged, dispatch her immediately to New Orleans to my address, and if your business will not permit your returning in her, you will employ the most suitable person you can procure at St. Louis to take command of her, taking care, if possible, that he is a good pilot.

[Signed] H. W. TURNER.

Elijah Chaddick, the pilot on the up trip, was engaged at the rate of \$100 per month, to pilot the boat back to New Orleans, and a crew of laborers were employed at \$25 per month each. Passage from St. Louis to New Orleans was engaged by Joseph Wiggin, Dr. Francis Armstrong, Manuel Castando, John Chenard and D. H. Vaughan, at \$50 each. Berthold and Chouteau, and other merchants of St. Louis, shipped on this vessel a large amount of buffalo robes, beeswax, raccoon and muskrat skins, etc., all consigned to parties in New Orleans. Hubert Gouion, of St. Louis, shipped a quantity of apples to Madam Superior Gensone of the Ursalin Convent at New Orleans. All through freight was charged at the rate of 1 cent per pound. All being ready, the "Maid of Orleans" departed from St. Louis at 1 o'clock P. M., August 3, 1819, and arrived at Herculanum at 5 o'clock the same day, and remained there over night. Soon after the vessel reached this place, a constable went on board and arrested Mr. D. H. Vaughan, one of the passengers, for a debt said to be due some person in St. Louis, and took him ashore. Omitting incidents by the way which are very interesting, but not admissible here for the want of space, the log for each day's travel from St. Louis to New Orleans was as follows:

	Miles.
August 3, St. Louis to Herculanum.....	30
August 4, thence to a point five miles below Cape Girardeau	112
August 5, thence to Ramsay's Landing, seven miles below the mouth of the Ohio.....	51
August 6, thence to point of anchor.....	120
August 7, thence to Island No. 50.....	122
August 8, thence to anchor one mile below Island No. 68..	115
August 9, thence to point of anchor.....	123
August 10, thence to point one mile above Island No. 105..	128
August 11, thence to Ellis Cliffs	(distance not given)

August 12, the "Maid of Orleans" overtook the steamboat "Henderson" and set out to beat her to the city, passed her and arrived at New Orleans at 5 o'clock P. M. on the 13th, the "Henderson" arriving about two hours later. After discharging the cargo, Capt. Honey engaged to serve on the "Maid of Orleans" as master for \$60 per month, in which capacity it is presumed he made his return trip. In 1823 he and Elias Bates were merchants in partnership at Herculaneum, and did the wholesale business at that place.

Hillsboro.—The origin of Hillsboro, the county seat of Jefferson County, and the erection of the first and subsequent public buildings, has been given elsewhere. A Mr. Henson built the first house in Hillsboro. It was a log cabin, and stood on the northwest corner of the present courtyard. He also opened the first brickyard and made the first brick for the town. The first tavern in the town was kept by Mr. Gains, near the town spring; a portion of the old house is still standing. The next was the Red Line Tavern, which stood where the courthouse now stands. About the same time (near the year 1840) John Hammond built a large, double log house on the corner east of and opposite the northeast corner of the courtyard. This building faced to the west, and in it the third hotel was opened. Afterward, Eugene Amor purchased the property, and added a large frame building, facing the street on the north, and kept a hotel and a saloon, and sold general merchandise, and did an extensive business for many years. The whole building burned down November 28, 1885, after it had passed into the hands of Jacob Douglas, who was then keeping a hotel and saloon in it.

The first store in Hillsboro was opened by Michael Horine, in the valley near the spring. Soon thereafter he erected the first brick house in the town, it being the old store-room on the north side of the street and near the west end, and moved his store therein. Afterward L. J. Rankin, now of De Soto, bought the property of Horine, and kept a store there about seventeen years, and did an extensive business. Thomas C. Fletcher built the residence on the west side of the street, near the town spring, where Mrs. Honey now lives. He was then clerk of the circuit court. Soon after the county seat was established at Hillsboro,

the whole of the Fletcher family resided there for a number of years. Among the early merchants was Charles Williams, who sold goods for a number of years on the corner where the brick hotel now stands.

The first blacksmiths in the town were William Walker and Charles Pooley. The hotel known as the Huskey House was erected about the year 1848, and stood directly opposite the old Horine & Rankin store building. The first schoolhouse was a log cabin, and stood in the valley, just west of town. It was also used as a "meeting house." The Catholic Church was built before the war, but was not long used as a church. It stands idle at present.

The following is a directory of the business of the town at the present writing (March, 1888): General stores—J. J. Hoekin, Mrs. E. Volner and J. W. Garrison; drugs—Dr. T. S. Brewster; furniture—B. Lackamp; wagon shop—Charles Yeager; blacksmith shop—Henry Hurtgen; shoe shop—Andrew Reisch; printing offices—Jefferson *Democrat* and *Crystal Mirror*; physicians—T. S. Brewster and G. M. Mockbee; stage lines—R. Marsden and Henry Stelbrink. These stages make four trips daily to and from the railroad at Victoria. J. J. Hoeken is the postmaster. There are also two title abstract offices, and a third one under process of completion, owned respectively by Thomas & Horine, Ed. Walker and Kleinschmidt & Booth. There are also a number of law offices in the town, where the leading members of the bar reside.

Societies.—Joachim Lodge, No. 164, A. F. & A. M., chartered in May, 1856, has a present membership of about 50; Hillsboro Lodge, No. 179, A. O. U. W., was organized January 31, 1880. The present membership is about 40.

The first Masonic lodge in Jefferson County, known as the old Joachim Lodge, was organized at Herculaneum soon after that town was established. It received its charter from the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, and was one of the first three Masonic lodges organized in the Territory of Missouri. When Herculaneum ceased to be a town, the charter of this lodge was surrendered, and its name was given to the Masonic lodge in Hillsboro upon its organization.

The town also contains a Union Protestant Church, in which different denominations worship.

Hillsboro is pleasantly located on an elevated and healthful position near the center of the county, and contains a number of good brick buildings and fine residences. In consequence of the building of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and the springing up of a number of villages along that line, Hillsboro has always remained, and seems destined to remain, a small village.

De Soto.—This is the largest town in Jefferson County. It is located on Joachim Creek, and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, forty-two miles from St. Louis. It was laid out in September, 1857, by Thomas C. Fletcher (later governor) and Louis James Rankin. Afterward a number of additions thereto were laid out on adjoining territory by various parties. The first house on the site of De Soto was built in 1855 by Col. John W. Fletcher, who, in the same year, erected a steam sawmill near where the railroad machine shops now stand. The first store was opened in 1857 by E. M. Boli, and the next merchants were B. S. Reppey and D. Cohen. In 1860 there were three general stores, kept, respectively, by Boli & Moon, B. S. Reppey and D. Cohen. The first blacksmith in the town was George Flint. The first brick house was built by D. Cohen. At the outbreak of the Civil War the town contained not over 200 inhabitants. At the close of the war John Hamel purchased the first stock of drugs, and formed a partnership with J. C. Kruse, who had been a hospital steward in the army, and together they opened the first drug store. Afterward Gust Hamel bought his brother John's interest, and soon thereafter Mr. Kruse died, and then Gust Hamel became sole owner of the store. The present Commercial Hotel building was erected in 1858, and the first hotel was opened therein by a Mr. Ellroth. The De Soto House (east of the railroad) was built during the war, and opened by M. A. Douthett. The postoffice was established soon after the town was laid out, and the first postmaster was C. B. Fletcher, father of Gov. Fletcher; his successors have been William North, Frank Smith, and the present incumbent, J. W. Clarke.

After the close of the Civil War the town improved quite rapidly, and on the 12th of February, 1869, it was incorpo-

rated by the county court under the name and style of "The Town of De Soto." Early in 1872 negotiations were opened with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, in regard to securing the location of their main machine shops at De Soto, resulting in a proposition by the company, made May 7 of that year, conditioned that if the town would donate to the company a certain tract of land within its corporate limits, and by legal process exempt it and their improvements made thereon from town taxes, the company, on their part, would erect and maintain upon it the principal machine shops of their Northern Division.

This was accepted by the town authorities subject to a vote of the citizens, and in order to comply with the requirements to exempt the donated property from taxes, on petition the town of De Soto was disincorporated August 12, 1872, by the county court, and reincorporated under the same name, with the boundaries so fixed as to exclude the lands intended to be donated, and to include a large body of land, not platted into town lots, and being in large part farming lands, not included within the limits of the former town. Under this corporation an election was held August 31, 1872, which resulted in authorizing the board of trustees of the town of De Soto to purchase and donate to the said railway company the lands agreed upon. Bonds to the amount of \$25,000, bearing 10 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, were issued October 1, 1872, and were used to purchase the lands desired.

In March, 1878, the town of De Soto was merged under the general laws of the State of Missouri into a city of the fourth class, and April 2, following, the officers were elected. Steps were immediately taken to adjust the existing debt by issuing new 6 per cent funding bonds, and exchanging them for the 10 per cent outstanding bonds. Six per cent bonds were then issued to the amount of \$9,300, and exchanged for \$8,000 of the old bonds and the accrued interest thereon, the latter being canceled and destroyed, leaving \$16,000 of the 10 per cent bonds, and the new issue of the \$9,300, 6 per cent bonds, making a total of \$25,300 outstanding. In May, 1882, on *quo warranto* proceedings brought by C. C. Fletcher, George Rathbun and others in

the circuit court of the county, a judgment was rendered declaring that the city of De Soto, as then incorporated, had no legal existence whatever by virtue of the fact that when the incorporation of the town of De Soto was declared, the boundaries thereof included farming lands, and therefore no legal corporation in fact had been formed. This was equivalent to a decree that the corporation that issued the bonds had no legal existence. The officers of the city then ceased to exercise their functions, and all machinery of corporation stopped. Up to this time the interest on the bonds had been paid, and a sinking fund was being created, but since then no interest has been paid or provision made for its payment. On the 10th of February, 1883, De Soto was incorporated as a fourth class city, and Herman Hamel was appointed mayor, and William C. Huff, marshal. Aldermen were also appointed for the several wards, and on the first Tuesday of April, following, a full set of officers was elected by the people at the first annual election.

Suit has been brought in the United States Circuit Court, and judgments rendered against the present city for interest coupons due on some of the bonds referred to. The present city, however, has no debt of its own creation. It has a surplus of \$2,000 in its treasury, and is financially sound. The disposition of the citizens generally is to pay the debt outstanding, but it is claimed that to levy a tax and collect it, to pay the interest on the bonds as they now stand, with the judgment in the circuit court of the county as rendered, would be almost an impossibility. The city seems to have no recourse but to refuse payment, except judgments, until a mutual agreement resulting in a funding of the debt is reached. The present officers of the city of De Soto are as follows: H. N. Jenkins, mayor; D. M. Park, city clerk; W. Dearing, marshal.

The Railroad Car Works and Machine Shops.—The buildings of these shops, which are very extensive, covering several acres of ground, were erected in 1879 and 1880, and were put in full operation in 1882. In the "car works" department 150 men are employed, and the pay roll amounts to \$8,000 per month, and in the "machine shops" department 250 men are employed, and the pay roll amounts to \$14,000 per month, thus making the

total number of men employed 400, and the total monthly pay roll \$22,000. In addition to the men employed in these works there are about 150 road engineers and firemen who reside in the city. In these works passenger and freight cars of first-class workmanship are built from the ground up. From twelve to fifteen passenger cars and from five to six hundred freight cars are run through the car shops for general repairs each month, entailing an expenditure of about \$5,000. The principal work in the machine shop consists in repairing locomotives, entailing an expenditure of from \$10,000 to \$12,000 per month. A great many of the employes have their homes in De Soto, and are interested in the welfare of the city. The officers in charge prefer to employ such men as come to De Soto to live instead of the transient class.

The following is a directory of the business of De Soto, aside from the car and machine shops, at the present writing (March 1888): General merchandise—Henry Moehlman, W. P. Graham, H. Stall, B. Manheimer, H. Hoenthal, F. Aubuchon & Son; dry goods—C. Ostertag; groceries—William Walker, Chapman & Freeman, Thomas & Son, Charles Biesbarth, John Frech, Fauber & Son, F. Kelm and Mrs. Manion; drugs—Miller & Co., Dr. W. H. Farrar, Hamel & Son; dry goods, groceries and millinery—Mrs. K. T. Taylor; millinery—Mrs. Kate Primm; boots, shoes and gents furnishing goods—Maguire Bros.; hardware—Hamel & Cunningham, N. Slawson & Co.; clothing—A. & H. Lederer; harness and saddles—H. Hamel, John Klenn; furniture—Lewis Rieber, Turner & Co., R. Coxwell & Son (the latter are also funeral directors); jewelry—A. Pecaut, E. Donaldson and William Lackey; restaurants—C. W. McDowell, Turner & Bogard, J. R. Cunningham and J. W. Jones; meat shops—M. Nolen, F. Kelm, Otto Rohlfing, J. Whitney and P. Steinman; feed stores—Henry Lepp, Joseph Walter, A. L. Frech, E. P. Morgan; boots and shoes—Fred Walther, F. Mohrer, Z. A. Gierth, H. Jahnsen, M. V. Schuman and Frank J. Knapp; agricultural implements—Randle Kempe; tailors—Jacob Miller & Son, H. P. Decker, Peter Berg; bakeries—B. Charpie, John Theobald; confectionery—George Mahn, D. F. Richards; news dealers—W. L. & G. D. Stone, J. R. Serrin; hotels—Rankin

House, Commercial House, De Soto House, Jefferson House, City Hotel; livery—Watt Staples, T. O. Smith and William Thomason; flouring-mills—Hopson & Sherlock, J. Coleman (both steam power); manufacturers—Gust Hamel is the proprietor of Hamel's School Desk Factory, and has a lumber yard, sawmill and planing-mill in connection therewith. He does an extensive business in the manufacture of school desks and reclining chairs, both of his own invention, and of which he is the patentee. Fred Hacke does an extensive business in the manufacture of wagons. A. Pecaut runs the electric light machine by which the city is lighted. E. Hirsch is the proprietor of the De Soto Marble Works, and does a good business in his line. S. A. Thomas is the proprietor of the cigar factory, and does a very satisfactory business. The De Soto Bottling Works, in which ginger ale, sarsaparilla, lemon and strawberry soda syrup, etc., is manufactured and bottled, is owned and operated by William J. Mauther.

Physicians—James Keaney, William Keaney, T. A. James, F. A. Brickey, William H. Farrar, D. H. Miller, J. S. Deaderick; dentists—C. H. Williams and H. E. Zorn. P. C. Zollmann is a dealer in stationery, a notary public, insurance agent and justice of the peace, and W. L. Stone is a real estate and insurance agent, a notary public and justice of the peace. In addition to the foregoing business enterprises there are a number of barber shops, two picture galleries, a number of mechanic's shops and other industries, and six saloons. The town contains a fine large brick opera house, in the upper story of which is the Masonic Hall, and in the basement story the W. C. T. U. reading rooms. There are also a large number of boarding houses in De Soto. The churches are Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Congregational, German Methodist and Evangelical; also two colored churches—Methodist and African Methodist. The large and commodious public schoolhouse on the western heights is a structure of which the citizens may well be proud. De Soto has a lodge of each of the following secret orders: Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, Grand Army of the Republic, Ancient Order of United

Workmen, Chosen Friends, Locomotive Engineers and Fireman's Brotherhood. The A. O. U. W. has two lodges.

Banks.—“The Jefferson County Bank” was established May 3, 1885, by Bakewell & Munroe, its present owners. It is a private bank, with a capital stock of \$5,000. The “People's Bank of De Soto” was also established in 1885. Its first president was E. N. Carver. Its present officers are as follows: L. J. Rankin, president; Charles Beisbarth, vice-president; John L. Ruggly, second vice-president; Henry Lepp, cashier; M. S. Coxwell, assistant cashier. The capital stock of this bank is \$10,000. Both of these banks do a general banking business.

The railroad machine shop and the business portion of De Soto and some of the residences are located in the valley, while the schoolhouse and the churches and the greater portion of the finest residences are located on the heights west of the main business street. On the whole the location of the city is romantic and pleasant. Standing on the heights, by the schoolhouse, one obtains a magnificently grand view of the city in the valley beneath, and of the residences and native forests on the hills surrounding. De Soto, with its population of from 3,500 to 4,000, is certainly a pleasant place in which to live.

Crystal City and The Plate Glass Works.—Some time in the thirties a few capitalists formed a company in New Haven, Conn., called the “Missouri and Illinois Mineral and Land Company” to look out and enter such mineral, agricultural and timber lands as might become valuable as the country improved. It was composed of John Tappins, W. H. Bidwell, Charles Stoddard, James A. Smith, John S. Cavender and others. They sent out Forrest Shepherd, a mineralogist and geologist, to find, examine and locate such lands in the West as he might believe would be valuable. He located Shepherd's Mountain (named in his honor), the Muddy coal diggings, a large amount of lead and pine lands, as also the silica or sand rock on the east side of Platin Creek near its mouth. After some thirty-five or forty years, when the company had disposed of nearly all of its property, the stock was put up and sold to Dr. W. H. Bidwell (editor of the *Eclectic Magazine*, N. Y.) as the highest bidder. Late in the fall of 1868, Bidwell, Shepherd and Prof. Vincent, of London, England,

came west to examine the different properties, first visiting Iron, St. Francois and Ste. Genevieve Counties, and lastly Platin Rock, in Jefferson County. On viewing the sand banks here it was proposed to build two plate glass factories forthwith. Prof. Vincent, on viewing the crystals sparkling in the sun, thought they were the most beautiful he had ever seen, while Shepherd said that "it was only a question of time when a great industry would spring up here." How true the prophecy! Prof. Vincent started the next morning to England, after which Mr. W. S. Jewett, who resides near the sand banks, shipped, by request, two casks of sand to the Thames Glass Works in England, where it was tested and found to be of superior quality.

During the winter following Dr. Bidwell proceeded to get up a stock company in London of some \$400,000 capital—having the charter duly recorded, etc. A manager, Obed Blake, and a number of skilled workmen were then engaged to come over the next spring to help build the works, after which they were to have regular employment in their several vocations. Meanwhile, some of the London stockholders learned from correspondents at St. Louis that the Drake Constitution required that a person investing a dollar in manufacturing should give security for two more under the "double liability clause." Learning this, the Englishmen left Dr. Bidwell and his sand banks severely alone. The years 1869 and 1870 passed away with nothing accomplished. In 1871 the St. Louis "Board of Trade" undertook to assist the Doctor, but failed to do so. The scheme was then brought to the attention of Capt. E. B. Ward, of Detroit, Mich., a man of large capital and much enterprise, who bought Dr. Bidwell's claim and other available adjoining lands, and at once organized the "American Plate Glass Company," of Detroit, Mich., with a capital of \$150,000. In May, 1872, Capt. Theodore Luce, as superintendent, commenced operations, and by the 4th of July had one house nearly completed. There were many obstacles to overcome, the brush to be cleared off, plans to be made, houses to be built for the men, and supplies of all kinds to be obtained. The company being envied by St. Louis, did all their business in Detroit, and drew all their supplies and machines from that city, and employed Detroit mechanics as much as possible. They even named the

new city "New Detroit," but at their first annual meeting at the main office in Detroit, in answer to the question of how the natives liked the name of the new town, it was replied that they had a name of their own, "Crystal City," which seemed so appropriate that it was at once adopted, and "New Detroit" was dropped.

The \$150,000 having been exhausted, the capital was increased \$100,000, and when that was absorbed bonds to the amount of \$200,000 were issued and mostly spent. In the summer of 1874 they had a small box furnace in operation, and made glass, but it was off color and was not a success. In the meantime Capt. Ward died, and their glassmaker was sunstruck so as to be incapable of business, and it was hard to fill their places. In consequence of this and the financial panic of 1873 the glass works had to succumb, and finally the trust deed which had been given to secure the bonds issued was foreclosed, and the property sold for \$25,000 to a new organization called the Crystal Plate Glass Company. [For the history of this enterprise, to this point, the publishers of this work are indebted to Mr. W. S. Jewett, of Crystal Heights, who has lived there and been familiar with it from its inception.]

The Crystal Plate Glass Company, under the presidency of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of St. Louis, resumed operations under the able management of Supt. George F. Neale. The machinery was overhauled, and the works enlarged until they are now the largest and most extensive in the country. The capital stock of this company is \$1,500,000, and it owns 760 acres of land, of which 200 acres represent a deposit of sand, inexhaustible in quantity and absolutely pure in quality, there being over 99 per cent of it pure silica. The buildings cover an area of fourteen acres, the main line being 1,200 feet long, and 120 feet wide. The company has in operation four 16-pot Siemens's regenerative gas furnaces, and a fifth of 20-pot capacity. The combined capacity of these five furnaces represents over 8,500 feet of glass per day, to receive which there are 94 annealing ovens. For preparing the glass for market after it leaves the ovens there are 20 grinding machines, 48 smoothing machines and 36 polishing machines. The company has 20 steam boilers and 20 different steam engines, and a complete machine shop for

repairs to the engines and machinery, also an iron and brass foundry in which they do their own casting. The company retains absolute ownership and control of Crystal City, and has provided over 300 suitable cottages for its operatives, at an average rental of \$6 per month for three rooms, while from its general store supplies of all kinds are furnished to its employes at St. Louis prices, it being optional with employes to purchase at the company's store or elsewhere. The company also contributes to the maintenance of two schools, one for the children of the white and the other for the children of the colored people. After the State has run these schools six months in the year the company runs them four months longer. The company also has a large and handsome two-story frame building, containing a library and gymnasium, for the use of its operatives. The store building is a large two-story brick structure, over a basement story, and contains, besides the general store, the superintendent's offices on the first floor, and a hall on the second. George F. Neale is the postmaster.

A railroad, three and a half miles long, owned and operated by the glass company under another corporate name, connects Crystal City with the Iron Mountain Railway at Silica. The company also operates a railroad one and a third miles long, which connects the works with a coal landing on the Mississippi. The railroad to Silica was completed as a narrow gauge road in 1878, and has since been changed to a broad gauge. The glass company employs about 1,200 men, and its pay roll runs from \$24,000 to \$30,000 per month. There is no church in Crystal City, but a foundation is laid for a brick and stone edifice large enough to seat 300 persons, and the building will soon be completed. It will be free for all Christian denominations. Meanwhile, religious services are held in the hall over the company's store. The residence portion of Crystal City is beautifully laid out on an elevated tract of land overlooking the glass works, and the valleys of the Platin and the Mississippi, and the streets and all are fenced in from the public. The company employs more men than they can as yet supply with houses, consequently many of their employes live at Festus and on Crystal Heights. About 1,100 inhabitants reside in Crystal City proper. There are two secret

societies in this young city—the “American Legion of Honor,” with 142 members, organized in 1881, and the “Order of the Sons of St. George,” open only to English and Welsh. The latter society was organized in 1886, and has about fifty members. Both officers and operatives of the glass works belong to these societies. The great success of the Crystal Plate Glass Works has given an impetus to improvement throughout the country, and where but a few years ago the wild animals of the forest and mountain were a terror in their depredations, the roar of immense machinery is now heard, and all is progress in the busy hum of human industry. The company, having absolute control of Crystal City, allows no saloon or dramshop to exist therein, but it has been considerably annoyed with saloons which have been established “just beyond the border.”

Festus.—The town of Festus was established on the Crystal City Railroad, about one mile west of the glass works, in 1878. The first lots, about twelve in number, and embracing the east central part of the present town, were laid out by W. J. Adams, and called “Adams’ Subdivision of United States Survey No. 315.” The northeast part of the town was afterward laid out by D. McAlister. Subsequently W. J. Adams surveyed and platted all that part of the town lying south of Main and east of Mill Streets. Another part of the town was laid out in May, 1883, by Alfred F. Sherlock, and named “Derby City.” On the 8th of February, 1887, a petition signed by John V. Haefner and 121 others, was presented to the county court, whereupon the whole town, including Derby City, was incorporated as a fourth-class city, under the name and style of the “City of Festus,” and the following officers were appointed: Zeno La Rose, mayor; John Davis, marshal; and H. E. McClanahan, James Brierton, J. V. Haefner and F. W. Brickey, Jr., aldermen. By common consent the town was originally named “Tanglefoot” on account of the whisky that was sold to certain parties, who, in consequence, got their feet tangled in the brush returning to their homes. As the town became populous the inhabitants disowned the vulgar name of “Tanglefoot” and named the place “Limitville,” this name being suggested by the fact that the eastern boundary of the town was the western boundary of the lands of

the Crystal City Plate Glass Company, and, consequently, its expansion toward Crystal City was limited. By the latter name the town was known until it was called Festus.

The first house in this town was a log cabin built by a colored man named Charley Conners. It stood just back of the Adams House. The next house was erected on what is now the corner of Adams and Haefner Streets, by Nicholas Bearing, who commenced business therein as a baker, to supply bread for Crystal City. The next was a dwelling house erected by David Stewart, the original proprietor of the land on which the town is principally located. T. J. Lovelace opened the first store in 1876 or 1877.

These improvements were made before any town lots were platted. Lovelace was charged with selling the liquid that caused the men to get their feet tangled. As a storekeeper he was succeeded by J. V. Haefner & Co., and they by the present merchants, Brierton & Aubuchon. S. T. Waggener was the first postmaster. The roller flouring-mills of Brickey & Co. were put up by Alfred Sherlock, their first owner. In the few years of its existence the town has grown until it contains a population of about 1,200, and the following is its business directory:

General stores—S. T. Waggener & Co., H. C. La Rose, Patrick Gorman and Brierton & Aubuchon; gents' furnishing store—B. Sweitzer; millinery—H. Singer and Miss Jennie Holmes; groceries—William Boyer; drugs—Mitchell & Cape; tinner—Joseph Palmer; restaurant and boarding house—Charles Gray; hotel—W. J. Adams; livery—Peter Rosengrant and W. J. Adams; bakeries—Nicholas Bearing and Henry Daniels; blacksmith shops—J. O. Johnson and Philip Myers; meat shops—J. F. Hague and Charles Miller; undertakers—Charles Whitehead and J. I. Branch; brickyard—Charles Miller; saloons—four in number, and also a brewery depot kept by parties in St. Louis; boots and shoes—Richard Sherlock; barber shops—Herman Poesch, W. J. Adams and E. Gorbach; lumber yards—James Brierton and S. T. Waggener; flouring-mills—Brickey & Co.; physicians—L. Cape, T. R. Bruce and Cyrus Brooks. The town contains four frame church edifices, all of which have been erected since 1880, viz.: Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Christian and Methodist

Episcopal. It also contains a public schoolhouse with three rooms. The Knights of Labor and Good Templars each have a lodge. There are only six or seven brick buildings in Festus, and the others are made of wood. All have a neat modern architectural appearance. The town is very pleasantly located, but the streets are uncomfortably narrow. S. T. Waggener is the postmaster.

Crystal Heights.—Crystal Heights, the home of W. S. Jewett, is a pleasant village of residences, situated on the high bluffs overlooking the great Mississippi and the surrounding country, and is nearly one mile north of Crystal City. It has a population of about 100.

Kimmswick.—This town, situated on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, and on the Mississippi River at the mouth of Rock Creek, was laid out in October, 1859, by Theodore Kimm, who built a number of houses, and sold them and the lots on which they stood on trust deeds, to induce mechanics and others to settle. The first building was occupied by Fred. Luechtemyer, who opened the first store therein soon after the town was established. A postoffice had previously been established and kept by Mr. Kimm, at his farm residence. The first hotel was also built by Kimm, and it was first occupied by Fritter & Warner. A flouring-mill was next built by Henry Nagle. After changing hands several times this mill blew up by the bursting of its steam boiler, on which occasion two sons of Frank Smith, who was then the proprietor, and a boy named William Baker, who had stepped in to warm, were killed by the explosion. This occurred about the year 1880. The mill has not been rebuilt. The Dozier Iron and Bloom Forge was established at Kimmswick, about the year 1873. The ore smelted in this forge was shipped from Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain. After two years of unsuccessful operations, Messrs. Dozier & Maharg took charge of the works, and ran them two years more with fair success, and then closed the business on account of the decline in the price of iron. After the works had lain idle about four years Edward Peckham, of New York, came and organized a stock company of St. Louis capitalists. This company resumed operations, and enlarged the works, built new patent furnaces, increased the capacity in all

respects, built a number of tenement houses, employed about 100 men and opened up the works. This was done about the year 1879. After operating the works three years, the business collapsed, and the company sold the property to C. S. Greeley, of St. Louis, who still holds it.

Soon after the town was founded a brewery was established by—Harmann, and, after changing hands a number of times, it became the property of Gotlieb Meyer, who ran it successfully for five or six years, and finally it collapsed. Immense quantities of cord wood have been shipped from Kimmswick to St. Louis. The present business of the town is shown by the following directory: General stores—E. Bruenemann, C. Wuerz, Philip Meyer, Martin Meyer and Otto Rauschenbach; groceries—L. K. Waters and F. D. Waters; drugs—Dr. W. J. Kirk; boots and shoes—Henry Wagner, George Marken and Philip Schad; jewelry—M. Zeigler; saloon—John O. Heim; blacksmith—John Cook; wagon-maker—John Wagner; carpenter and builder—Florin Zogg; dealer in wheat—John Winom; hotel—G. Rauschenbach; lime kiln—Johannas & Bro.; lodges—Knights of Honor and Sons of Herman. In addition to the foregoing there are the Riverside greenhouses of J. W. North, consisting of ten in number, requiring 22,000 feet of glass to cover them. Mr. North established this business in 1882. He has a floral store at No. 914 Olive Street, St. Louis, superintended by his wife and daughters, to whom he ships cut flowers every morning. He is doing a most extensive and profitable business. There are also the Montesano greenhouses, seven in number, requiring 14,400 feet of glass to cover them. These houses are owned by T. W. Guy, who also ships cut flowers to the city every morning, and does an extensive and profitable business. There is also a Catholic Church, besides two schoolhouses, at Kimmswick.

Windsor Harbor, located on the south side of Little Rock Creek, just opposite Kimmswick, was laid out in September, 1859, by Freeman D. Waters. It contains a number of fine residences and a Presbyterian Church.

Montesano Springs is a summer resort on Sylvan Heights, adjoining Kimmswick on the north. It was laid out on a picturesque plan, with curved streets, in October, 1881, by the Monte-

sano Springs Company, and was intended for a company hotel and residences only. The hotel was built, and a cottage was erected by E. A. Hitchcock, of St. Louis. The place was used for a time as a summer resort, but the hotel burned down in 1886, and the cottage only remains. Picnic parties from the city continue to visit the grounds and the sulphur springs near by.

Sulphur Springs, on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of Glaize Creek, and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, twenty-three miles from St. Louis, was laid out in May, 1860, by James Burgess, Jr., and Thomas Burgess, Jr. This place contains two general stores, kept respectively by N. W. Green and Robert Venn—the latter is postmaster. It is noted for its fine sulphur springs. It is the point on the Mississippi River where the iron ore from Iron Mountain is transferred from the railroad to barges, and shipped from there by river communication to Pittsburgh, Penn., and to other points.

Pevely, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, twenty-seven miles from St. Louis, was laid out in September, 1860, by Judge Charles S. Rankin. The first house, a hotel, was built by Jack Broughton. Judge Rankin opened the first store, and was the first postmaster, next John Herrington built a dwelling house and opened the first saloon. Louis Jeude was the first blacksmith. The town now contains two general stores, kept respectively by Charles E. Ellis and Louis Greve, a wagon shop by J. J. Englebach, a blacksmith shop by Louis Jeude, a meat shop by J. J. Englebach, a Methodist Church and a number of dwelling houses, and has a population of about 150. Dr. I. N. McNutt is resident physician, and Louis Greve is postmaster. Pevely is the greatest shipping point in the country for milk and butter. About a mile from this place are the Pleasant Valley Mills, where Squire William Mockbee keeps a general store.

Horine, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, twenty-nine miles from St. Louis, was laid out in August, 1868, by William L. Riley and others. It contains two small general stores, a postoffice, and a few dwelling houses; J. Blakie is postmaster.

Silica City, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, thirty-one miles from St. Louis, and at the junction with the

Crystal City Railroad, was laid out in 1885 by S. W. Crawford. It contains a general store, hotel, postoffice and railroad station. Near it is the cement mill of the Glenwood Lime Company, and also an inexhaustible deposit of fine glass sand. From five to six car loads of this sand are shipped daily to St. Louis and elsewhere.

Hanover (Bailey), on the same railroad, thirty-two miles from St. Louis, contains only the railroad station. Near it is the hall of Shekinah Lodge, No. 256, A. F. & A. M., chartered October 15, 1868.

Hematite, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, thirty-five miles from St. Louis, was laid out in August, 1861, by Stephen Osborn. It contains two general stores, kept, respectively, by James England and G. W. Byrd, a postoffice, blacksmith and wagon shop, and the gristmill of Donnell & Lee; also three churches—the Methodist Episcopal South, Christian and Congregational. It is surrounded with excellent stone quarries, from which a vast amount of building stone is shipped to St. Louis.

Victoria, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, and on Joachim Creek, thirty-nine miles from St. Louis, was laid out in May, 1859, by Henry B. Belt. A gravel road connects the place with De Soto, three and a half miles distant, and with Hillsboro, the county seat, four and a half miles distant. The first hotel, the Victoria House, was erected by Hiney & Moss. It is now kept by Cornelius Marsden. The town contains four general stores, kept respectively by Cornelius Marsden, D. F. McKee, D. Shafer and H. Schmidt, and two lumber yards, kept respectively by D. F. McKee and W. F. Roberts. H. Rogers is the village blacksmith. There is also a Methodist Church, which was built in 1875. Victoria is pleasantly located, and is one of the best shipping points for country produce in the county. The stages make four trips a day between this place and Hillsboro. The population of Victoria is about 150. Cornelius Marsden is the postmaster.

Vineland, a station on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, forty-seven miles from St. Louis, was laid out in January, 1869. It has contained two stores and two baryta

mills, but at present has only one store and the postoffice—both kept by Thomas Welch—and the railroad depot.

Jefferson, Glenwood, Bushburg and Illinois are also stations on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, the first being nineteen, the second twenty-four, the third twenty-five and the fourth twenty-six miles, respectively, from St. Louis. The last one is at the point where the railroad leaves the Mississippi River.

House's Springs, 14 miles north of Hillsboro, is one of the oldest villages in the county. It is the site of the settlement made in 1795, by James Head, after whom Head's Creek is named, and also of the settlement of Adam House, who was killed there by the Indians. The village now contains three general stores, owned, respectively, by Bowles & Price, Dr. T. E. De Bar and J. E. C. Wilson; a blacksmith and wagon shop by Gotlieb Sevier; a blacksmith shop by William Holsnagle, and two shoe shops, by Charles Bloomingburg and Charles Hagenmeister. There is also a Presbyterian Church, which was erected about the year 1870. The physicians of the place are T. E. De Bar and Charles Williams, and the postmaster is J. E. C. Wilson.

The following is a list of the postoffices and postmasters in Jefferson County aside from those in the towns and villages already named: Antonia, Martin Zimper; Avoca, Mathias Lepp; Belew's Creek, Joseph Bechler; Byrnesville, M. F. Byrne; Cedar Hill, Fritz Reinemer; Dittmer's Store, William Dittmer; Frumet, W. R. Maness; Grubville, David Perkins; High Ridge, William Brackman; Local, S. G. A. Medley; Longview, Mrs. Mary Horan; Maxville, William J. Kirk; Morse's Mill, John H. Morse; Platin, William S. McCormack; Oermann, Charles Oerman; Regina, I. Mandle; Rush Tower, B. F. England; Sandy Bridge, Mrs. Virginia Hensley; Scheve, B. Scheve; Valle's Mines, Louis J. Rozier; Ware, William T. Huskey. Nearly all of these post-hamlets contain one or more stores, and usually a blacksmith shop, etc.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper published in Jefferson county was *The Herald*, which was established at De Soto in 1859 or 1860, by E. E. Furber, and published until the breaking out of

the war caused its suspension. In 1869-70 G. D. Clark published a Republican paper at De Soto. In the fall of 1872 Charles E. Moss established the *Jefferson County Republican*, at the same place, and after a short period disposed of it to Rankin & Bro., by whom it was published until its suspension about a year after the date of its first issue. In November, 1873, Messrs. J. J. and S. B. Brady established the *De Soto Tribune*, a paper independent in politics. Its publication was discontinued in September, 1875, and soon thereafter S. B. Brady began the publication of the *De Soto Phoenix*, and discontinued it in April, 1876. From 1878 to 1881 the *De Soto Messenger* was published by W. G. Church. In 1880 and 1881 the *De Soto Herald* was published by C. B. Isham. The *Jefferson County Watchman* was established at Hillsboro in November, 1881, by S. Henry Smith. It was afterward moved to De Soto, and in 1882 it was purchased by Messrs. McMullin & Stone, and subsequently McMullin sold his interest to Stone, who finally sold the paper to its present publishers, Messrs. J. H. Waggener and John Jenkins. It is now a five-column quarto, and is independent in politics.

The *Jefferson Democrat* was established at Hillsboro in 1866, by C. A. Clark and C. D. Reppy, under the name of the *Jefferson County Leader*. In June, 1868, it passed into the hands of R. W. McMullin and others, who conducted it until the following November, when it was purchased by C. D. Reppy. In January, 1869, Frank N. Stone acquired possession, and changed the name to the *Jefferson Democrat*. In September, 1869, Mr. Stone sold the paper to Edmund J. Ellis, and repurchased it in February, 1870. In June, 1871, R. W. McMullin secured control of the paper, and has ever since and still continues its publication. It is an eight-column folio, Democratic in politics, has a large circulation, and is ably edited. The *Crystal Mirror* was established at Festus in August, 1885, by J. J. Wilson and Dr. T. B. Taylor. In March, 1886, Mr. Wilson became sole proprietor, and continued the publication of the paper at Festus until February 17, 1887, and then moved it to Hillsboro, where he still continues its publication. Originally it was a five-column quarto, but, on being moved to Hillsboro, it was enlarged to a

seven-column quarto. It has always been independent in politics, its motto being "The people and country before party." In the campaign of 1886 it advocated the election of the ticket of the Independent Democrats and Republicans in Jefferson County, and eight out of the twelve candidates on this ticket were elected. The *Mirror* has a large circulation, and is also ably edited.

The *De Soto Herald*, a seven-column folio, was established February 16, 1888, by G. Y. Dale, editor. Politically, it is Democratic, and starts out with fair prospects of success.

SCHOOLS.

Early Schools and Teachers.—The first school taught on Sandy Creek, and probably the first one in the county, was taught about the year 1806 or 1807, by Benjamin Johnston, a brother of Judge Johnston. This school was taught seven or eight months in a little log hut near the James Hensley farm. In 1812 James McCulloch taught a small school of twelve or fifteen scholars, near the Falkland Martin place. The children called him "squealing McCulloch," because he had a fine squeaking voice. These were the only schools taught on Sandy from the first settlements there till about 1820—seven or eight months' school for children in twenty years. Johnston and McCulloch taught nothing but spelling and the first reader. In 1820 a Yankee, by the name of Kellogg, came in and established a high school for the benefit of those children who had learned to spell and read. He taught six months in a house on the Falkland Martin place, and besides spelling and reading gave instruction in writing, arithmetic and geography, and thus put on the finishing touch. About the year 1813 James Cochran taught a six months' school on the Platin. The schoolhouses of the county, prior to 1820, were built of round poles, very small and low, with one little square window and one door, both with clapboard shutters, and the house had no floor but the earth; the seats were three-legged stools. It is to be presumed there were schools on the Platin, Big River and Joachim. Wilson taught school in Herculanum in 1815, Cathey in 1816, and Pameter about 1817 or 1818. In 1820 a man by the name of Rogers taught a three-months' school on Gray's branch, which empties into Big River, near the Calvin Johnson

farm. About 1825 Young Guffey taught school in a little log hut on Dry Creek, near the William Graham farm. Only two small schools were on Big River and Dry Creek from 1820 to 1825.*

Sale of School Lands.—The first steps in the interest of public education were taken by the county court at its first term, being in May, 1821, when Jonathan Hilderbrand, David Bryant, John Wiley, James Donnell and Zachariah Moore were appointed “commissioners of school lands in the county of Jefferson for two years.” These lands consisted of the sixteenth section in each congressional township, which was donated by the general Government to the State for educational purposes. These commissioners and their successors had but little to do for many years except to watch the school lands and prevent spoiliations thereon. In October, 1836, the county court being satisfied that there were at least fifteen “white householders” in Township 42 north, Range 4 east, and a majority of them having petitioned the court, ordered the sheriff of the county to proceed according to law and sell the school lands in that township. This appears to be the first order for the sale of school lands. In April following the school section in Township 42, Range 6, was ordered to be sold, it being a fractional section containing only twenty-nine acres. In April, 1841, the court ordered fractional Section 16, in Township 41, Range 5, to be sold, and in August, following, the school section in Township 42, Range 4, was ordered sold. In September, 1843, the sheriff was ordered to sell the school lands in Township 42, Range 5. These sales were ordered under a law which required the court to be satisfied that at least fifteen householders resided in the township, and the order was made upon a petition of a majority thereof. In March, 1847, the court issued an order for the sale of the school lands in Township 41, Range 7. Subsequently the school lands in other townships were sold from time to time until only a small portion now remains unsold in the county.

School Townships Organized.—In August, 1841, the county court organized Township 40, Range 3, into a school township, and appointed Willard Frizzell, commissioner, and Berry T.

* From Centennial speech of Judge Thomas.

Hansel and Eli Wiley school inspectors for the township, and appointed the first Saturday of September following as the time for the inhabitants to hold their first meeting, at the house of Willard Frizzell. In September, 1845, Township 43, Range 6, was organized into a school township, and Skelton Richardson, was appointed school commissioner, and Samuel Knight and Melvin Parke, school inspectors. The inhabitants were ordered to hold their first meeting on the 8th of the following October, at the schoolhouse near Stephen Smith's.

In June, 1846, Township 43, Range 4, was organized into a school township, and Marvel Stowe was appointed school commissioner, and Thomas Maddox and Bazil Calvert, school inspectors. The inhabitants were to hold their first meeting on the 18th of July following, at House's Springs. In January, 1847, Township 41, Range 5, was organized into a school township, and Josiah Craft was appointed school commissioner, and Lawson Cooley and G. N. Johnson, school trustees. The inhabitants were to hold their first meeting on the 22d of February, following, at the house of Henry Snowden. In August, 1847, Township 42, Range 4, was organized into a school township, and Nathan Sullens was appointed school commissioner and A. Zeigler and C. H. Demaree, school trustees. The first meeting of the inhabitants was to be held on the third Saturday of October following. Subsequently, from time to time, other congressional townships of the county were organized into school townships. The funds derived from the sale of the school lands were loaned, as fast as obtained, to individual borrowers, and the interest (as it still continues to be) was collected annually thereon, and appropriated for the support of the few public schools. This fund, together with a small annual remittance from the State school fund, constituted all the available public money for the support of public schools. Ordinarily it did not amount to enough to sustain a single school in each congressional township in each year for a greater period than three months.

Free School System.—No adequate system of public schools existed in Missouri until the present system was inaugurated soon after the close of the Civil War. Prior to that time all the schools were sustained principally on the subscription plan. Shortly after

De Soto became a town the De Soto Academy was established there. The building in which it was held was erected in the extreme southern part of the town, and consisted of a large structure with a basement story and two stories above. An excellent school was conducted therein, under the supervision of Prof. Trumble, for a number of years prior to and up to 1868-69, when he left and then it went down; afterward the building was occasionally used for a private school, and in 1886 it was consumed by fire. The public school building at De Soto was completed in 1882. It is handsomely located on the heights overlooking the city, and consists of a large stone and brick structure, containing ten school-rooms, and has comfortable seating capacity for 700 pupils. The building cost about \$15,000. At the present writing a school is being taught therein under the supervision of the principal, James P. Dougherty, assisted by Misses Julia J. Jarvis, Delia McGuire, Sarah Hicks, Sarah Pinson, Nettie Cable, Lorena Cole and Alice Heard. It is a graded school, and has 525 pupils enrolled. There is also a colored school, in another building, in De Soto, with fifty-two pupils enrolled. In order to show how the public schools of Jefferson County are prospering, under the free school system, the following statistics are taken from the published report of the State superintendent of schools for the year ending June 30, 1886, the last report not being at hand.

Scholastic Population and Statistics.—White—male, 3,737, female, 3,475, total, 7,212; colored—male, 192, female, 186, total, 378. Enrollment in the schools: White—male, 3,127, female, 3,085, total 6,212; colored—male, 153, female, 131, total, 284; number of teachers employed, 217; average monthly salary of teachers, \$35; number of schoolrooms used, 175; seating capacity of all rooms, 8,281; number of white schools, 138; number of colored schools, 10; cost per day for each pupil, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; value of school property, \$110,000; average tax levy for school purposes, 42 cents on each \$100 of taxable property. By reference to these figures it will be seen that of the white scholastic population, over 86 per cent were in attendance in the public schools, and that of the colored scholastic population a fraction over 75 per cent were in attendance for the year reported. This is a very creditable showing, and is far ahead of the average of

the counties in Missouri. It also shows that whatever prejudice may have heretofore existed against free schools, it is fast passing away, and that the people of Jefferson County are cheerfully sustaining the public free-school system.

School Funds.—The same report shows that Jefferson County expended during the year for the support of her schools the sum of \$33,459.52. Of this amount \$22,178.50 was received from direct taxation, and \$9,246.02 as the income from public funds, and the balance was on hand at the beginning of the year. The amount of the congressional township school fund belonging to Jefferson County, as shown by the report of the county court clerk for the year ending June 30, 1887, was \$25,780.04, and the amount of the county school fund as shown by the same report was \$22,626.70, making a total of these two funds of \$48,406.75. The first of these funds was derived from the sales of the school lands, being the sixteenth section in each congressional township, and the latter has been accumulating from fines, forfeitures, etc., for many years. The annual additions to this for the last eleven years prior to July 1, 1887, from these sources, have been as follows: 1877, \$566.00; 1878, \$663.30; 1879, \$753.75; 1880, \$615.00; 1881, \$1,333.40; 1882, \$852.38; 1883, \$1,026.35; 1884, \$659.42; 1885, \$6,347.45; 1886, \$4,866.67; 1887, \$1,280.05. Thus it is shown that the county school fund is rapidly increasing. These funds are constantly loaned to individual borrowers in such amounts as they desire, and the interest thereon at 8 per cent is annually collected and used for the support of the schools, the principal remaining a permanent and perpetual fund. The school commissioners of the county have been as follows: P. H. Buren, prior to 1854; Philip Pipkin, 1854-55; Abner Green, 1855-62; county court clerk, 1862-65; M. C. Jennings, 1866-72; I. H. Brown, 1872-76; W. N. Clingan, 1876-80; M. C. Jennings, 1880-84; E. D. Luckey, 1884-86; James P. Dougherty, 1886-88. The latter is the present incumbent.

CHURCHES.

The Methodists.—The first ministers of the gospel who penetrated the territory west of the Mississippi belonged to the Methodist and Baptist Churches. A Methodist circuit rider,

John Travis, was here preaching as early as 1807. He was the first itinerant Methodist minister sent west of the Mississippi, and his circuit included all the Missouri settlements then made. Thomas Donahue, of Perry County, walked to this county and preached to the people in very early times. He organized the first Baptist Church here, on Sandy. Richard Hendrickson was a Baptist preacher here prior to 1820. Thomas Donnell was a Presbyterian preacher who visited Dry Creek and Big River about 1820. About that time the Baptists had control of the lower Big River and Sandy Creek settlements—the Methodists of Joachim and Platin, and the Presbyterians of Dry Creek and upper Big River. The first Methodist Church, and probably the first church in the county, was organized on Platin in a very early day, but as the settlement of the country was gradual, the organization of churches was also gradual. In 1844-45, when the division of the Methodist Church took place, the members thereof in Jefferson County naturally fell in with the Methodist Church South, and consequently the original Methodist Episcopal Church soon ceased to exist in the county. It seems that the division retarded the prosperity of the church, for, in 1850, according to the United States census, there were but three Methodist Churches in the county, and these had seating capacity for only 450 people. Since that time the church has progressed gradually in the eastern part of the county, while it has given up the western part almost wholly to the Baptists. The Methodist Episcopal Church, at Hillsboro, was organized soon after the town was established, and was probably the second one organized within the county.

There are now two circuits of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in Jefferson County, viz.: Platin and DeSoto, and Hematite. The former circuit contains four separate churches—one each at Platin, Rush Tower, DeSoto and Charter Church. This circuit has 220 white members, and four church edifices. The latter are valued at \$4,300. The Hematite Circuit has six church organizations, located, respectively, at Hillsboro, Victoria, Hematite, Pevely, Festus and Sunny Side, and four and a half church edifices, the latter being valued at \$5,000. This circuit has 165 members. The minister in charge of Platin and De-

Soto Circuit is the Rev. Harry Whitehead, and Rev. G. W. Nollner has charge of the Hematite Circuit. After the institution of slavery, which caused the division of the Methodist Church in 1844-45, had become extinct, and the clouds of the Civil War had passed away, the Methodist Episcopal Church regained a foothold in Jefferson County, and has now one circuit composed of a church at De Soto, one at Festus, and Zion Church on the Hillsboro and St. Louis gravel road, about four miles west of Pevely. Rev. D. W. Crow has charge of the circuit, and lives at Festus. There is also a Methodist Episcopal Church at Oakland, near Rush Tower.

Baptist Churches.—The Sandy Creek Baptist Church was organized by Rev. Thomas Donahue, about the year 1835, with James Frazier and wife, John Herrington, Mrs. William Aeyde, Fleming Hensley and wife and James Hensley and wife as constituent members. About the same time a log building, costing about \$200, was erected for a church edifice, and used as such until about 1843, when it was replaced with a frame church, costing some \$600. The present church, consisting of a brick building, was erected in 1878, at a cost of \$100. This is the old pioneer Baptist Church of Jefferson County, and stands about one and a half miles east of Sandy Mines. At present the membership is 116. The pastors of this church have been Revs. James Williams, W. Stephens, William McMurtrey, James P. Cape and Sullivan Frazier. The latter is a son of one of the constituent members, James Frazier. The Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church was organized about the year 1840. Reuben Pounds and H. Lea were the deacons; they and their wives, and James Williams and others were constituent members. About the same time a log church was erected, and about the year 1860 a frame church was erected in place of the old one at a cost of \$800. This church is located near Big River, in the western part of the county. Its pastors have been James Williams, Washington Stephens, William McKay, N. M. Pierce, W. H. Hensley and Price McKay. It has a membership of 131. Pilgrim's Rest Baptist Church was organized in the forties with James Williams, Silas Belew and wife, and other constituent members. Its church edifice, being

a frame building, was erected in 1848; it is situated on Dry Creek. With one or two exceptions its pastors have been the same as those of Bethlehem. Its membership is 105.

Lebanon Baptist Church, in the east part of the county, was organized about the year 1850, and five years later a frame church edifice was erected at a cost of \$600. Its pastors have been James P. Cape, J. M. Hensley and S. Frazier. Its membership numbers 77. Cedar Hill Baptist Church, located near Byrne's Mill, was organized about 1854 by Rev. W. Stephens. Its present church edifice, a frame building, was erected in 1884 at a cost of about \$800. It has a membership of 64. Calvary Missionary Baptist Church, in the west part of the county, was organized about the year 1855. It has a log church building, which cost nearly \$400, and fifty members. New Harmony Baptist Church, on Section 22, Township 41, Range 4, was organized in 1862 by Revs. S. Frazier and W. H. Hensley. Its first edifice was a log house, and its present edifice was erected in 1885, at a cost of about \$600. Its pastors have been W. Stephens, E. Eaves, S. Frazier and J. W. Hensley, and its membership is 35. Big Springs Missionary Baptist Church, in the north part of the county, was organized by Elders Stephens and Williams. Its church edifice, a concrete building, was built about 1864. Its pastors have been W. Stephens, James Williams, William Bailey, William McKay, J. W. Hensley and Rev. Cox. It has 23 members. Pisgah Baptist Church was organized about the year 1875 by Rev. N. M. Price. It has 47 members. The First Baptist Church at De Soto was organized by Rev. Mr. Powell. Its present edifice was erected about the year 1870, at a cost of \$1,000. Its pastors have been Revs. Powell, W. Stephens and George Stull. It has a membership of 27. Platin Baptist Church was organized in 1878 by Rev. James P. Cape. Its frame edifice cost about \$600. Its reported membership is 21. Other Baptist Churches in the county are Swashing, Oakland, Temperance Mission, Victoria, Oak Grove and Providence.

The Presbyterian Church.—Of the early Protestant settlers of Jefferson County a considerable part were Presbyterians, but they and their descendants being so scattered could only be gathered into very small churches, about a dozen of which, from

time to time, have been organized, and of which only three or four now survive. Those at De Soto, Windsor Harbor (Kimmswick) and Festus are fairly prosperous. The First Presbyterian Church, at De Soto, was organized December 16, 1866, by Rev. A. T. Norton, of Alton, Ill. Eliphalet Ferguson, Mrs. Mary E. Ferguson, Miss Fannie S. Ferguson, B. S. Reppey, Mrs. R. N. Reppey, Charles Wilson, M. D., Mrs. H. M. Rogers, Mrs. Harriet Jenkins and Miss Amanda Bainbridge were constituent members. The church edifice, which is a frame building, was purchased in 1866 from the Southern Methodists. The church has not had an installed pastor. Revs. J. C. Downer, J. R. Armstrong, Charles Bransby, L. W. Allen, George Case and J. F. Watkins have served the church as stated supplies. The present membership is sixty. Among the first organizations were churches at Herculaneum, Dry Creek and Hillsboro.

Episcopal Church.—Trinity Church, of this denomination, was organized in De Soto in 1865, by Rev. R. Burrough, with himself and wife, C. Winsor, Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss, Mr. and Mrs. Cherry, Boyn and family, Mrs. Cornelia Brand and others as constituent members. They have a neat stone church, which was erected in 1871, and dedicated as soon as the debt thereon was paid, which was about three years later, by Rt. Rev. Charles T. Robertson. The pastors have been O. H. Staples, ——— Gilbert, George Moore, ——— Penrucker, E. M. Pecke, J. J. Foy and Charles G. Davis. The latter and present pastor lives in Ironton. The membership of this church is about forty. There are no other churches of this denomination in the county.

German Methodist Churches.—The first church of this denomination in Jefferson County was organized in 1851, by Rev. John G. Kost. It is located about seven miles east of De Soto. Its first members were John C., George and Jacob Schmidt, three brothers and their wives, and Philip Zollman and wife. The same year the frame church, which is still standing, was erected. The society owns forty acres of land in connection with the church. There is also a cemetery by the church. The building was dedicated in 1852 by Philip Kuhl, presiding elder, and the pioneer German Methodist minister in this part of the State. The first circuit rider was Rev. John G. Kost, and his successors have been as follows: John C. Hoech, 1852-54; John H. Granne-

mann, 1854-56; William Kleinschmidt, 1856-58; C. H. Schmidt, 1858-59; H. Hankemeyer, 1859-61; G. Zollman, 1861-63; F. W. Meyer, 1863-64; John C. Glantz, 1864-65; John D. Kruse, 1865-67; William Kleinschmidt, local, filled vacancy, 1867-68; C. F. Quellmalz, 1868-70; J. M. Dewein, 1870-73; F. H. Miller, 1873-75; J. M. Dewein, 1875-78; William Kleinschmidt, 1878-80; H. Flottman, 1880-83; H. Schlueter, 1883-86; Charles J. Stueckemann, the present pastor, since 1886. The De Soto German Methodist Church was organized about 1868, with V. Metz and wife, William Blank and wife, P. C. Zollmann, H. Moehlman and others as constituent members. The present brick church was erected in 1879, and dedicated in 1880, by Rev. J. M. Dewein, presiding elder. The old circuit was called the Iron Mountain Mission, and extended from Hillsboro on the north to Iron Mountain on the south. The De Soto Circuit, which contains only the two churches herein named, was composed about the year 1866, and it has seventy-six members at the present writing. There is a very comfortable brick parsonage in connection with the church in De Soto.

German Evangelical Churches.—Churches of this denomination exist in several places in the county—one at De Soto, one near Pevely, one on Glaize Creek, another on Rock Creek. The one at De Soto was organized in 1883, and the same year its church edifice, a frame building, was erected. It has a membership of about forty.

The Christian Church.—A church of this denomination was organized at Victoria in the year 1868, by Rev. Samuel Lee, of Kentucky, while on a visit to his relatives. For want of a house in which to worship it was moved to Hematite, where the school-house was used as a place of worship until 1871, when the present frame edifice was erected (at Hematite) at a cost of \$1,500. The first elders of this church were D. F. McKee and D. Paxton, and the first deacons, W. H. Dodson and George Butler. The first members were the McKees, Paxtons, Nulls, Dodsons, Stroups, Hoskins, Taylors, Hazards, Madisons and Swinks. The following have been pastors of this church, J. H. Hickman, L. Jennings, H. T. Buff, J. H. Garrison, J. H. Smart, S. H. Harris, T. E. Shepard, J. D. Dillard, T. B. Going, Lewis, Goss and I. B. Dodson. It has fifty members at this writing. Since the above

church was organized two others of the same denomination have been organized within the county—one at De Soto and one at Festus.

Roman Catholic Church.—According to the census of the United States there was one church of this denomination in Jefferson County in 1850. Undoubtedly it was the one known as the Church of the Immaculate Conception, which is located about one-half mile east of Maxville. A Roman Catholic Church, called “St. Rose of Lima,” was organized some years ago at De Soto, and a frame edifice, still standing, was erected. Since then a large stone church of modern architectural design has been built. The latter was dedicated June 21, 1885, by Very Rev. P. P. Brady, V. G. of St. Louis. The Fathers of this church, beginning with 1871, are as follows: Rev. H. Jaegering, 1871–73; P. J. McNamee, 1873–81; C. F. O’Leary, 1881–86; Rev. J. A. Connolly, since 1886. The membership embraces about 120 families. There is a Roman Catholic Church near Kimmswick and another at Festus—the former has been organized many years, and the latter only a few years. There is also one in Rock Township, three miles east of High Ridge. The membership of this church is composed of Bohemians. A brick edifice was built one mile west of Byrnesville, about the year 1869. Becoming unsafe it was taken down in 1887, and a frame building erected in its stead.

The “St. Joseph Convent,” a large two-story stone building of very fine architectural appearance, was built by the Roman Catholics in the bosom of the La Barque Hills, three and a half miles northwest of Byrnesville. There is also a chapel connected with it, and a priest resides there. This institution is located in a very secluded place, surrounded with the most magnificent natural scenery.

In addition to the foregoing there are also one or two Congregational Churches in the county, and two or three colored churches.

In the preparation of the history of Jefferson County kindly treatment has been extended by all citizens, and for valuable information and assistance acknowledgments are due to the county officers and many others, and especially to Judge Thomas, whose centennial address has been consulted and largely embodied in this work.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

NATURAL FEATURES—WILD ANIMALS, ETC.

Boundary, Streams, etc.—Washington County, Mo., is situated in the southeastern part of the State, and is bounded north by Franklin and Jefferson Counties, east by Jefferson and St. Francois, south by Iron and west by Crawford County, and has an area of about 730 square miles. The surface of the county is generally broken and somewhat hilly, but with the exception of the pine belt, in the northwestern part, it is nearly all susceptible of cultivation. The county is well watered by an almost innumerable number of springs and creeks. It lies astride of the watershed or dividing ridge between the Big and Meramec Rivers. This ridge forms an irregular line, and passes through the county from north to south, and lies mostly west of the center thereof. Little Pilot Knob, the highest point in the county, being about 1,500 feet above the level of the Mississippi River, is located on this ridge in Section 31, Township 38 north, Range 1 east, of the fifth principal meridian.

East of the ridge, and in the southeastern part of the county, the lands are drained by the various tributaries which furnish the headwaters of Big River, which flows in a northeasterly direction into St. Francois County, and from thence in a northwesterly direction to Washington County and forms a part of the northeast boundary thereof. The central part of the county which lies east of the dividing ridge is drained by Fourche-a-Renault and Mine-a-Breton Creeks, which flow together at Lumkins' Mill, and there form the Mineral Ford, which flows in a northeasterly direction and empties into Big River at the initial point of the county boundary. Other small streams also flow eastwardly and northeastwardly, from the dividing ridge mentioned,

and empty into Big River. The southwestern part of the county is drained by Courtois Creek and its various tributaries—the west central part by Brazil Creek and its tributaries, and the northwestern part by Indian Creek and its numerous branches, all of which principal streams flow toward the north and northwest, and empty into the Meramec River.

Timber.—The timber of Washington County is abundant, and consists mostly of red, white and black oak, pine, hickory, ash maple, walnut, elm and sycamore, the last two growing mostly along the streams. The old timber, which was standing when the county was settled, especially that part of it most suitable for lumber, has, to a great extent, been cut out, sawed into lumber and shipped away; but there is still a great abundance of timber and wood, commonly called second growth, nearly all of which has grown since the country ceased to be burned over by the Indians, who, in aboriginal times, burned it over annually to prevent the growth of underbrush, thus the more easily to kill and capture their game. It is estimated that not more than one-sixth of the area of the county is under cultivation, all the balance being covered with timber. This will not appear strange when the reader has learned that mining instead of agriculture has formerly been the leading industry of the people.

Soil.—Along all of the larger streams of the county there are beautiful and fertile valleys of uneven width, the soils of which are mostly alluvial and very fertile. The soil of the uplands is composed of humus, sand and clay, and in some places on the ridges it is intermingled with chert. It is not as rich and fertile as the soils of some other portions of the State, but, being supported as it is with a good clay subsoil of the proper consistency to retain fertilizers, it can with a good system of cultivation be made to produce abundantly. Blue grass, which excels all other grasses for pasture, and which is also an excellent fertilizer of lands, was introduced into the county by the settlers in the early part of the century, and now it covers nearly all the cleared lands, and grows luxuriantly. The uplands are well adapted to the growing of apples, peaches, pears, plums, and all the smaller fruits, especially the grape, which grows wild and produces abundantly. Nearly all the lands of the county are adapted to growing

corn, wheat, oats, and other small grains, and also tobacco, cotton, flax and vegetables. All parts of the county are, on account of the easy access to water and abundant pasturage, well adapted to the raising of live stock; and the latter is about to become a leading industry. Where water cannot conveniently be obtained from springs or streams, it can be found by digging on an average depth of from fifteen to thirty feet.

Minerals.—Of the mineral resources of Washington County Campbell's Gazetteer of Missouri says: "Lead ore, though considered most common, is probably neither the most abundant nor the most valuable of the minerals in the county. There are extensive beds of specular and hematite iron ore, and the silver-bearing quartz discovered near Hopewell has been assayed with gratifying results. Copper exists, and has been smelted in a rude furnace, in small quantities, however. Zinc ore, until recently considered worthless by the miners, crops out over a large area, and is found in boulders and ledges and also below the surface as far as lead has been traced. Years ago Mr. Alex. Anderson recognized this ore, purchased several tracts of land richly impregnated with it, and manufactured in a furnace of his own construction the first metallic zinc ever made west of the Mississippi River. * * * Sulphate of baryta, or 'tiff,' as it is called here, is found in the greatest abundance; it is extensively mined and shipped, and has become an article of considerable commercial value. The county has an abundance of clays, chalk, black lead, fine building stone, marble, and a superior quality of stone for grindstones, millstones or buhrs, besides several saltpetre and alum caves."

Wild Animals and Game.—A hundred years ago all the wild animals and wild fowl common to this part of America before the light of civilization shone upon it were here in countless numbers. The buffaloes fled upon the approach of the white settlements, and the bear lingered for many years thereafter; but both became extinct in the territory of Washington County. Of the deer and wild turkeys once so numerous, and always highly prized for food, a limited number still remain, enough to attract the attention of the hunters who frequently succeed in killing one or the other. Of the wolves there are still a considerable

number remaining in the hills in the western part of the county, and occasionally a wild cat is found. Catamounts and panthers have become extinct, while the smaller animals, such as raccoons, foxes, opossums, rabbits, squirrels, and the like, are yet numerous.

When the settlement of this part of the country began, and as late as some time during the twenties, it was the "happy hunting grounds" of the Shawnee, Delaware, Osage and Kickapoo tribes of Indians.

SETTLEMENT.

French Explorers and Miners.—It is not known when or where or by whom the first permanent settlement was made in the territory now included in Washington County. Historians agree that the first white men who explored this part of Missouri were Frenchmen, under the adventurous Philip Francis Renault, a native of Picardy, France, who sailed from that country about the year 1820, with M. La Motte, a man noted for his knowledge of minerals, and about 200 miners and artificers, well supplied with mining instruments, and after reaching a point on the Mississippi in this latitude, explored the country on both sides thereof, and, failing to find their coveted treasure, silver, they discovered the rich lead mines in what is now Southeast Missouri. One of their first discoveries they named Mine-a-La Motte, it being in what is now Madison County, and subsequently they discovered "Old Mines," and those along Fourche-a-Renault Creek and the Mineral Fork, in Washington County, where mining camps were established and the mines at once opened and worked. Some of the implements of these early miners are occasionally found about the mines where they wrought. This was early in the eighteenth century, but these men were not settlers, and some of their names are perpetuated by the natural objects which they then named.

Mine-a-Breton. — R. A. Campbell, in his "Gazetteer of Missouri," says: "About the year 1760 Francis Breton, while chasing a bear, discovered a mine near Potosi which still bears his name, Mine-a-Breton, and a little later he opened it, and a mining camp was established at the present site of Potosi; but it was not until 1765 that any families located here. Notwith-

standing the fact that the attention of the French was early directed to the mineral wealth of Upper Louisiana, their settlements were chiefly on the east side of the river, but when the Mississippi became the western boundary of the English possessions, in 1763, most of the French emigrated from Kaskaskia and other points on the east, to the west side of the river, and it is probable that the first settlements were made about this time within the present limits of Washington County, first at Potosi and subsequently at Old Mines, and on the stream known as Fourche-a-Renault and at other points."

Spanish Grants.—While it is most probable that the settlement of Washington County began about the year 1765, there seems to be no record of a permanent settlement until near the close of the century, when concessions for lands were made by the Spanish Government, then owning the territory, to individual settlers. The original village of Mine-a-Breton, which comprises that part of Potosi through which the creek flows, had its origin and came gradually into existence before the close of the century; and the several lots of the same consisted of what are known as "Spanish grants." Adjoining the village grants were made to individuals for large tracts, one of which, containing 639 acres, was obtained by Basil Valle, who built a cabin thereon between the years 1792 and 1795, and cleared six acres of the land in 1796. This tract lies south of and includes a portion of the old village of Mine-a-Breton. It was sold by Valle to John Perry, who settled upon it, and was one of the most prominent early settlers. Amable Partina (Partney, etc.) had a claim of 500 arpents of land adjoining Mine-a-Breton, and which was ceded to him September 5, 1799. Moses Austin, formerly of Virginia, was the most prominent early settler of Mine-a-Breton. In 1797 he obtained from the Spanish Government a grant of land containing 6,085 acres, which is known as the "Austin survey," and lies directly northwest of Potosi, and includes a portion of the town site. This is a fertile tract, including valuable mineral deposits and water privileges. The consideration on which the grant was made to Austin was that he should erect furnaces and other works for mining and smelting lead and should build a shot tower.

About the year 1798 Austin built, on the bank of the creek in the old village of Mine-a-Breton, now about the center of Potosi, a magnificent mansion, which was then probably the finest residence in the territory afterward composing the State. It stood until it was consumed in the great fire, which occurred in 1871. Three years later he sunk the first deep shaft in what is known as cap-rock with such success that the mining character of this region was permanently established. In 1799 he erected a shot tower, near the creek, about a mile northwest of Potosi, and about the same time Elias Bates manufactured sheet lead near the same locality. The following is a list of the names of other early settlers, who obtained Spanish grants in and about the old village of Mine-a-Breton: Joseph Chadburn, Louis Rencore, John T. McNeal, Louis Roberg, Joseph Blais, William M., John and Samuel Perry, Joseph Decelle, Charles McLane, Robert C. Bruffee, John P. Pratt, Thomas Russ, John Baptiste Placet, Daniel Dunklin, John Jones, Peter Martin, Peter Abar, Jacob Wise and Abraham Brinker. Some of these obtained concessions for small tracts in the village and others for large tracts, some containing several hundred acres each on the outside. The majority of the Spanish grants were made to the early settlers before the close of the last century, and some were made during the first three years of the present century, while the Spaniards still retained possession of the territory.

The following is a list of the names of the early settlers who settled upon Spanish grants in the several congressional townships as designated, together with the number of acres (omitting fractions) in each grant annexed to their names:

Township 35, Range 1 east, Louis Aubuchon, 680; Joseph McMurtry, 640.

Township 35, Range 2 east, John James, 519; John Baker, 180; William James, 620; James Brown, 640; Moses Bates, 680; William Reed, 640; Ananias McCoy, 640; Miles Goforth, 640; Benjamin Strother, 510; Thomas McLaughlin, 640; William Crow, 375.

Township 36, Range 2 east, William Ashbrook, 572; Martin Ruggles, 640; Salmon Ruggles, 470; Elisha Baker, 640; John Corder, 403; Abraham Rickman, 640; William Boydston, 432; John Rickman, 590.

Township 38, Range 2, east, Samuel Neal, 170; James Hawkins, 640; John Strickland, 600; David Strickland, 640; Peter Boyer.

Township 40, Range 2 east, John Jones, 640; Michael Horine, 640; David Horine, 640; Jacob Horine, 680.

Township 36, Range 3 east, Charles McLane, 636; Robert Sloan, 640; John Cooper, 640; Uriah Hull, 640; John Paul, 640.

Township 37, Range 3 east, Joseph Blote, 425; Darius Shaw, Gideon W. Treat, 640; Jean Baptiste Labrate, 405.

Township 38, Range 3 east, Thomas Maddin, 3,402.

Old Mines Grant.—This grant lies in Townships 38 and 39 north, and in Ranges 2 and 3 east, and contains 10,548 acres. It was conceded to a number of individuals, jointly, on the 4th of January, 1803, by Spanish authority. Afterward thirty-one individuals, most of whom were settlers thereon, received a confirmation of the grant from Congress. Among the early settlers of this tract were P. P. Boyer, William C. Carr, John B. Portel, Pierce Martin, Jacob Boise, A. Diclos, Charles P. Robert, Joseph Pratt, B. St. Gemme, Widow Coleman, Joseph Boyer, Charles Boyer, Nicholas Bouelvian, F. B. Valle, Jaque Gibboud, Joseph Bequette, Bernard Coleman, and perhaps others. La Plant Boyer, born in 1801, was the first white child born on Old Mines concession, and is yet living in 1888.

Of the foregoing enumerated grants, some were known as "settlement rights," afterward confirmed (as they all eventually were) by the United States. These grants comprise much of the best land of the county, and were selected by the first settlers, and have therefore been given here for the purpose of showing who the first settlers were and about where they settled, and the large amount of land acquired by each. No doubt many of these men lived on their lands many years before they obtained concession rights from the Spanish Government. After the United States obtained possession of the territory the Government surveys were not made in Washington County, so as to place the land into market, until the year 1820. In making the public surveys, under the rectangular system of townships, ranges and sections, as adopted by the United States, the surveyors, on striking the boundary of one of the foregoing grants, had to close their lines thereon, and extend them from the oppo-

site boundary, so as not to interfere with the boundaries of the grants. When the Government surveys were made land districts were formed, one known as the St. Louis District, and one known as the Cape Girardeau District; and all that part of Washington County lying north of the line dividing Townships 37 and 38 north belonged to the St. Louis District, with the land office at the city of St. Louis, and all of the county lying south of that line belonged to the Cape Girardeau District, with the land office at Jackson, in Cape Girardeau County, where it remained until 1857, when it was moved to Ironton, Mo., where it still remains.

Land Entries.—Following is a statement of the first land entries made at the land offices mentioned, for lands in each congressional township within the county of Washington:

Township 38, Range 1 east (Liberty Township*).—The first entries of land in this township were made in 1820, by Samuel Silvers, Charles Springer and William Hinkson; and in the next four years the following named individuals entered lands in the same township: William Ockeltree, Elias Rector, Uriah Johnson, Samuel and James F. Perry, Walter Watson, Richard Compton, Richard Summers, Lewis Morrison, John Hinkson, William Cunningham, Thomas Harges, John Morrison, Basil W. Sevens, John Anderson and Josiah Johnson.

Township 39, Range 1 east (Johnson and Richwoods).—Lucy Land entered the first tract of land in this township in 1834, and in 1836 the following named individuals entered lands: James Hamilton, Amos C. Shoak, Sydney Marion, Samuel S. Marion and George Cresswell.

Township 40, Range 1 east (Johnson and Richwoods).—The first entry of land in this township was made in 1820 by Francis Collard, the second in 1823 by Joseph Fisher, and the third in 1825 by Jousin Charbons. No other entries were made here until the thirties, when lands were entered by John Patton, E. Roussin, James Hulse, William Todd, Daniel Casey, John Dace, Pascal H. Buren, Henry S. Coxe and others.

Township 38, Range 2 east (Liberty).—The first land entries in this township were made in 1820 by Samuel and James F.

* Municipal township.

Perry, Etienne Lamarque, William Harrison and Andrew Miller. Other entries were made during the twenties by John F. Guy, John Stemler, Valentine Coak, William Hays, John Swan and Smith Lamarque. The Perrys entered large tracts of land in this township.

Township 39, Range 2 east (Richwoods and Kingston).—The first entry of land in this township was made in 1823 by Job Westover, the second in 1824 by Ettienne Roussin, the third in 1825 by John Hearty, and no more were made until the thirties, when lands were entered by Owen Dougherty, Patrick Dougherty, Sylvanus Allison, Eugene O'Mara, Robert Ferguson, John Bennett, Michael Duclos, Ed R. Conner and others.

Township 40, Range 2 east (Richwoods).—The first entry of land in this township was made in 1820 by Francis Collard, and the next in 1821 by Augustus La Baume, and in 1822 lands were entered therein by Tousaint Charbonneau, Manuel Amelin and Amos C. Shoak.

Township 38, Range 3 east (Union).—The first entries were made in this township in 1821 by Reuben Smith, John W. Hopkins and Robert T. Brown. Other entries during the twenties, by Jacob H. Rambo, James H. Moultry, John Smith, T. John Scott, George Jamison and Daniel Dunklin.

Township 39, Range 3 east (Kingston).—The first entries in this township were made in 1821 by Philip O'Harver, Thomas Hearst, Nat Parker, David Strong and Joseph Bequette.

Township 38, Range 1 west (Johnson).—The first entry in this township was made in 1836 by James G. Tucker, and during the balance of the thirties entries were made by George Carter, Austin Clark, Joseph Pinson and Madison Isgrig.

Township 39, Range 1 west (Johnson).—The first entry in this township was made in 1824 by David Renfro, the second in 1825 by Smith & Glenn, the third in 1826 by Uriah Burnes. No more entries were made until during the thirties, when land was entered by Joseph Cavanaugh, John Harrison, James Tucker, James W. Hulsey, James I. Johnson, James M. White and others.

Township 40, Range 1 west (Johnson).—First entries in this township were made in 1825 by John McEwin and Ben. Kimberling.

All of the foregoing entries were made at the St. Louis land office, and the following at the Jackson land office:

Township 35, Range 1 west (Harmony).—The first entry in this township was made in 1833 by Peter Pinnell, and other entries were made during the thirties by William Crowder, Henry C. Davis and Adam Counts.

Township 36, Range 1 west (Harmony).—The first land entries in this township were made in 1836 by Abraham Jett, Peter Charles Donna, Nathan Janney, Elisha Brown, Ambrose Powell, Napoleon B. Norvell, William Gilham, Benjamin Gilham, James Wheelan and several others, who entered large tracts. The first individual entry, however, was made in 1825 by William Hudspeth.

Township 37, Range 1 west (Walton).—The first entries in this township were made in 1836 by Samuel Merry, Samuel P. Stone, William B. Matthews, Ralph Matthews, James and Daniel Finnison, William M. McMurtry, William A. Matthews, Thomas Kelly and others.

Township 35, Range 1 east.—The first entry in this township was made in 1820 by Samuel Henderson, the second in 1823 by Andrew Goforth, and the third in 1824 by William Woods.

Township 36, Range 1 east (Harmony and Belgrade).—The first entries in this township were made in 1833 by Thomas F. Renfro and Andrew S. Dickey, the next in 1834 by Richard Compton, and numerous entries were made in 1836 by Samuel Campbell, Forman Manning, George Campbell, Peter D. Blunt, Henry Teas, Joseph Lasswell, Thomas Sturman and several others.

Township 37, Range 1 east (Walton).—The first entries in this township were made in 1824 by Jesse B. Smith, John Evans, John Compton, and John Holt. No more entries seem to have been made until 1836, when James Woolsey, William H. Stewart, John Bennett, Alfred D. Hight, Israel McGready, George Walton, Alpheus McCabe, John Lore, John Ford and others entered lands in this township.

Township 35, Range 2 east (Belgrade and Bellevue).—The first entries in this township were made in 1820, by Robert M. Stephenson, Jacob Laurius, William Woods, Abraham Brinker, Hardin Wilson, George Hudspeth and Felix Redding. In 1822

entries were made by William Buford, Myers Jones and Samuel Brown.

Township 36, Range 2 east.—The first entries in this township were made in 1820 by Martin Ruggles and John Hutchins. Other entries were made during the twenties by Fisher & Imboden, E. Hunt, S. Edmonds, Thomas Garvia, William Hughes, Archibald Robinson, Luke Davis, Thomas R. Harris, Isaac Benning and Ahijah W. Hudspeth.

Township 37, Range 2 east (Breton).—The first entry in this township was made in 1820 by Andrew Miller, and during the thirties entries were made by Andrew Casey, Andrew and Adam House, John Casey, Henry Peas, Felix Monday, Antone Maul, Napoleon and Morello Obushon, and Robert W. Boggs.

Township 35, Range 3 east.—The first entries in this township were made in 1821 by Samuel Hughes, John P. and A. F. Alexander, Robert M. Stevenson, Mark Dent, and Joseph Reymburn.

Township 36, Range 3 east (Concord).—The first entries in this township were made in 1821, by David Wiezer, Andrew Henry, Robert Hughes, John Hughes, William Henderson and William B. Wallen. During the next four years entries were made by Amos Sloan, Fergus Sloan, Joseph McCoy, Jason Frizzell, John Jimmerson, Absalom Eaton, James Hughes and Elisha Wallen.

Township 37, Range 3 east (Breton).—The first land entry in this township was made in 1822 by Thomas B. Walthall, the second in 1823 by Job Westover and John Jamison, the third in 1824 by John H. Casey, and the fourth in 1825 by John G. Scott. These names have all been taken from the public records, as they are there spelled, and it is not known whether or not any inaccuracies occur in their spelling.

A Primitive Marriage Under Difficulties.—The foregoing comprises an extensive list of the names of the first permanent settlers of Washington County. These people had to endure all the hardships incident to pioneer life on the frontier, being compelled to contend with the Indians and wild animals in their wild and savage natures. If living they could tell of many thrilling adventures and amusing incidents, nearly all of which have been

lost to history. One unpleasant and novel incident, however, has been preserved by tradition, which is here given: Among the early settlers of the territory of Washington County, Mo., was one Henry Padgett, better known, however, as Henry Fry, who settled at Big River Mills, near the eastern line of the county, as it was originally organized. Miss Elizabeth Baker was also among the first settlers of that neighborhood. These parties contracted to marry, and, there being no minister of the gospel, nor magistrate then in that vicinity, it was planned to invite a party of attendants and go to Ste. Genevieve, and there have the marriage solemnized by the Catholic priest. It was also designed to take provisions along for a good supper, and after supper to have a dance. Accordingly, at the appointed time, the whole party, consisting of the bride and bridegroom, five or six young ladies, and an equal number of young men, all on horseback, and two wagons loaded with peltry, bear meat, venison, maple sugar, wild honey, etc., set out for Ste. Genevieve. All moved along merrily until they were near their destination, when they were halted by a band of about sixty Kickapoo Indians, who took from them the wagons and their contents, and stripped all the horseback riders naked, except the bride, on whom they left one undergarment, and then bade them mount their steeds and proceed on their way, doing them no other harm. Thus the wedding party advanced, gentlemen in front and ladies in the rear, and halted in the timber near the village of Ste. Genevieve, while the bridegroom advanced to within hearing distance of the dwelling of a Frenchman in the suburbs. Loud calling brought the Frenchman out, and to him the signal of distress was given. Being a kind-hearted man, he went to the relief of the intended husband, and after hearing explanations returned into the village, made a quick canvass for clothing, and soon gathered an entire outfit for the parties in distress. Being re clothed in borrowed garments, the wedding party entered the village and went to the church, found the priest, and the contracting parties were married as though nothing had happened; but the supper from their own provisions was not prepared, and, as the clothing did not exactly fit each individual, the dance was postponed. It is said that Padgett lived to a great age—considerably over a hundred

years. The truth of this narrative is vouched for by old citizens who learned the facts from the early settlers living when the incident occurred.

INDUSTRIES.

One of the principal interests of Washington County, and, indeed, among its most important, is the mining industry, which is carried on successfully and continuously. The following facts will indicate to some extent, at least, the boundless supply of mineral productions in this vicinity.

Lead.—The following named mines were worked under French, and after 1763, under Spanish rule: Mine-a-Breton, Old Mines, on a branch of the Mineral Fork, and Renault's Mines, on Fourche-a-Renault; but of the extent of the industry during the last century in the territory now composing Washington County little is known. Nothing authentic concerning the volume of the work done can be given prior to the settlement in the territory by Moses Austin. The quantity of lead smelted at Mine-a-Breton, which seems to have included several mines in that vicinity, was reported in 1816 by Mr. Austin to the general land office as follows:

	Pounds per Annum.	Total.
From 1798 to 1804.....	360,000	2,160,000
“ 1804 to 1808.....	800,000	3,200,000
“ 1808 to 1816.....	500,000	4,000,000
Total amount for eighteen years.....		9,360,000

This lead was transported to Ste. Genevieve on pack animals or great wooden carts without tires on the wheels. As mentioned, the Indians called these carts bare-footed wagons.

In 1811 Mine Shibboleth produced 3,125,000 pounds of lead from 5,000,000 pounds of ore, but in 1819 Col. Smith, then proprietor of the mine, reported its yield at 1,000,000 pounds. Schoolcraft, who visited Potosi and other points in 1819, as agent of the United States Government, reported that he found most of the shafts from ten to thirty feet deep, sunk in the stiff red clay, in which the lead was embedded, with fragments of barytes, quartz, hornstone, chalcedonia and flint. Austin's shaft, eighty feet deep, and John Rice Jones' shaft were the only ones extend-

ing into the rock, and in these were found large quantities of ore filling the cavities of the rock. The average yield of the mines of the district embraced in Washington County, from 1803 to 1819, was about 3,000,000 pounds yearly, at times somewhat larger than that, so it was estimated that its value was equal to one-fourth of the entire purchase money of Louisiana.

Schoolcraft states that in 1819 there was only one regular hearth furnace in the entire district, and that not of the best English pattern; there were but four or five regular shafts in the forty diggings then worked, and not an engine of any kind to raise water from the mines.

The following is Schoolcraft's list of mines known, the estimates made of the number of pounds of ore raised, and the number of hands at work during 1819: Mine-a-Breton, 1,500,000 pounds, 160 hands; Shibboleth, 2,700,000 pounds, 240 hands; La Motte, 2,400,000 pounds, 210 hands; Richwoods, 1,300,000 pounds, 140 hands; Bryan's and Dagat's Mines, 910,000 pounds, 80 hands; Perry's, Elliott's, Old Mines and Bellefontaine Mines, 45,000 pounds, 20 hands; Mine Astraddle, Liberty, Renault, Silvers and Miller, 450,000 pounds, 40 hands; Cannon's, Bequette's and Little Mines, 75,000 pounds, 30 hands; Rock Diggings, Citadel, Lambert's, Austin's and Jones' Mines, 1,160,000 pounds, 180 hands. Some of these mines are not located in the present limits of Washington County. As late as 1824 the mines near Potosi employed nearly 2,000 men, and lead ore sold at \$10 per thousand.

Messrs. W. S. Anthony, Esq., and H. C. Bell, editor of the *Weekly Independent*, have kindly furnished a majority of the following facts compiled by them concerning the mining industry in Washington County at the present time. James and John O. Long, and R. M. and J. P. Bugg, of Potosi, are among those who have faith that the mineral deposits in Washington County are inexhaustible. James Long has recently purchased the land embraced in the Moses Austin grant, about 3,400 acres. He has resumed mining operations, and is farming the agricultural portions of the tract. He has fifty families living upon the land. The mineral products from the old grant now amount to 800,000 pounds of lead, 1,500,000 pounds of zinc and 2,500,000 pounds of barytes a year.

Messrs. J. P. and R. M. Bugg have 3,600 acres of mineral land, and operate a lead furnace near Potosi. A statement of the business of the firm for twelve months is as follows: Lead shipped from Potosi, from October 1, 1886, to October 1, 1887, twenty-five car loads of 300 pigs each; weight of pig seventy pounds; total shipped, 525,000 pounds. Barytes shipped during the same period, 103 car loads, of 23,000 pounds each, a total of 2,369,000 pounds. Value of lead and barytes for the year, \$26,330.25.

John O. Long is superintendent of the Union Mining & Smelting Company, whose furnaces are located at Old Mines, about six miles north of Potosi. Mr. Long states that the average yield from the mines of his company is above 1,000,000 pounds of lead and 2,000,000 pounds of barytes, or tiff, a year. This company has two furnaces, which are kept running steadily. The ore is pure galena, and found in large deposits. There are about 7,000 acres held by the company, and the land not immediately in use for mining is cropped and grazed, after the manner of many other mining properties in Southeast Missouri.

The Palmer Lead Company, of which Alexander Harrison is superintendent, is operating the old Webster Mines with great success. The company smelts 1,000,000 pounds of lead yearly. Immense quantities of zinc have been discovered, but the difficulties of transportation are such that nothing at all is being done with the zinc. The ore is sixteen miles from Potosi, and if mined would have to be hauled over a hilly road to this as the nearest railroad point. Some day, when there are better facilities, Washington will make a more notable record as a mineral producing county than she does now.

The Shibboleth Mining Company, of which J. B. Lathey is superintendent, is now operating the Shibboleth Mines, comprising a tract of 1,600 acres of land, about 400 of which are cultivated as a farm. This company mines and ships about 300,000 pounds of lead and 1,000,000 pounds of barytes yearly, all of which is shipped from Cadet. Besides the mines already mentioned as in active operation, those at Fertile are being worked by Filmore Higginbotham. R. T. Brown is superintending diggings on the Kingston claim, which comprises about 6,000 acres. At Old Mines there is some work going on under the supervision of James D. Lowry. The Flynn Brothers, of Richwoods, are

acquiring valuable mineral lands, and are buying and selling lead, as is also Mr. Charles Stockings, who is superintending the Moran claim, comprising about 7,000 acres of land near that place. Mr. Frank E. McGready is also operating mines near Blackwell. There are many other mines within the county, of less pretensions, all of which yield well when operated.

Potosi, during last year, shipped 1,464,000 pounds of lead, 4,623,000 pounds of barytes, and 432,000 pounds of zinc. It must be remembered that this is only one of the export points for Washington County. Cadet, Blackwell and De Soto also receive considerable quantities of the products of these mines. It is thought by the experienced miners of the county that by going deep enough there would be found the same character of ore that is being worked on such a large and successful scale at Bonne Terre and Doe Run. The mining in this county has been done at a much higher altitude than that at the two places named. At the bottoms of the deepest shafts here fine indications of lead have been found.

Zinc.—Of the zinc industry of Washington County Messrs. Matteson and Hegeler, of La Salle, Ill., were the first prospectors. These gentlemen, about the year 1857, found the ore to exist in great abundance on the Jamison place, near Irondale, and other points; but no operations were commenced until 1868, when George F. Hessebmier, in connection with some practical miners from Pennsylvania, built the first zinc metal furnace at Potosi, and began operations, which, on account of the cost of the coal, that had to be shipped from abroad, proved unremunerative, and, in consequence, was soon discontinued. The furnace was then moved to Carondelet, where operations were continued. A second furnace was then built at Carondelet, and both got their supply of zinc ore from Jefferson and Washington Counties. About the same time Messrs. Page & Krausse, of St. Louis, began the manufacture of "zinc white," or oxide of zinc, and they also got their supply of ore from these counties. In 1868 Joseph Deggenndorf bought the Jamison place, near Irondale, and in 1872 the Washington Mining & Zinc Company was formed, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000, of which Mr. Deggenndorf owned one-half. The company at once began the erection of

buildings, consisting of a furnace, engine and machinery house, crusher, cooling tower, bag room, etc., all of which were completed in 1872, at a total cost of \$60,000. The works were operated two and a half years, and closed down in August, 1875, the suspension being caused by the fall of the price of the manufactured article. When the works were opened the price of oxide of zinc was 10 cents per pound, but after the panic of 1873 the price fell to 5 cents. During the operation of these works the company manufactured over 10,000 barrels of oxide of zinc, all from ores taken from the mines only about 500 feet from the works. The company sold the entire property to Page & Krausse, of St. Louis, who still own it, and who continued to work the mines until 1883. The ore in these mines is carbonate of zinc, the only quality that can be worked into oxide or zinc white, and in quantity is apparently inexhaustible. Zinc ore is also abundant in other parts of the county.

Iron Banks and Furnaces.—The Springfield Iron Furnace, located at a point six miles directly south of Potosi, was established in 1823 by Martin Ruggles and others. John Perry purchased it from the original owner or owners, and continued to run it until about the year 1840. It was a very extensive structure, and cannon balls for the Government were cast there; also stoves, kettles and all manner of hollow iron ware were extensively manufactured. The Irondale Furnace, at Irondale, was erected about the year 1857 by John G. Scott, who operated it about ten years, and then sold it to Edwin Harrison & Co., who continued its operation until 1879 or 1880. The yellow ore used at this furnace was mostly obtained from Iron Mountain, and the red ore from banks in the immediate vicinity of Irondale. The charcoal, braze, of which from 8 to 10 per cent was produced in the burning, was used for roasting the ores. A furnace charge was composed of 650 pounds of roasted Iron Mountain ores, 79 pounds of roasted limonites from the various localities, and 50 pounds of limestone, and 21 bushels of coal. The limestone was quarried close to the furnace. The product of this furnace, when in operation, was officially reported at 22 tons daily, and the consumption of fuel at 125 bushels of charcoal per ton of iron made, which consisted of pig iron only. The furnace has not been operated

since it was closed down by Edwin Harrison & Co., as mentioned. The land connected with it originally consisted of about 13,000 acres, a portion of which has been sold off from time to time, until it now consists of about 8,000 acres, all of which is owned by the Irondale Cattle Company.

The Hamilton Iron Works, located in the northwest corner of Washington County, were established in 1873, and immense quantities of pig iron were manufactured there until 1878, when the business was suspended on account of the depression in the price of iron, and has not been resumed since. In that part of the county "there is a vast deposit of blue specular ore of very high grade, known as the Canada bank. The Shields bank is another deposit near the Canada, but is composed of red ore chiefly. The Christy and other banks are not far away."

Agriculture, Stock Raising, Manufactures and Railways.—Washington is classified as a mineral-producing rather than an agricultural county. As to the latter, its resources have only been slightly developed. Going back to the census of 1850, we find that there were then only 36,139 acres of improved land, contained in the farm areas of the county, and the whole number of farms was valued at \$709,461, and the farm implements then in use at \$46,041. The products of grains and vegetables, as shown by the census of that year, were as follows: Bushels of wheat, 30,299; rye, 320; Indian corn, 334,348; oats, 79,112; peas and beans, 825; Irish potatoes, 13,904; sweet potatoes, 3,028. The aggregate of these productions shows a very large yield on the then small area of improved lands, which was about equal in size to one and a half congressional townships. The number of head of live stock in the county in 1850, was as follows: Horses, 3,374; asses and mules, 247; milch cows, 3,231; working oxen, 1,520; other cattle, 5,008; total of cattle, 9,759; sheep, 7,607; swine, 25,539; pounds of wool produced, 13,244; value of home-made manufactures, \$19,980.

Coming down to the census of 1880, it is found that there were 1,462 farms in Washington County, with 74,259 acres of improved lands, and the values of property were given as follows:

Value of farms.....	\$2,074,056
Value of farm implements.....	75,499

Value of live stock.....	391,756
Estimated value of farm products raised during the year 1879.....	500,917

The cereals and vegetables raised in the county in the year 1879, as shown by the census of 1880, are as follows: Barley, 423 bushels; Indian corn, 498,739 bushels; oats, 55,200 bushels; rye, 378 bushels; wheat, 118,894 bushels; hay, 1,846 tons; Irish potatoes, 28,563 bushels; sweet potatoes, 2,839 bushels; tobacco, 8,995 pounds. The number of head of live stock in the county in 1880 were—horses, 3,168; mules and asses, 1,202; working oxen, 402; milch cows, 3,648; other cattle, 7,334—total of cattle, 11,384; sheep, 6,544; swine, 28,415; and the production of wool was 26,059 pounds. The reader can find much amusement and instruction in comparing the statistics of 1850 with those of 1880, bearing in mind at the same time that in 1850 the area of Washington County was at least 25 per cent larger than in 1880, but that the number of acres of improved lands was less than one-half.

Soon after the close of the late war the Washington County Agricultural and Mechanical Association was formed, and a tract of several acres of land lying on the creek immediately below Potosi was leased, enclosed and fitted up with a race course, agricultural hall and other buildings, for the holding of the exhibitions of the association. The exhibitions were first-class, and were attended by a large number of people, and a social and amusing time was generally enjoyed. Discord and dissatisfaction with the management of the association finally grew up, and caused a suspension of all operations about the year 1874, when the buildings were disposed of, and the land allowed to go back to the lessor.

For the benefit of those who complain of high prices in the latter days, and long for the re-establishment of the prices of "the good old times," there are here given the prices charged by William F. Roberts, in 1824, at a mill at or near Potosi, as shown by his (Roberts) account book now in the county clerk's office: Flour per barrel, \$5; rye meal per bushel, 50 cents; corn meal per bushel, 37½ cents; shorts (mill feed) per 100 lbs., 75 cents. The same old book shows that in 1829 Mr. Roberts

was keeping a "tavern" in Potosi, and the following are examples of his charges, omitting the names of the persons charged:

To 1 pint whiskey and bottle.....	\$0 25
To 2 meals, 2 horses and whiskey.....	1 25
To liquor and breakfast.....	37½
To dinner and whiskey.....	37½

His price for a meal was 25 cents, but it seems that all who had their meals charged had to have "sun'th'n to take"—perhaps to cause their meals to digest. The old account book seldom shows a charge that does not include whisky. In 1830 John Brickey (the first clerk of Washington County) kept a general store in Potosi, and from his account book, found also in the clerk's office, are obtained the following prices, charged at that date: Tobacco, per pound, 25 cents; coffee, 20 cents; eight-penny nails, 11½ cents; eggs, per doz., 10 cents; butter, per pound, 10 cents; calico, per yard, 25 to 40 cents; whisky, per gallon, 50 cents; flannel, per yard, 50 to 62 cents; Russia sheeting, 40 cents; pork, per pound, 3 cents; sugar, per pound, 12½ cents; beef, 2 cents; bacon, 8 cents.

By comparing the prices of the so-called "good old times" with the prices of the present, it will be seen that the articles which the farmers produced for sale brought less than the same articles do now, while the goods they had to buy (excepting whisky) cost much more.

A new and promising industry, that of scientifically feeding and fattening cattle for the market, has recently been introduced in Washington County by The Irondale Cattle Company, of which the *Weekly Independent* speaks as follows: "This is probably one of the most important and extensive industries in Southeast Missouri, and possibly in the State. The company own a large tract of land consisting of several thousand acres, adjoining Irondale, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, in Washington County. They have erected a number of large buildings and sheds, and now have over 300 cattle in the stalls fattening. The cattle are tied in the stalls, watered and fed regularly with warm food, and are fattened and ready for market in about three months. The company employ nearly 100 men, and will soon have some 4,000 acres of land cleared and under fence; have over 1,000 acres in blue-grass, for which

the land is well adapted. They are shipping cord wood and coal from their lands, and ship the cattle to market as fast as they are fattened. They pay their hands in cash every Saturday. The managers are well pleased with their future prospects for business. So far it has been a success. The advantages of their location for a large stock ranch are far superior to Texas, or any other country they have seen."

Aside from the mining industries mentioned, the manufacturing interests of Washington County consist principally of gristmills and sawmills, and with these it has, from a very early day, been well supplied. In 1860 there were fifty-one mills, furnaces, machines and tanyards returned for taxation, and soon after the Civil War closed, and when the price of lumber was very high, a great number of sawmills were erected at various points throughout the county. It was then that most of the valuable timber was cut into lumber and shipped away. It is said that at one time there were seventeen sawmills running in the near vicinity of Potosi, and that the streets were literally blockaded with teams hauling the lumber to the depot. After the timber was well exhausted, the mills were mostly removed. The following is a list of the water-power gristmills now in operation in the county, the owners' names and location being given: Mahlon Hughes, three miles southwest from Irondale; Long & Bust, at Potosi; Robert Bust, two miles northeast of Cadet; Conrad Norwine, at Fourche-a-Renault; Cresswell's mill, one mile north of the latter place; Cruise Higginbotham, four miles north of Old Mines; Joseph H. Walton, at Walton; Henry Mallow, two and a half miles northwest of Palmer; Robert Bryan, two miles northeast of Belgrade; Hunter's mill, two miles north of Caledonia; and W. H. Evans, one mile southeast of Hopewell. Some of the foregoing have steam-power attachments.

The sawmills, all of which run by steam power, are as follows: Davis', in Section 4, Township 37, Range 1 west; Harvey's, in Section 14, and C. D. Smith's, in Section 27, same township and range; Bean & Casey's, in Section 7, Township 38, Range 1 east; Baugher's, in Section 22, and John Flynn's, in Section 15, same township and range; and James Baker's, in Section 28, Township 40, Range 1 east.

There is a steam gristmill at Caledonia run by Harvey & Casey.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, which runs through the eastern part of Washington County, was completed in 1857. After its completion the citizens of Potosi built a branch railroad from that place to Mineral Point, to intersect the main line. They completed it in three months, and celebrated its opening on July 4, 1859.

ORGANIZATION, ETC.

Formation of the County.—Washington County was organized by an act of the Legislature of the Territory of Missouri, approved August 21, 1813, as may be seen by the language of the act. The territory of which it was composed had previously been a part of Ste. Genevieve County. This county was one of the original five “districts” of which the Territory of Missouri was composed at the time of its organization, in 1812, and which were by the proclamation of Gov. Howard, dated October 1, 1812, reorganized into counties. Following are the preamble and act of August 21, 1813, referred to:

WHEREAS, it has been represented to the present General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri, by numerous and respectable petitions from the townships of Mine-a-Breton, Big River and Bellevue, in the county of Ste. Genevieve, that they labor under many grievances and disadvantages in consequence of their remote situation from the seat of justice in said county; and,

WHEREAS, it is the wish and duty of the Legislature to do all in their power to promote the general good and convenience of the inhabitants of the Territory,

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri as follows: First. All that portion of territory included in the present county of Ste. Genevieve, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Mineral Fork of Grand River, and running up the main branch of Grand River to the mouth of Flat River, and up Flat River to its main source; thence in a direct line to intersect the northern boundary line of the county of Cape Girardeau, where it crosses the Black Water; thence with that line till it intersects the western boundary line of Osage purchase; thence with the western boundary line of the Osage purchase to where the southern boundary line of the county of St. Louis intersects the same; thence with the southern boundary line of St. Louis to the mouth of the Mineral Fork of Grand River, the place of beginning, is hereby laid off and erected into a separate and distinct county, and which shall be known and called Washington County.

Lionel Browne, Samuel Perry, John Hawkins, Martin Rugles and John Andrews were appointed by this act commissioners, with full power and authority to fix upon the most suitable and convenient place upon which to erect a courthouse and jail,

and it was declared that the place agreed upon by them or a majority of them should be the permanent seat of justice of Washington County. The same commissioners were also appointed commissioners of the courthouse and jail, and they were authorized to purchase or otherwise procure a title in fee simple for such a piece of land as they should judge most convenient for the seat of the aforesaid buildings, containing not less than fifty nor more than two hundred acres. In case of any of the offices of the above named commissioners becoming vacant, it was made the duty of the court of common pleas or county court of the county of Ste. Genevieve, or of the court of common pleas or county court of the county of Washington, to fill such vacancies by nomination and appointment. Although the county of Washington was thus created August 21, 1813, yet the county was not authorized to issue any process, pleas, or actions, or to have any judicial authority, until after the first day of the following November.

The next legislation with reference to the boundary lines of Washington County was had December 31, 1813, and as the description seems more definite than the one given above it is here introduced.

All that portion of the territory bounded north by the south line of the western part of the county of Ste. Genevieve; south by a line commencing on Black River, where the south line of the county of Ste. Genevieve strikes the same; thence west to the western boundary line of the Osage purchase; thence northwardly on said line to the south line of the county of St. Louis, shall compose a county, and be called and known by the name of the county of Washington.

By reference to these descriptions of the boundary lines of Washington County, it will be seen that the county, as it was originally laid out, contained much more territory than it does at the present time. By subsequent acts of the Legislature the county was reduced in size, and in 1857 it was cut down to its present limits. The legal description of the boundary lines as they now exist was defined by legislative enactment in 1868, as follows:

Beginning at a point in the middle of Grand River, opposite the mouth of Mineral Fork; thence in a northwesterly direction to the northeast corner of Washington County, as established by the surveyors of the counties of Franklin

and Washington, being a point sixteen chains north of the quarter section corner, on the line between Sections 14 and 15, in Township 40 north, Range 2 east, thence due west to the middle of Meramec River; thence due south to the middle of Township 35, Range 2 west; thence due east with subdivisional lines in the middle of Township 35 to the range line between Ranges 3 and 4 east; thence due north by said range line to the middle of Big River, in Township 39; thence by said river to the place of beginning.

Big River, in the last description of the boundaries of the county, and Grand River, in the original description, are one and the same. According to the Government survey of the public lands, Washington County embraces lands in Townships 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 north, and in Ranges 1, 2 and 3 east of the fifth principal meridian, and in Ranges 1 and 2 west thereof, the strip in Range 2 west being less than a mile in width.

In accordance with the foregoing act establishing Washington County, a majority of the commissioners appointed to select a site for the county seat thereof met some time prior to the first Monday in January, 1814, and, as a preliminary step toward the permanent location of the seat of justice, designated the village of Mine-a-Breton as the temporary seat of justice. Then, on the first Monday of January, 1814, Martin Ruggles, William Sloan and John Stanton, who had been commissioned by Gov. William Clark as the first judges of the common pleas court of Washington County, met in the village of Mine-a-Breton, and opened the first court ever held in the county. John Brickey then produced his commission as clerk of the court, and entered upon the duties of his office, and David Barton produced his commission as attorney-general, and Lionel Browne produced his commission as sheriff of Washington County, and thus the organization of the first court of the county was completed. The county then comprised the municipal townships of Breton, Bellevue and a portion of Big River, as they had been organized in the original county of Ste. Genevieve, and the court appointed Joseph Boring assessor for the township of Breton, and Moses Bates as constable for the same, and Joshua Morrison assessor for Bellevue and all that part of Big River Township in the county, and Miles Goforth as constable.

County Seat.—On the 26th of February, 1814, a majority of the county seat commissioners met at the village of Mine-a-

Breton, and, after having viewed the different sites proposed for the permanent seat of justice, selected a tract of land containing fifty acres immediately adjoining the village of Mine-a-Breton on the northwest, forty acres of which were donated to the county by Moses Austin, and ten acres by John R. Jones, in consideration that a town and the county seat be established thereon. Deeds for the same were afterward obtained from the donors. This tract of land was then laid out by the commissioners into a town containing a public square and twenty-two other blocks or 147 lots in all, with appropriate streets and alleys, and named Potosi, and now the old village of Mine-a-Breton and the additions thereto, together with the additions to Potosi, all go under the latter name.

Highways.—At the first term of the court of common pleas a petition was presented to “open a road from the house of Moses Bates, at the Mine-a-Breton, and running on the ridge which passes the house of John F. V. Prater to the east of Joseph Deal’s, Solomon Dally’s, Nicholas Wilson’s and Abraham Brinker’s, until it intersects the road leading to the new diggings east of the plantation of Baptiste Mishoes.” Moses Austin, Benjamin Elliott and David Wheeler were appointed commissioners, with William Perry, surveyor, to view and survey this proposed road, which they did at once, and made their report to the court, and the road was established at the same term. A petition to open a road on the following route was then presented: “Beginning at Moses Bates’, to run northwesterly, according to the nature of the ground, until it intersects the road leading to the Mineral Fork.” John Perry, Jr., John W. Hopkins and David Wheeler were appointed commissioners, with William Perry, surveyor, to view and mark out the proposed road, and to report their proceedings at the next term of the court. Another petition was presented for a road “beginning at the Mine-a-Breton, running the nearest and best way through Bellevue to John Lewis’.” John Lewis, Robert Reed and William Hughs, with William Stevenson as surveyor, were appointed to view the said proposed road. Benjamin Crow, Joseph Reed and John Hughs, with William Stevenson as surveyor, were appointed to view the following proposed road: “Beginning at Thomas Reed’s mill, in Bellevue, to the mouth of Flat

River, near William Montgomery's, so as to intersect the road leading from Mine-a-Breton to John Lewis'." These roads, as herein described, were afterward established on receipt of the reports of the commissioners. Solomon Dally was then appointed supervisor of the road leading from Mine-a-Breton to Ste. Genevieve as far as the Glade Spring, and Abraham Brinker and John Hawkins were appointed assessors for that road; John Baker was appointed supervisor of the same road from the Glade Spring to the county line between Washington and Ste. Genevieve Counties, and Isaac Baker and Thomas Eads were appointed assessors for same. Subsequently other highways were laid out and established on various routes throughout the county to suit the convenience of the growing population.

Public Buildings.—A subscription being circulated for the purpose of raising funds with which to build a temporary jail, the county court,* at its March term, 1815, appointed Lionel Browne to receive said subscription and collect the same, and to let out the building of the jail to the lowest bidder and superintend the building thereof; the jail to be of hewed logs thirteen feet long and one foot square, the floors above and below to be laid of hewed logs of the same size, and if the amount of the subscription was not sufficient to complete the jail, Lionel Browne was authorized to draw upon the treasury of the county for the balance. Accordingly the jail was erected, and at the next term of the court Mr. Browne was allowed the sum of \$114 out of the public treasury to finish paying for the same. This jail was erected near the public square in the original town of Potosi, and, being only a temporary structure, it was not continued many years.

First Courthouse.—On the 5th, 6th and 7th days of July, 1814, the county seat commissioners sold seventy-nine lots in the town of Potosi for the sum of \$5,080. They then advertised for bids for the building of a courthouse, and on the 15th of October, following, they let the contract to Nehemiah Cravens for the sum of \$5,595, and took a bond with securities from the contractor for the completion of the work by De-

*NOTE—This was the first term of the County Court which succeeded the common pleas courts, [See courts.]

cember 1, 1815. At the expiration of the time the work was not completed, and the contractor found himself unable to complete it at all. According to the plans and specifications, the building was to consist of a large two-story frame structure, and two wings, each one story in height, and the whole to be set on a stone foundation; also with a large porch in front with brick pillars extending from the foundation to the roof. As the town of Potosi was then competing with other points in the Territory of Missouri for the capital, this building was designed to be constructed in anticipation of its being the future capitol of the State; and, consequently, on account of its size and ornamentation it could not be erected for the amount of the contract price. The sureties on the contractor's bond afterward finished the wings for the county offices, and the first story of the main building for a courtroom, and the second story never was finished. The building stood until 1849, when it was taken down, and the material used, so far as it was suitable, in the construction of a new courthouse, which is still standing.

In 1848 Washington County purchased, for the sum of \$750, the tract of land (being 150 feet square) on which the courthouse now stands, it being a part of the Austin grant, in the town of Potosi, and procured a deed for the same from John Deane and Mary, his wife; the deed was dated December 13, 1848. In February, 1849, the county court appointed Matthew Webber commissioner to superintend the building of the courthouse. At the same term the contract for the building was let to Henry Wright, for the sum of \$10,000. On the 29th of April, 1850, the court accepted the building from the hands of the contractor, and ordered the public records to be moved therein. The building, which is still standing in a good state of preservation, is a large and substantial two-story brick structure, set upon a stone foundation, and has the offices of the county and circuit court clerks, probate judge, grand jurors and sheriff and collector, together with a hall and stairs on the first floor, and the courtroom and two jury rooms on the second. The first permanent jail was built in an early day, when the temporary jail building before mentioned was abandoned. It stood near the old courthouse, and was a small, two-story brick structure, lined on the

inside with square pine timbers. Some time during the thirties it was set on fire by an insane negro, who was confined therein, and both the jail and the negro were consumed. The present county jail, which is a one-story brick building, with iron cells, and stands on the same lot with the courthouse, was erected in the year 1868. Messrs. Singer & Emelauer had a contract for the brick and wood work for \$2,390, and Morris Pawly had a contract for the iron work for \$2,218.65. Both fulfilled their contracts, and received their respective amounts for the same. These two amounts, together with other necessary expenditures, made the jail cost in the aggregate about \$5,000.

Poor Farm and Buildings.—On the 30th of May, 1882, the county court purchased of L. B. Higginbotham and wife, for the sum of \$4,000, a farm containing 320 acres lying about six miles northwest from Potosi, and received a deed for the property from the grantors on the same day. On the 18th of August, following, the court entered into a contract with Joseph Guthrie, for the erection of a suitable house on the farm for a home for the dependent poor or paupers of the county—the house to be a one-story frame building, sixty feet long, with a hall running lengthwise therein, with rooms on each side, and a large dining-room at one end, and the whole to be completed for the sum of \$1,890, and to be ready for occupancy on or before October 28, of the same year. It was erected according to contract, and the court then entered into an agreement with the aforesaid L. B. Higginbotham, whereby he became superintendent of the poor farm, and agreed to provide food, clothing, beds, and everything necessary for the comfort and health of the paupers confined by the authority of the court in the poorhouse. In compensation therefor the court agreed to and did let to Mr. Higginbotham the said county poor farm, under certain restrictions; he to have the use of the same and all the proceeds therefrom, and in addition the court agreed to pay him the sum of \$4.50 per month for each and every pauper entrusted to his care. This contract was to run from November 1, 1882, to March 1, 1884, at the end of which time it was renewed for one year, and then renewed for four years, so it will not expire until March 1, 1889.

In 1883 Mr. Higginbotham, by order of the court, erected

an asylum (which is a small building about 24x28 feet) on the farm for the confinement of the incurably insane paupers belonging to the county. There are, at this writing, twenty paupers in the poorhouse, and two in the asylum, and this is about the average number from year to year. The superintendent is allowed additional compensation for the care of insane paupers. The cost to the county for the support of her paupers for the year 1887 was \$1,477. Prior to the purchase of this farm and the erection of the poorhouse thereon, Washington County supported her paupers by hiring one or more responsible persons to provide and care for them for a stipulated price.

Municipal Townships.—The original municipal townships of the county, together with those that were afterward formed during its early history, were very indefinitely bounded, natural objects being mentioned here and there on the lines as landmarks. On account of these indefinite boundaries difficulties sometimes arose in regard to the extension of road districts, and to remedy this the county court, at its January term, 1852, reorganized the townships and described their boundary lines with reference to the public surveys of the lands. The townships thus described, and then comprising the territory of the county as it then existed, were Richwoods, Johnson, Union, Liberty, Breton, Concord, Bellevue and Harmony. Since that time some changes have been made and new townships formed, so that the subdivision of the county into municipal townships at the present writing stands as follows:

Johnson Township, in the northwest corner of the county, comprises Townships 38, 39 and 40 north, in Range 1 west, and the west one-third of Townships 39 and 40, in Range 1 east.

Richwoods Township, in the northeast corner of the county, is bounded north and northeast by county boundary, southeast by Kingston Township, south by the line dividing Townships 38 and 39 north, and west by Johnson Township.

Kingston Township is bounded north and west by Richwoods Township, east by the eastern boundary of the county, and south principally by the line dividing Townships 38 and 39 north.

Union Township is bounded north by Kingston, east by the

eastern boundary of the county, south by the line dividing Townships 37 and 38 north, and west by the western line of the "Old Mines grant" and the line between Sections 25 and 26, and 35 and 36, Township 38 north, Range 2 east.

Liberty Township lies west of Union, and comprises all the balance of Township 38 north, lying within the county and east of the fifth principal meridian, except a portion of the "Moses Austin grant" which extends into that township.

Breton Township includes the whole of the Moses Austin grant and all of Township 37 north, lying within the county east of the range line dividing Ranges 1 and 2 east.

Walton Township comprises all of Township 37 north, lying within the county west of Breton Township.

Harmony, Bellgrade, Bellevue, and Concord Townships comprise all the balance of the county lying south of the line dividing Townships 36 and 37 north, Harmony on the west, Bellgrade next on the east, Bellevue next, and Concord to the eastward.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

Elections.—At the July term, 1814, of the court of common pleas, Joseph McCormack, Salmon Ruggles and James Robinson were appointed judges of the election to be held in Bellevue Township for the purpose of electing a representative to the Legislature and a delegate to the Congress of the United States, the election to be held at the house of Edward Johnson; and for the same purpose the following judges of elections were appointed for the following places: John W. Hopkins, Jesse Blackwell and Jacob Jones for the township of Breton, the election to be held at the house formerly owned by John F. V. Prater; and Ezekiel Estis, John Baker and Thomas Eades for Big River Township, the election to be held at the house of Isaac Baker; and John Horine, Thomas Heret and Moses Ferguson for Richwood Township, the election to be held at the house of Benjamin Horine. This was the first election held in the county. The lists of county officers, given elsewhere in this work, will show who were elected to all the principal offices at all subsequent elections. The vote of the county at the presidential elections of 1880 and 1884 was as follows :

1880—Hancock, 1,489; Garfield, 775; Weaver, 78.

1884—Cleveland, 1,438; Blaine and scattering vote for Butler, 987; St. John, 30.

Vote for representative in Legislature in 1886—William R. Goodykoontz, Democrat, 1,225; Edgar C. Baugher, Republican, 1,110; H. W. Cook, 121.

Vote for judge of the Twenty-Sixth Circuit, in Washington County—D. Thomas, 1,391; I. D. Williams, 924.

Vote for members of Congress in 1886—D. Clardy, Democrat, 1,391; Ledergerber, Republican, 1,059; Ratchford, 33.

Presidential Elections.—The following is the vote cast in Washington County for each presidential candidate, beginning with the year 1836:

1836—Martin Van Buren, 311; Henry Clay, 245.

1840—William H. Harrison, 479; Martin Van Buren, 514.

1844—Henry Clay, 613; James K. Polk, 588.

1848—Zachary Taylor, 473; Lewis Cass, 423.

1852—Winfield Scott, 360; Franklin Pierce, 334.

1856—James Buchanan, 578; Millard Fillmore, 487.

1860—Abraham Lincoln, 28; John Bell, 493; John C. Breckinridge, 62; Stephen A. Douglas, 635.

1864—Abraham Lincoln, 788; George B. McClellan, 239.

1868—Horatio Seymour, 722; U. S. Grant, 419.

1872—Horace Greeley, 878; U. S. Grant, 641.

1876—Samuel J. Tilden, 1,607; R. B. Hayes, 759.

1880—James A. Garfield, 775; W. S. Hancock, 1,489; John P. St. John, 30.

1884—Grover Cleveland, 1,438; James G. Blaine, 983.

County Officers.—The various county officers of Washington County since its organization have been as follows:

County Court Clerks—John Brickey, 1813–20; John C. Brickey, 1820–42; Samuel Harrison, 1842–60; Moses Brook, 1860–65; Samuel Harrison, 1865–67; C. B. Smith, 1867–87; W. T. Hunter, 1887. The latter is the present incumbent.

Circuit Court Clerks—John Brickey, 1815–22; John Jones, 1822–28; Israel McGready, 1828–48; William A. Matthews, 1848–65; William T. Hunter, 1865–67; J. B. Bell and William T. Hunter were opposing candidates for the office at the election

in 1866. Bell was declared elected, and took possession of the office January 1, 1867. Hunter contested the election, and it was decided that he was the person rightfully elected and therefore entitled to the office, the duties of which he again assumed May 1, 1867, and served up to January 1, 1871; then as follows: William E. McGready, 1871-75; Andrew F. Casey, 1875-79; William E. McGready, 1879-83; Andrew F. Casey, the present incumbent, was elected in 1882 and re-elected in 1886.

Sheriffs and Collectors—Lionel Browne, 1813-15; Daniel Dunklin, 1815-21; Andrew Miller, 1821-23; Samuel P. Brown, 1823-29; Andrew Miller, 1829-31; Jesse H. McIlvain, 1831-33; James C. Johnson, 1833-34; William W. Smith, 1834-37; A. C. Hinkson, 1837-41; P. P. Brickey, 1841 to October; W. A. Matthews from October, 1841 to 1844; S. E. Roussin, 1844-46; Luke W. Burris, 1846-50; Samuel A. Reyburn, 1850-54; M. A. Todd, 1854-58; James Long, 1858-63; Thomas D. Castleman, 1863-65; James C. Libby, 1865-67; John C. Breckenridge, 1867-71; John T. Clark, 1871-73; John M. Anthony, 1873-77; Harrison Wallace, 1877-81; L. B. Higginbotham, 1881-85; John O. Long, 1885-87; L. B. Higginbotham, the present incumbent, was elected in 1886.

County Surveyors—John Hawkins was the first surveyor of the county. No records of the surveys of the county surveyors prior to 1824 have been preserved. The surveyors since that date have been as follows; Samuel P. Brown, 1824-30; Mason Frissell, 1830-34; John Stewart, 1834-36; Eugene O'Mara, 1836-54; W. Sholar, 1854-56; Charles T. Manter, 1856-58; I. K. Walker, 1858- * * George C. Breckenridge, 1864-72; Frederick Will, the present incumbent, was elected in 1872, and has served by continued re-elections ever since.

The present officers of the county not mentioned elsewhere are T. A. Waring, treasurer; Eugene O'Mara, assessor; B. Fox, school commissioner; Frederick Will, public administrator, and Dr. W. R. Goodykoontz, of Caledonia, representative in the Legislature.

Population.—The following table shows the population of Washington County as compiled from the reports of the United States census:

YEAR.	Whites.	Colored.	Total.
1820.....	2,769	425	3,194
1830.....	6,784	1,202	7,986
1840.....	7,213	965	8,178
1850.....	7,713	1,098	8,811
1860.....	9,723	1,053	10,776
1870.....	10,748	971	11,719
1880.....	11,558	1,038	12,596

The foregoing includes both the slaves and free negroes as they were enumerated when slavery existed. The free negroes were enumerated as follows: 1830, 34; 1840, 42; 1850, 23; 1860, 25. All of the other colored people were slaves up to and including the census of 1860. The population of the county at the present writing is probably about 13,500.

Taxation and Finances.—At a special term of the common pleas court, held in the clerk's office in the village of Mine-a-Breton (Potosi), beginning on June 20, 1814, with William Sloan and Martin Ruggles, judges present; Joshua Morrison, assessor for Bellevue and Big River Townships, made return of all taxable property therein, and Joseph Boring, assessor of the township of Breton, made return of all taxable property in his township. Thereupon the court made a calculation of the probable amount of expenditures for the year 1814, and levied taxes for county purposes as follows: "On each mare, horse, mule or ass, above the age of three years, the sum of $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; on each head of neat cattle above the age of three years, the sum of 10 cents; on each stud-horse, the rate he stands the season; on every bond-servant or slave between the ages of sixteen and forty-five years, the sum of \$1; on every able-bodied single man of the age of twenty-one years and upward, the sum of \$1; on all other taxable property to the county, the sum of 200 cents for every \$200." After making a calculation at these rates, the court found that the taxable property of the county, as returned by the assessors, would produce the sum of \$600.18 for county purposes, and, according to the levies of the Legislature, it would produce the sum of \$303.42, for the territorial government. Joseph Boring was then allowed for his services as assessor the sum of \$15, and Joshua Morrison the sum of \$16.50.

The tax rates charged for the year 1820 were as follows:

On each horse, mare or ass over three years old, 25 cents; on each stud-horse, the sum charged for the season; on each slave between sixteen and forty-five years of age, 50 cents; on every able-bodied single man of twenty-one years of age and upward, not possessed of property to the value of \$200, 50 cents; on water gristmills, sawmills, horsemills, tanyards and distilleries in actual operation the sum of 40 cents on each \$100 of their assessed value; on all neat cattle above three years of age, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents each. Upon a calculation it was found that the gross amount of taxes charged on the taxable property of the county for the year 1820, amounted to \$557.57 for county purposes, and \$669.24 for State purposes, the State being admitted into the Union in July of that year. Thus the increase in taxation for the first six years of the existence of the county was only \$323.21. Passing down to the year 1829, it is found that the amount of taxes charged in the county for county purposes was \$2,047.54, and for State purposes, \$1,023.78, making an aggregate of \$3,071.32. Then, as the county increased in population, it also increased in wealth, and the amount of taxes charged and collected annually became proportionately larger. In 1860, shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War, the taxable property of Washington County and the taxes charged thereon as shown by the records of that date, were as follows: 361,629 acres of land and 390 town lots, valued at \$1,014,975; 975 slaves valued at \$455,860; personal property, valued at \$219,215; cash, notes and bonds, valued at \$401,630; 51 mills, furnaces, machines and tanyards, valued at \$53,600; making a total of the assessed value of taxables of \$2,145,280. There were also 1,385 taxable polls, and the total taxes charged on property and polls for that year, for State purposes, amounted to \$7,313.75, and for county purposes, \$5,882.57, making a grand total of taxes charged for both State and county purposes of \$12,196.32.

To show the increase of the taxable property of the county since the year 1860 the following table, with the several items of property and their assessed value, as shown by the tax books for the year 1887, is here inserted.

Number of acres of land, 460,967	\$1,635,090
Number of town lots, 1,350	183,120

Money, bonds and notes.....	\$141,985
Insurance companies.....	2,125
Other property.....	316,940
Number of merchants 70, merchandise.....	85,150
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway....	302,964
St. Joe Railroad.....	15,628
Western Union Telegraph.....	3,445

Total assessed value of taxable property.....\$2,686, 447

While these figures do not show a very material increase in the taxable wealth of the county over that of 1860 it must be remembered that in that year there were 975 slaves, valued at \$455,860, which, with the abolition of slavery, ceased to be property.

The receipts and expenditures of Washington County on account of county and road funds for the year 1886, as shown by the report of the county court clerk, is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasury March 1, 1886.....	\$1,498 25
Back tax received.....	879 99
Dramshop and peddlers' licenses.....	1,455 51
Merchants' licenses....	334 28
Railroad and telegraph.....	1,250 74
Revenue for 1886.....	7,715 05

Total.....\$13,133 82

EXPENDITURES.

General warrants paid.....	\$11,224 41
Interest paid on warrants.....	365 00
Jury certificates paid.....	678 20
Witness certificates paid.....	223 55
Balance in treasury.....	642 66

Total.....\$13,133 82

Of the county road fund there was in the treasury, March 1, 1886, the sum of \$422.82, and there was received in addition thereto the sum of \$481.75, making a total of \$904.57, of which \$603.39 was expended and \$301.18 left in the treasury. There was also the sum of \$1,887.57 of road tax collected and paid over to the road overseers. The same report gives the statement of the county debt as follows:

COUNTY DEBT.

Amount of outstanding warrants and script.....	\$1,104 89
Cash in treasury.....	642 66
Balance of debt.....	562 23

Washington County has no bonded debt, and the small balance shown above was her total indebtedness at the date of the last financial report.

THE COURTS.

Common Pleas Court.—The court of common pleas had jurisdiction over all county business, and even criminal business, and for the first year of the county's existence, 1814, it was the only court in the county, its last term being held in November of that year. Its organization has been given in connection with the organization of the county. At its first term held in January, 1814, the following named gentlemen were selected, tried and sworn as the first grand jurors of Washington County: Andrew Henry, Abraham Brinker, Solomon Dally, John Perry, Jr., John Hopkins, Joshua Morrison, Philip McGuire, Joseph Cross, Nicholas Hays, John Hughs, Zopher P. Evans, Josiah H. Bell, David Smith, William Hughs, David Wheeler, John W. Weber, Peter W. Lore, Edward Cheatham and Moses Bates. The first named was appointed foreman. Then came Moses Austin, who presented a petition for a partition of the tract of land known as the Austin grant between himself and John Rice Jones, according to their respective interests. William Stephenson, Benjamin Elliott and James Wilkerson were appointed commissioners to make the division. The grand jury then returned into court and filed presentments in the name of the United States against John Cavender, James Hewitt and Seth Hyatt for an "affray," and against John O'Donald, James Willoughby and Alexander Willoughby for "robbery." This was the beginning of the criminal business in the county. At the April term, 1814, of this court, a civil case had been filed, entitled Robert Hinkson *vs.* Thomas Hargis, and the following is a copy of the entry of record made by the clerk: "This day came the plaintiff in his proper person and dismisses his plaint against said defendant;" then follows the order of court taxing costs, etc. At the July

term, 1814, of this court, John O'Donald, James Willoughby and Alexander Willoughby, being charged with "robbery," were arraigned for trial, and the following named gentlemen were selected, tried and sworn as the first petit jury of Washington County: Job Westover, Jacob Wood, Robert Andrews, Daniel Robinson, George Jamison, Strother Covington, John McIlvain, John S. Brickey, Isaac Jamison, John Robinson, James Silvers and Joseph Boyer. After trial this jury returned their verdict finding the defendants "guilty as charged in bill of indictment." This was the first jury trial in the county.

County Court.—The common pleas court was superseded by the county court, which was composed of county court justices. The caption of the record of the proceedings of the first term of the county court held in Washington County reads as follows: "At a county court begun and held in the town of Potosi, in and for said county, on the third Monday in March, being the twentieth day thereof, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen—present James Austin, John Andrews, George Ashbrook and Josiah H. Bell, Esquires, justices of the peace in and for said county, the following proceedings were had." John Brickey, formerly clerk of the common pleas court, was then appointed clerk of the county court and gave bond as such, and assumed the duties of his office.

At a subsequent term Burwell I. Thompson and Solomon Dally became county court justices, and served with the foregoing justices of the court until the close of the January term in 1816, at which time the county court was suspended, and the business transferred to the circuit court. All the county business was then transacted in the circuit court until 1821, when the county court was re-established, and its first term held in February of that year. As reorganized, it consisted of three county court justices elected at large, and so continued to be composed until the year 1879. The following is a list of the names of the county court justices for that period, with date of service annexed: John Perry, Jr., 1821-25; George McGahan, 1821-22; George Breckenridge, 1821-23; Thompson H. Ficklin, 1822-26; Daniel Dunklin, 1822-28; Risdon H. Price, 1822-25; Henry Shurlds, 1825-26; Alexander Starbuck, 1825-29; Robert M. Stevenson, 1825-29;

Andrew Goforth, 1826-30; Abraham Brinker, 1826-27; Elijah W. Hudspeth, 1826-27; George Jamison, 1826-27; Orsamus A. Belknap, 1826-27; John Brickey, 1827-42; Joseph N. Reyburn, 1830-31; Amos J. Bruce, 1830-38; James M. White, 1830-42; David Hanger, 1838-51; David E. Perryman, 1842-45; Napoleon B. Norvell, 1842-46; Joseph Simpson, 1845-46; S. M. Allison, 1846-50; Ransom Batterson, 1849-50; William Lucas, 1850-54; B. K. Hersey, 1850-54; John Deane, 1851-54; James H. Relfe, 1854-57; George B. Cole, 1854-60; N. B. Norvell, 1854-55; Peter E. Bean, 1855-57; William S. Murphy, 1857-65; William E. Brady, 1857-58; Mortimer F. Williams, 1858-66; John Teasdale, 1860; C. A. Edmunds, 1865-66; John T. Robinson, 1865-66; A. R. Eaton, 1866-69; F. K. Boyd, 1866-74; Jephtha B. Johnson, 1866-73; Thomas Higginbotham, 1869-74; M. F. Williams, 1873-79; William M. Thomas, 1874-77; John Teasdale, 1874-79; Thomas S. White, 1877-79.

In 1877 a law was passed by the Legislature changing the formation of the county court, requiring the county to be divided into two districts, so as to divide the population as nearly equal as possible without dividing any municipal township, and that thereafter there should be a county judge elected in each of the districts, and one to be elected at large, the latter to be the presiding officer, and that the judges so elected should be styled "county court judges." Accordingly, in 1878, at the February term of the county court, the county was divided into two districts, the first to consist of the municipal townships of Breton, Union, Kingston, Richwoods and Johnson; and the second of Liberty, Walton, Harmony, Belgrade, Bellevue and Concord. Then, at the general election of 1878, John Teasdale was elected as judge of the county court in the First District; George C. Breckenridge, in the Second, and Thomas S. White, at large. Since that time the judges have been as follows: First District—John Teasdale, 1879-81; E. E. Curtis, 1881-82; Hyrcanus Hawkins, 1882-84; McKinzie Burton, 1884-86. Second District—George C. Breckenridge, 1879-82; Allen M. Goforth, 1882-84; Joseph H. Walton, 1884-86. At large—Thomas S. White, 1879, until his death in 1881; John Teasdale, by appointment, 1881-82; R. H. Dearing, 1882-86. The present judges of

the court were elected in 1886 as follows: McKinzie Burton, in the First District, Joseph H. Walton, in the Second, and Hyrcanus Hawkins, at large.

Circuit Court.—The following is a copy of the caption of the record of the proceedings of the first term of the circuit court of Washington County: “At a circuit court opened and held in the town of Potosi, in and for the county of Washington, at the courthouse, on the fourth Monday of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen—present the Hon. David Barton, judge of the Northern Circuit, and the Hon. Richard S. Thomas, judge of the Southern Circuit.” It appears from the record that these judges served together up to July of that year, and then Barton served alone until 1818, and from that time forward and down to the present writing the judges named in the following list have presided over this court for the terms shown by the dates annexed to their names:

First, Nathaniel Beverly Tucker, 1818–20; Alexander Gray, 1820–21; Nathaniel Beverly Tucker, 1821–23; Alexander Stuart, 1823–26; William C. Carr, 1826–31; John D. Cook, 1831–33; Charles H. Allen, 1833–35; William Scott, 1835–37; Henry Shurlds, 1837–39; David Steriger, 1839–44; John H. Stone, 1844–62; James W. Owens, 1862–64; William Carter, 1864–66; James H. Vail, 1866–72; Philip Pipkin, 1872, one term; James H. Vail, 1872, one term; Louis F. Dinning, 1873–81; John L. Thomas, the present incumbent, has served continuously since 1881.

The following is a list of the names of the circuit attorneys and also of the county or prosecuting attorneys:

Circuit Attorneys.—Henry S. Geyer, 1815–21; James H. Peck, 1821–22; Robert P. Farris, 1822–29; Hamilton R. Gamble, 1829–31; Greer W. Davis, 1831–36; Philip Cole, 1836–37; John S. Brickey, 1837–49; John D. Stevenson, 1849–50; Daniel Q. Gale, 1850–65; John B. Robinson, 1865–66; A. H. Smith, 1866–68; Ira E. Leonard, 1868–70; George D. Reynolds, 1870–72.

County or Prosecuting Attorneys.—W. S. Relfe, 1872–74; Frank Harris, 1874–78; W. E. Hemmingway, 1878–81; Frank Harris, 1881–82; Henry S. Evans, 1882–84; Frank Harris, 1884 until May when he died; Henry S. Evans, the present incum-

bent, succeeded Harris and has served ever since—to present writing (1888).

Probate Court.—The probate court was established in accordance with an act of the Legislature passed in 1877, the first section of which reads as follows: “A probate court, which shall be a court of record, and consist of one judge, is hereby established in the city of St. Louis, and in every county in the State.” The act provided that at the general election in 1878, and every four years thereafter, a judge of the probate court should be elected, to serve four years from the first day of January ensuing his election. Accordingly, at the general election in 1878, John L. Detchemendy was elected judge of the probate court in Washington County. He qualified and held the office four years, and in 1882 Andrew Casey was elected his successor. The latter held the office four years, and in 1886 was elected his own successor, and is now serving his second term. This court has jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to probate business, and its regular terms commence on the second Mondays of February, May, August and November of each year.

Supreme Court at Potosi.—By an act of the Legislature, approved January 21, 1837, the State of Missouri was divided into four judicial districts, in each of which two terms of the supreme court were to be held annually. The Fourth District was composed of the counties of Franklin, Gasconade, Pulaski, Crawford, Washington, Perry, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Jefferson, Ripley, Wayne, Cape Girardeau, Scott, Madison, Stoddard and New Madrid. And for this district the terms of the supreme court were to be held at Potosi in Washington County, beginning on the fourth Mondays of May and September in each year. Under this act two sessions of the supreme court were held annually at Potosi until another act of the Legislature entitled “An act to concentrate the supreme court” approved February 24, 1843, went into effect. By this act the supreme court of the State was concentrated and caused to be held twice a year at the City of Jefferson only; and the clerks of said court in the aforesaid judicial districts were required to transmit all papers, pleadings and records of their respective districts to the clerk of the supreme court at Jefferson City at once.

Washington County Bar.—Washington County has produced a number of very prominent men, whose reputations have not been confined to its limits. Among the number, in addition to those elsewhere named, may be mentioned Israel McGready, who represented this part of the Territory in the first General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri, and in the second he represented the new county of Washington; also Daniel Dunklin, who was an early sheriff of Washington, and afterward governor of the State of Missouri, and subsequently surveyer-general of the United States; also David E. Perryman, a noted criminal lawyer. Other prominent early members of the bar were John S. Brickey, John Brickey, Philip Cole and Judge Henry Shurlds. The Washington County bar at the present writing is composed of Judge Louis F. Dinning, Samuel Byrns, John L. Detchemendy, G. I. Van Allen and William S. Anthony of Potosi, and Henry S. Evans, of Caledonia. [See biographical department.]

Criminal Record.—Washington County has had a full share of homicides, some justifiable but mostly unwarranted. A number of willful murders have been committed, and the offenders in some instances have gone unpunished. A brief mention of homicides will be made, but space will not admit the giving of all the details thereof. It seems from the records that the first indictment in the Washington Circuit Court for the crime of murder was found in July, 1821, against the notorious John Smith T. for the murder of Richard Rose. Smith then lived at Shibboleth, and was the owner of a number of slaves. He charged that Rose was trying to persuade some of his slaves to leave him, and for that reason shot and killed Rose, on one occasion, when they met in Samuel Thompson's stillhouse, four miles northeast of Potosi; he was never punished for the deed. John Smith T. was a notorious character, who came to this county from Tennessee near the beginning of the present century. In order to distinguish himself from the many John Smiths he annexed T. to his name, and was always thereafter called John Smith T. (John Smith from Tennessee.) On coming to this county he became the possessor of a number of Spanish grants, and soon became wealthy; and, while it is said that he was kind and good to the poor, it was claimed, also, that he was

generally feared on account of his success as a duelist. He finally went to Mississippi to establish a plantation, and there died, and his body was brought back to Missouri for interment.

William Perry, of Potosi, and one Hill were in dispute about a mining claim at Lambert's Diggings, and on the 17th of September, 1825, they met at the disputed claim, when Hill shot and killed Perry.

In 1831 Edward Wideman and Peter Valle quarreled at a grocery in Richwoods Township, and the former struck the latter on the head with a plow-beam and killed him. Wideman was indicted for the murder, arrested and tried in July of that year, and the jury disagreed. He was again tried in November, following, and found guilty. On motion, the verdict was set aside and a new trial granted. The case was continued, and Wideman gave bond for his appearance, and was released from custody. He then ran away, and was never re-arrested. In 1845 James H. Miner was indicted for the murder of Thomas Byrd. He was afterward arrested and arraigned for trial in June, 1848, and granted a change of venue to St. Francois county, where he was tried and acquitted on the ground of self-defense. Also, in June, 1845, William Campbell was indicted for the murder of one Wisdom at Palmer (Webster). On being arraigned for trial, Thomas C. Johnson and Francis L. Wiatt were appointed counsel for the defendant. He was tried, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to serve ninety-nine years in the penitentiary. In 1847 Patrick O'Hanlen stabbed and killed William Sanchagree at Potosi. He then fled the country, and was never apprehended. About the year 1850 Andrew Silvers, on election day, in August, killed one Stacey. He was arrested and lodged in jail, from which he made his escape, and was never re-arrested. On December 18, 1855, Thomas Fillibrown shot and killed Richard Pierce. He was tried on the 2d of May, following, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to serve twelve years in the penitentiary. In 1858 Benjamin Talbot stabbed and killed a Mr. Rosebury at a circus at Old Mines. On the 12th of November of that year he was indicted for the murder, but made his escape from jail and went into the rebel army, where he was killed near the close of the war.

In 1860 Rufus Hopkins and one Johnson quarreled at the house of a Mr. Roderique, on Arnault Branch, and the former struck the latter with a rock and killed him. Hopkins was indicted for the murder, arrested and arraigned for trial, and was granted a change of venue to St. Louis County, where he was tried and acquitted. The same year, 1860, William Spencer was indicted for the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Presnell. He was tried in December of that year and acquitted on account of insufficient evidence to sustain the charge. He was defended by Judge David E. Perryman.

In 1861 Jack Wisdom and Joseph Huff quarreled at the place known as Hicks' Diggings, and the former stabbed and killed the latter. Wisdom was indicted for the murder in December of that year, and was arrested, and the case continued until May following, when he was tried, found guilty and sentenced to be hung July 18, 1862. Gov. Gamble commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life, and afterward pardoned him to go into the Federal army. Afterward, in 1877, Wisdom was stabbed and killed at C. D. Smith's mill, near Lost Creek, by a person against whom no prosecution was ever commenced. Wisdom is said to have been a desperate fellow, and it seems that the public justified the action of the man who killed him. In 1863 Antoine Reando and Benjamin Davis had an altercation at Old Mines, and the former stabbed and killed the latter. Reando was indicted May 27, and was tried June 2 of that year, and sentenced to serve three years in the penitentiary. He, too, was pardoned to go into the Federal army. The same year Richard Marshall killed Moses Baker, in Johnson Township. November 27 Marshall was indicted for the murder, and in May, 1864, he was tried, found guilty and sentenced to be hung July 9, following. The sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, after which he was pardoned to go into the army. He threatened to kill a man who was an important witness against him on the trial, and after the war closed he met this man in Franklin County, and by him was shot and killed. The man had heard of his threats, and on meeting him killed him to save his own life. In December, 1863, James Jamison was indicted for the murder of a paroled rebel soldier (name unknown) whom he met in the

road. Jamison, then a militiaman, was arrested, and, on being arraigned for trial, was granted a change of venue to Iron County, where he was acquitted.

In June, 1866, John Northcut was indicted for the murder of — Mercer, at a point on Indian Creek about sixteen miles north of Potosi. He was afterward tried and acquitted, his defense being that the shooting of Mercer was accidental. It seems to have occurred in a drunken row. On October 27, 1867, Thomas E. Wortham was indicted for the murder of George W. Simms, in Concord Township. Wortham was arrested and incarcerated in the Iron County jail, from which he escaped, and has not been re-arrested. At the April term, 1868, James Quick was indicted for the murder of George W. Higginbotham. Quick was arrested and arraigned for trial, and granted a change of venue to Jefferson County; and some time thereafter, Judge Lynch and his disciples took him (Quick) from the Jefferson County jail and hung him without the sanction of law. Higginbotham was supposed to have had a considerable amount of money on hand at the time, and he was killed in his own house by Quick who was seeking the money. The latter had an accomplice, who assisted him on the occasion, but this man escaped arrest. On November 11, 1868, Jesse Glore was indicted for the murder of Frank Saltmarsh. In April, 1869, he was tried and the jury disagreed. He then entered a plea of "guilty of manslaughter in the third degree," whereupon he was sentenced to a term of three years in the penitentiary.

The most extensive, most horrible and outrageous crime ever committed in Washington County was the murder and burning of the Lapine family.* This family consisted of David Lapine and Louisa, his wife, and their infant son, about eighteen months of age, and Mary Christopher and her infant daughter, a baby, and they lived in a log cabin about one mile northeast of Potosi. The murderers were John Armstrong and Charles Jolly, Jr., who lived in the same neighborhood. On the evening of November 19, 1870, these men, being under the influence of liquor, took with them a lad named Leon Jolly, and went to the house occupied by the Lapine family, and there, according to the evidence

* The name was commonly called Lago.

of young Leon Jolly, Charles Jolly, Jr., shot David Lapine through a crack in the wall of the house, and then John Armstrong rushed into the house, with an ax in hand, and with it severed the head of David Lapine from his body, then turned and severed the heads of the two women from their bodies, and then struck each of the infants on the head with the edge of the ax. The terrible deed was done! A family of five persons was slain, and the heads of three were severed from their bodies! Was ever the demon of destruction more hellish? Not being satisfied with their work, the fiends then set fire to the house, thinking, perhaps, that it might be made to appear that the family burned to death. The house was consumed by the fire, as was mostly the bodies of the victims of the murderers. After committing the terrible crime the murderers, with the boy, went on to town where they got more whisky, and then returned to their homes. They were soon suspected and arrested, and on the 24th of the month they were given a preliminary examination before Squire M. Malony, who committed them to the care of the sheriff to await the action of the grand jury.

Accordingly, on the 13th of December, following, the grand jury found a bill of indictment against them for the murder as stated. On being arraigned for trial, and having no counsel, Judge J. H. Vail, who was then presiding, appointed the Hon. Joseph J. Brady as counsel for the defendants. The plea of not guilty was then entered, and the issues joined for trial. Hon. George D. Reynolds was then the circuit attorney, prosecuting on behalf of the State. Armstrong and Jolly were tried for the crime on the 21st of December, 1870, and were found guilty. The next day they were sentenced to be hung until dead, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., on the 27th of January, 1871. A gallows was erected between the courthouse and jail, in the town of Potosi, and on the appointed day, at about 1 o'clock P. M., John Armstrong and Charles Jolly, Jr., were executed thereon, in accordance with the foregoing sentence. There was a sleet upon the ground at the time, and the roads were very bad, yet people came from a distance of forty miles to witness the execution.

On the 20th of July, 1870, Hiram Talbott shot and killed

Jasper Vandiver at a shooting match at Coleman's store, on the Arnault Branch, in Washington County. He was afterward indicted for the murder of Vandiver, tried and found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, and sentenced to serve three years in the penitentiary, but was pardoned before the term expired.

October 3, 1871, William McCarron stabbed Samuel Herrington, constable of Concord Township, from the effects of which the latter died the next day. The same month William McCarron, together with Patrick and James McCarron, John R. Fatchett and James Carr, who were charged with being present, aiding and abetting, were all indicted for the murder of Herrington. On the 8th of December, following, Patrick McCarron was tried, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. The case was appealed to the supreme court, where the judgment was reversed and a new trial granted. All the other defendants were granted a change of venue to St. Louis County, where James McCarron was tried and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. His case was also appealed to the supreme court, where judgment was reversed and a new trial granted. William McCarron died of small-pox while in jail at St. Louis. The cases of all the other defendants, including the two that were tried as aforesaid, after being continued from time to time, were finally dismissed by the State. The trial of James McCarron was the first one held in the new criminal courtroom at the Four Courts, in St. Louis.

In June, 1874, Henry C. Howard was indicted for shooting and killing Pinkney Harold at a horse race on the Imboden race track, near Caledonia. Howard was afterward arrested in Texas, and brought back and tried September 2, 1876, and acquitted on the ground of self defense. In February, 1876, George Dearing was indicted for the murder of Stephen Bequette. It was alleged that Dearing stabbed and killed Bequette on the 14th of January of that year. He was tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree. An appeal was taken to the supreme court, and a new trial granted. He was again tried in April, 1878, and acquitted on the ground of self defense. In June, 1876, William M. Settle was indicted for the murder of Nathan Cowell. The

indictment charged that on the 6th of May, 1876, he shot and killed Cowell at the railroad depot in Potosi. He was tried October 21, following, and acquitted on the plea of insanity. On the 11th of October, 1878, George Wallen was indicted for shooting and killing La Fayette McVay, at Irondale. He was tried October 11, 1879, and acquitted. In October, 1879, Joseph Degonia was indicted for the murder of Jules Polite, which occurred about a mile northeast of Potosi, and his brothers, Frank and Antoine, were indicted as accessories. The two brothers plead guilty as accessories, and were sentenced to serve ten years each in the penitentiary. Joseph Degonia, the principal, was tried October 19, 1878, and found guilty of murder in the first degree, and on the 26th of the same month he was sentenced to be hung on Friday, December 6, 1878. He was taken to the St. Louis County jail for safe keeping. An appeal was taken to the supreme court, where the judgment of the lower court was affirmed, and he was re-sentenced to be hung June 27, 1879. Near the appointed time, a gallows was erected, and on the day set for the execution Sheriff Wallace, while on his way from St. Louis with his prisoner in charge, received a telegram at De Soto, from the governor, that the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. Degonia, after serving some time in the penitentiary, was pardoned by the governor.

On the 5th of February, 1884, Samuel Cook (colored) was indicted for killing his lady-love, Emma Shore (colored). He shot her July 5, 1883, while she was in the company of another colored man. He was tried on the 15th of April, 1884, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to be hung on the 6th of June following. An appeal was taken to the supreme court, where the judgment was affirmed. Gov. Marmaduke then commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life. Marvin McCabe and Robert Wigger, between whom a feud had long existed, were neighbors living in the vicinity of Mineral Point. They met at Mineral Point on election day in November, 1886, and then and there Wigger shot and killed McCabe. Charles McCabe, a son of Marvin McCabe, being present, in turn shot and killed Robert Wigger. On the 6th of April, following, Charles McCabe and his two brothers, James and John, who were charged with aid-

ing and abetting, were indicted for the murder of Robert Wigger. They were tried in June, 1887, and each was sentenced to ten years' servitude in the penitentiary. Previous to this affair these parties all sustained good reputations.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Loyalty and Disloyalty.—In the spring of 1861, when it became certain that a war between the United States and the several States that had passed ordinances of secession was inevitable, the people of Missouri, and especially of Washington County, were generally in favor of armed neutrality. While they were not in favor of secession, they were at the same time unwilling to take up arms against their Southern brethren, and, consequently, favored neutrality, and were willing to maintain it, even by force of arms. Early in May a meeting of the citizens of Washington County was held in the courthouse in Potosi, which was addressed by Hon. George B. Clark and others, who made strong arguments in favor of armed neutrality. An effort was then made to organize a large company, under the leadership of Capt. John Casey, for that purpose. A muster-roll was opened, and some sixty names were enrolled; but following this, and before the organization of the company was completed, a small battalion of Federal soldiers, under command of Capt. Cole, came out from St. Louis and took possession of Potosi, on the 16th of the same month. A number of citizens, who were either known to be or were suspected of being in full sympathy with the Southern cause, were arrested by this band, and about a dozen of them were taken back to St. Louis, and held for a time as prisoners of war, and then released.

Hostilities Begun.—This action on the part of the Federal authorities put a sudden stop to all efforts to maintain armed neutrality in Washington County. Men had to take sides either for or against the Union, or maintain individual neutrality as best they could. At this juncture it became evident that a majority of the citizens were in sympathy with the cause of secession; but as the county was, as it may be said, within the Federal lines, no company or body of troops was organized within it for the Confederate army. On the contrary, several companies

were afterward organized therein for the United States army. Capt. John Casey, however, recruited a company in September, 1861, from Washington, St. Francois and Iron Counties, of whom more than one-half were from Washington, and Richard Berryman, Mack Cook and Samuel Long were the lieutenants of the company, ranking in the order named. This company joined the State Guards, as they were named, under the call of Gov. Claiborne Jackson, and was at first attached to the Seventh Arkansas Cavalry, and remained with it until October, 1861, when it joined Col. Jack Smith's Missouri Regiment, in Jeff. Thompson's division of the State Guards, and there served until it was mustered out, in December following. It was not engaged in any battle, but participated in a few light skirmishes. After it was disbanded, Capt. Casey, with a few of the men as a nucleus, organized another company from Washington, St. Francois and Reynolds Counties, with only about fifteen men from Washington. The organization of this company was completed in August, 1862, the lieutenants of which were Frank Clark, Seth Farris and James B. Crowder, ranking in the order named. It joined Col. Green's Missouri Regiment of Cavalry, and was sworn into the Confederate service, and with its regiment was engaged in the battles of Springfield and Hartsville, and the attack upon Cape Girardeau, in Missouri, and then moved to Arkansas, and was engaged, July 4, 1863, in the fight at Helena, and afterward in the battle of Little Rock, assisting in repulsing Gen. Steele's advance at Arkadelphia, and was in many skirmishes in that State. In September, 1864, it moved back into Missouri, to Pilot Knob and other places, and afterward to Kansas, and thence through the Indian Territory to Clarksville, Tex.; thence to Lisbon, La., where it remained until the close of the war, and then went to Shreveport and surrendered to Gen. Canby.

In August, 1862, Capt. James Carson, of Caledonia, raised a company of soldiers in Washington and Iron Counties, about thirty of the men being from Washington. The lieutenants of this company were Richard Berryman, ——— Neeley and Rufus Beard, ranking in the order here named. It joined Col. White's regiment of Missouri Volunteers, in Parson's brigade, and was sworn into the Confederate army, where it served until the close

of the war. About the same time that the last mentioned company was organized another was raised by Capt. William Talbert and Lieut. John B. Ross, of Washington County, from the counties of Washington, Iron and Reynolds, with about twenty men from Washington. This company also joined Col. White's regiment, and served therein to the close of the war. It is estimated that, with the men who served in the foregoing companies, together with those who joined other commands not here enumerated, there were about 125 Washington County men who served from first to last in the Confederate army.

Early in the summer of 1861 a company of loyal Home Guards was organized in Potosi. They kept their guns in the building now known as the Douglass Hall, at the upper end of High Street, where they made their headquarters. The building was then called the "arsenal." On one occasion, in August of that year, when most of the men composing the Home Guards had retired from the "arsenal" to get their suppers, leaving only a few in the building to keep watch, Col. White, with a company of Confederate cavalry, rushed into the town and through it. As White's command approached, the guards in the building fired upon it, and the absentees, those at supper, fled for safety. In the skirmish, while White's command was passing through the town, Andrew Kerns, Alexander Fortune, Benjamin Kendall and Thomas Renfro, of the Home Guards, were wounded, and of the Confederates, William Holloman was killed and Dr. James Hill severely wounded. Col. White did not stop to occupy the town, but passed on, and left the Home Guards in possession.

Soon thereafter this company of Home Guards was disbanded, and four other Union companies were organized in the county to act as Home Guards, and were mustered into the State's service in or about September, 1861. One of these companies was mounted and was commanded by Capt. T. D. Castleman, who held his headquarters at Potosi, and performed his duties by sending scouting detachments through the country to watch the movements of the enemy. The other three companies mentioned were infantry, and one of them was commanded by Capt. Hulsey, who quartered his men in the courthouse at Potosi, and did post duty. Another was commanded by Capt. Stephen L. Page, who

held his headquarters at the Breton Hotel, in Potosi, and had his company divided into detachments guarding bridges along the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. The other one of the four companies was commanded by Philip R. Van Frank, with headquarters at Hopewell, where it did post duty and also guarded railroad bridges south of that place. These four companies, being only in State service, and having been mustered only for six months, were mustered out in December, 1861, before the expiration of their term, and their places were occupied by troops belonging to the United States army.

After being mustered out William T. Hunter, who had served as a member of Capt. Castleman's company, and who, at the present writing, is clerk of the county court of Washington County, obtained permission from the proper Federal authority, and raised and organized in this county a company of cavalry, of which he became captain, and which was afterward, on the 8th of May, 1862, mustered into the United States service as Company H, of the Twelfth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia. Thomas H. Macklind and Jesse Corum were mustered with the company as first and second lieutenants. The company served with this regiment until it was broken up, in February, 1863, and the companies thereof distributed to other regiments. At this time Capt. Hunter's company was in winter quarters at Jackson, the county seat of Cape Girardeau County. It was then consolidated with and became Company M of the Third (originally the Tenth) Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, and served with that regiment to the close of the war, being nearly all of the time on out-post duty in Missouri and Arkansas. The following is the roster of Capt. Hunter's company:

Captain—Wm. T. Hunter, Potosi, commissioned May 13, 1862, mustered out at expiration of term, 1865. First lieutenant—T. H. Macklind, St. Louis, commissioned May 13, 1863, promoted captain cons. Company A, Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia. Second lieutenant—Jesse Corum, Potosi, commissioned May 13, 1862, mustered out at expiration of term, 1865. Brevet adjutants—H. C. Campbell, lieutenant, commissioned May 24, 1862, mustered out; J. F. L. Jacoby, lieutenant, commissioned May 19, 1862, mustered out.

With the exception of recruits, the regiment was mustered out at the expiration of its term, in the months of January, February and March, 1865. The recruits were consolidated into one company (A), of which Lieut. Macklind, formerly of Company M, became the captain. This company was not mustered out until July 13, 1865.

The Thirty-first Regiment.—In the summer of 1862, Capt. William H. Evens raised and organized a company in Washington County, which was mustered into the service as Company C, Thirty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was organized in St. Louis, Mo., on the 7th of October of that year, and afterward moved to Ste. Genevieve, and from there to Helena, Ark., and then went into camp on the Mississippi side of the river, and there became a part of Gen. Blair's brigade. It served with great distinction to the close of the war, and its history in detail would fill a volume.

The following is a list of the principal battles and skirmishes in which the Thirty-first Missouri participated:

Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., December 27, 28 and 29, 1862—battle.

Arkansas Post, Ark., January 11, 1863—battle.

Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863—skirmish.

Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4—siege.

Jackson, Miss., July 10 to 17—battle.

Brandon, Miss., July 19, 1863—skirmish.

Cherokee, Ala., October 24 and 25, 1863—skirmish.

Tuscumbia, Ala., October 27, 1863—battle.

Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24, 1863—battle.

Missionary Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863—battle.

Ringgold, Ga., November 27, 1863—battle.

Buzzard's Roost, or Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., February 25, 26, 27, 1864—battle.

Resaca, Ga., May 13, 14 and 15, 1864—battle.

Dallas, Ga., May 27, 28 and 29, 1864—battle.

Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 10 to July 3, 1864—siege.

Nickajack Creek, Ga., July 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1864—skirmish.

Atlanta, Ga., July 22 to August 28, 1864—siege.

Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 and Sept. 1, 1864—battle.

Lovejoys, Ga., September 3, 4 and 5, 1864—skirmish.

Taylor's Gap, Ala., October 16, 1864—skirmish.

Griswold Station, Ga., November 22, 1864—battle.

Ogeechee River, December 6, 1864—skirmish.

Savannah, Ga., December 9 to December 22, 1864—siege.

Combahee River, S. C., January 25 and 27, 1865—skirmish.

Salkehatchie, S. C., February 4, 1865—skirmish.

Columbia, S. C., February 14 and 15, 1865—battle.

Bentonville, N. C., March 21 and 22, 1865—battle.

Neuse River, N. C., April 10, 1865—skirmish.

This regiment traveled, from the time of its organization to its muster out, 1,200 miles by railroad, 2,500 miles by water, and marched over 3,000 miles on foot, fought in seven of the rebel States, marched through eleven States in rebellion, and was engaged in twenty-nine battles and skirmishes and sieges, making an aggregate of 166 days under fire.

That portion of the regiment that enlisted prior to October 1, 1862, was mustered out at Washington City on the 13th of June, 1865, the remaining part, about one company, at Louisville, Ky., on the 18th of July, 1865.

The following is the roster of the colonel and lieutenant-colonel of this regiment, and of Capt. Evens' company:

Colonel—Thomas C. Fletcher, commissioned October 9, 1862, resigned June 16, 1864. Lieutenant-colonel—Samuel P. Simpson, commissioned September 16, 1862, transferred to consolidated battalion Thirty-first and Thirty-second Regiment Infantry Volunteers.

Company C.—Captains—William H. Evens, commissioned September 5, 1862, resigned August 10, 1863; William H. Judd, commissioned September 17, 1862, transferred to consolidated battalion Thirty-first and Thirty-second Regiment Infantry. First lieutenant—William H. Judd, commissioned September 5, 1862, promoted captain Company C, August 11, 1863. Second lieutenants—F. D. Heaton, commissioned September 17, 1862, mustered out November 9, 1864; Henry C. Beckett, commissioned September 8, 1862, resigned March 24, 1863.

The Thirty-Second Enrolled Militia.—The Thirty-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia was raised and organized in

Washington County, and was used principally to keep peace and order at home, but did some active service during Price's raid into Missouri in 1864. The following is the roster of the field and company officers:

Colonels—Thomas J. Whitely, commissioned April 23, 1863, resigned April 1, 1864; P. R. Van Frank, commissioned April 30, 1864, resigned October 4, 1864; William H. Evens, commissioned October 7, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Lieutenant-colonel—Irwin K. Walker, commissioned October 21, 1862, killed October, 1864. Major—James Cooke, commissioned October 21, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865. Adjutant—B. W. Robinson, commissioned August 9, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Surgeon—John B. Bell, commissioned September 29, 1862, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864.

Company A.—Captains—William A. Johnson, commissioned November 15, 1862, resigned January 27, 1864; Charles E. Godet, commissioned May 13, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. First lieutenant—Charles B. Gray, commissioned November 15, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865. Second lieutenant—Jacob B. Boyer, commissioned May 13, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company B.—Captain—Joseph Wilkinson, commissioned August 15, 1862, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864. First lieutenant—Peter Haynes, commissioned November 15, 1861, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864.

Company D.—Captain—A. R. Eaton, commissioned May 3, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. First lieutenants—Felix Barron, commissioned August 21, 1862, resigned May 20, 1864; John W. Yeargain, commissioned May 25, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Second lieutenant—A. R. Eaton, commissioned August 21, 1862, promoted to captain April 16, 1864.

Company E.—Captain—Charles W. Fitch, commissioned November 15, 1862, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864. First lieutenants—Edwin C. Roll, commissioned November 15, 1862, vacated by special order June 30, 1864; John Dinsbur, commissioned July 8, 1864, resignation accepted by Special Order No. 139, 1864. Second lieutenant—Robert Close, commissioned May 18, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company F.—Captain—William H. Evens, commissioned May

18, 1864, promoted to colonel. First lieutenants—William Jinkerson, commissioned August 21, 1862, resigned by special order, July 28, 1864; John Henry, commissioned August 8, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Second lieutenants—Elbert Thompson, commissioned August 21, 1862, resigned May 20, 1864; Henry C. Beckett, commissioned May 25, 1864, killed October, 1864.

Company G.—First lieutenant—Charles D. Smith, commissioned October 2, 1862, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864. Second lieutenant—Samuel Weast, commissioned October 2, 1864, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864.

Company H.—Captain—Andrew J. Harris, commissioned April 30, 1864, killed October, 1864. First lieutenant—Charles W. League, commissioned September 10, 1863, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864. Second lieutenant—F. N. Thomas, commissioned October 2, 1862, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864.

Company I.—Captains—S. G. Breckenridge, commissioned October 2, 1862, resigned May 6, 1863, Special Order No. 1, 1864; John A. Harris, commissioned May 18, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. First lieutenant—John H. Tennison, commissioned February 22, 1863, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864. Second lieutenants—William Weddle, commissioned February 22, 1863, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; William F. McMurtry, commissioned September 7, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865.

The Fiftieth Regiment.—Company E, of the Fiftieth Regiment Infantry, Missouri Volunteers, was raised in Washington County in the summer of 1864. At the same time Company F of that regiment, which was raised in Iron County, was composed partly of recruits from Washington County. The Fiftieth Regiment was not organized until after Price made his raid into Missouri, in the summer of 1864, and until after the battle of Pilot Knob, but company F, being fully organized, with Robert L. Lindsay as captain, and Henry O. Clarke and William J. Counts as lieutenants, and being at Pilot Knob, participated in that battle before it was mustered into the United States service. Company E, which was also fully organized and equipped and stationed in the courthouse at Potosi, but not yet mustered into the service of the United States, resisted the advance of Price's army under the

command of Gen. Joe Shelby, who moved on to Potosi on the 27th of September, 1864, and gallantly maintained their position until the courthouse was bombarded from cannon which was planted near the railroad depot. After being compelled to surrender the men were marched out and inspected, and, as stated in the official report, "some of those who had, by their devotion to the Union and the flag, rendered themselves obnoxious to the rebels, were taken out in front of the company and deliberately shot down in cold blood. Robbed of money and stripped of clothing, shoes and blankets, the remainder of these brave men were then marched off as prisoners of war, and compelled to submit to outrages of the worst description." They were afterward released on parole of honor not to take up arms against the Confederate government until exchanged. The men then returned home, and considered their paroles binding, but, upon the issue of Gen. Rosecrans' order repudiating and ignoring all paroles of such character, the men reported and were mustered into the United States service, and resumed their position as company E, in the Fiftieth Regiment as aforesaid. Capt. Cook, who commanded the company in the defense of Potosi, being ill and confined to his bed at the time of the muster, another officer was commissioned and mustered as captain.

After the battle of Pilot Knob Capt. Lindsay's company reassembled at that place, and were mustered into the service as company F, of the Fiftieth Regiment. The several companies composing this regiment performed service in the vicinity of their respective counties in Southeast Missouri until June, 1865, when they were concentrated at St. Louis for reorganization, at which time a part of the regiment was mustered out, and the balance remained in Camp Lincoln doing garrison and guard duty until about the 1st of August, 1865, when it was mustered out of the service. The following is the roster of the officers of Company E, of that regiment.

Captains—H. Hannahs, commissioned November 12, 1864, promoted to major December 28, 1864; Arthur Wilkinson, commissioned January 21, 1865, mustered out August 11, 1865. First lieutenant—William Moran, commissioned November 22, 1864, mustered out at expiration of term May 25, 1865. Second

lieutenants—Andrew Bean, commissioned July 18, 1865, not mustered; William Weddle, commissioned November 21, 1864, resigned July 18, 1865.

On the occasion referred to, when Gen. Joe Shelby attacked and captured Potosi, John R. Myers, an old citizen of the town, seeing a column of the enemy's troops passing his residence, seized his gun and rushed to his porch, and at once fired on the passing column. For this rash act he was shot dead on his own porch. Among the killed of Capt. Cook's men, who so bravely defended the courthouse were — Grenia, F. M. Jamison and Isaac Jamison. Thomas Casey and John Roach, not members of Capt. Cook's company, but who were actually in sympathy with the Southern cause, were also deliberately shot and killed by the rebel forces after they were taken as prisoners. Other persons who were killed in Washington County during the continuance of the Price raid, were Lieut.-Col. Irwin K. Walker, of the Thirty-second Regiment, East Missouri Militia; Capt. Andrew J. Harris, and Lieut. Henry C. Beckett, of the same regiment, and Jones Tennison, David C. Mason and Peter Welker.

The First Missouri Artillery, Eleventh and Fourteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, Thirty-third Infantry, Missouri Volunteers, and the First Regiment Missouri State Militia, each had a few men from Washington County.

Drafts.—In the fall of 1864 a few of the citizens of Washington County were drafted into the United States army; and in the spring of 1865 another draft was ordered, but the citizens were relieved from its enforcement by an order of the county court, issued April 10 of that year, to give a bounty of \$100 to each volunteer who should enlist for the purpose of relieving the county from the pending draft. Accordingly a county warrant for the sum of \$100 was issued to each of fifty-six volunteers, who at once enlisted, and thus saved the county from the enforcement of the draft.

TOWNS, VILLAGES, ETC.

Potosi.—The origin of Mine-a-Breton, subsequently Potosi, has been fully given in connection with the settlement and organization of the county.

Particulars of its earliest history have not all been preserved. Wilson's "History of Southeast Missouri" says: "The population of Potosi in 1818 was about 500, and it had a neat and thriving appearance, and contained several handsome edifices; among them was the dwelling of M. Austin, Esq., and the courthouse, a building erected at the expense of \$7,000, and decorated with columns of the Doric order. It then had two flourmills, two distilleries (one run by steam), three stores, one sawmill, nine lead furnaces, and a postoffice, with a mail from Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis once a week, and one from Boone's Lick (Franklin) once a fortnight." The residence of Moses Austin was known for many years before its destruction as Durham Hall, so named after Austin's native place, Durham, Conn. In 1820, prior thereto, and for some years following, the business of the town was nearly all located on Jefferson Street, south of the creek, and the merchants were Samuel Perry, who kept a store in the house where William E. McGready now lives, John and William Perry, who kept a store in the next house west (near the Perry graveyard), and James F. Perry, who kept a store in the old building opposite the residence of Mr. McGready. An immense amount of business was transacted by these merchants, as Potosi was then the trading point for all the country south of it and extending down into Arkansas, from where people with their pack-mules came to trade. On some days a hundred pack-mules and ponies, some of which came from a great distance and many of them belonging to Indians, could be seen tied on the street. Other early merchants who followed the Perrys were Mr. Hastings, who kept a store on the corner between the courthouse and Breton Hotel, John Rice Jones in the room next adjoining the hotel, Luke Risley, who kept a store east of the hotel, and Smith & Glenn, who later kept a store on the corner.

Some of the above merchants continued in business during the thirties, and were joined by John Brickey, who did business in the house now occupied by Dinning & Byrns as a law office. J. W. B. Covington kept a store in the house on the opposite diagonal corner. At the same time Henry Pease kept a store in the old house on Missouri Street, just above the Breton Hotel corner, and as far back as 1823 Firman

Desloge opened a store in the building where Dr. L. T. Hall now lives, and continued in business for many years. The first hotel in Potosi is believed to have been kept by William Ficklin, in the house now occupied by Mrs. Stratton; another was kept on the upper end of Jefferson Street by Daniel Dunklin, and another was kept some time in the twenties, and perhaps later, by Thomas Devine, in a building near Dr. L. T. Hall's residence. The Breton Hotel was built about the year 1825, by Zopher P. Evans, and a Mr. Bingham was the first landlord. He was succeeded by William F. Roberts, who kept the house in 1829. Among the early physicians of Potosi, and probably the earliest, were Dr. Israel McGready, Dr. Joseph Brown and Dr. William P. Harrison. As the older merchants and business men retired, others followed, and the business increased until the outbreak of the Civil War. The war paralyzed the business generally, and for a time completely suspended the mining industry, which had always been the leading business of the town. For a time after the war closed, while the timber surrounding the town was so extensively sawed into lumber and shipped away, business revived, and when the lumber trade declined the business declined until it is thought by some that it is not as extensive now as before the war. A sufficient amount of capital invested to successfully operate the extensive lead mines in the vicinity would soon revive business and make it far exceed that of former times.

The following is a complete directory of the business of the town at the present writing (February, 1888): General stores—James Long, R. M. Bugg & Co., John Teasdale, Joseph Connolly and J. Block; drug stores—T. A. Waring and W. T. Woolford (the latter also deals in clocks, watches and jewelry); groceries—John Murphy and C. S. Holman; millinery—Miss Margaret Mundy; harness, saddles and sewing machines—W. J. Slais; stoves and tinware—George M. Howell; restaurant—A. Brown; meat market—B. E. Flynn; agricultural implements—Edmund Casey; lumber—Bean & Casey; hotels—Breton Hotel, by Mrs. W. D. Hornsey, and Potosi Hotel, by C. A. Hemenway; livery stables—Morgan A. Casey and Casey & Flynn; wagon shops—Hugh Murray, and Bernard Flynn; undertakers—Hugh Murray

and Michael E. Flynn; boots and shoes—Gus. Hunn, J. W. Flynn and Patrick Dallen; grist mill—Long & Bust; furniture—J. Block, and G. Hemenway; tailor—S. W. Walker; barber—Charles Williams; carpenter shops—J. A. Shepard, Walter Browning and Frank Ellis; blacksmith shop—Ben Davidson; also a number of dress makers and other mechanics; physicians—Lemuel T. Hall, James H. Hall, Jr., Austin F. Watkins and J. B. Bell; dentist—E. W. Bliss; postmaster—John Teasdale.

Societies.—During the thirties and forties the people of Potosi suffered somewhat on account of the intemperance of many individuals. This was during the days of free whisky. Though it was free from taxation, it could only legally be sold under a license, and during these times many men were indicted, as shown by the records, for selling it without license. A reaction and a change of public sentiment took place in 1847 and 1848, when a very large temperance society, known as the Sons of Temperance, was organized. This society, in 1849, purchased a lot extending from Breton to High Streets, and erected thereon the large two-story brick building, now known as the Masonic Hall and Opera House, the first story being fitted up as an opera house and the second as a lodge room. Before the building was completed the exodus from Potosi to the gold regions of California began, and continued until it took so many members from the society that it was finally broken up. A debt of several hundred dollars remained on the property, which was assumed and paid by a few individuals who acquired title thereto, and afterward sold it to the Masonic Hall Association, a body incorporated in May, 1868. This association continues to own the property, which includes the Methodist Episcopal Church built thereon, facing High Street, and the cemetery lying between the church and the hall.

Potosi Lodge, No. 131, A. F. & A. M. was chartered May 10, 1851, with Solomon Brown, W. M.; W. F. Roberts, S. W., and Samuel Irvin, J. W. The present officers of the lodge are as follows: E. W. Bliss, W. M.; R. S. Brown, S. W.; Millard F. Williams, J. W.; Ben. Davidson, Treas.; W. T. Hunter, Sec.; and Joseph C. Bass, Tyler. This lodge has about fifty members, is out of debt and has money loaned out. It also owns a house and lot in town, and is in a prosperous condition.

Potosi Lodge, No. 206, A. O. U. W., was chartered October 2, 1880, with the following charter members: L. T. Hall, P. M. W.; W. E. Hemenway, M. W.; Ben. Davidson, Foreman; William Riehl, Overseer; E. B. Smith, Recorder; James R. Shields, Financier; A. L. Edwards, Receiver; W. R. Pearson, Guide; T. A. Waring, I. W.; C. D. Smith, O. W.; R. M. Bugg, Thomas O. Hudson, Elisha Boyer, Charles H. Mallory, Thomas P. Poston, A. W. Scott, Charles Williams, John Blakemore, Samuel T. Richeson, and C. W. White. The present membership of this lodge is twenty-six. It is out of debt, and in a prosperous condition.

Both of these lodges meet in the hall previously mentioned.

Cemetery.—In 1831 William Milam proposed to donate to the citizens of Potosi a lot between Breton and High Streets for a cemetery, and a subscription was at once commenced to raise funds to clear and fence the lot. John S. Brickey, John C. Brickey, John Brickey, James F. Perry, A. Jones, and Alexander Taylor each subscribed \$5; Abraham Brinker, \$7; Smith & Glenn, and J. B. Bruffee, \$3 each; Israel McGready, A. Jett, George Edgar and Reuben Bush, \$2 each; Andrew Casey, G. W. Wallace, L. A. Edgar, Henry Shurlds, John Swan, S. H. McIlvaine, Daniel Lanius, Henry Pease, James B. McHenry, P. P. Brickey, R. P. Harrison, Philip Cole and H. R. Edgar, \$1 each; William H. Banford, William Houston and William Whaley, 50 cents each. On the 29th of March, 1842, a meeting of the subscribers was held at the house of Mr. Lewis Edgar, and John Brickey, George Edgar, John C. Brickey, James Glenn and John S. Brickey were elected trustees to receive and hold the deed for the lot from the donor thereof. The deed was obtained, and the lot afterward cleared, fenced and fitted up for a cemetery. It adjoins the Presbyterian Church, and also the cemetery mentioned as belonging to the Masonic Hall Association.

Fires.—In 1871 Potosi was visited with a disastrous fire, which consumed the Austin mansion and a building on High Street, opposite the courthouse, and all the buildings from there southeastward between High Street and the creek, up to and including the one where the Connolly store building now stands, nine separate buildings, and also two stables on the creek bank. Another fire,

which occurred April 17, 1881, consumed all the buildings on the northeast side of High Street between the east bank of the "hollow" and the present drug store of W. T. Woolford, being about twelve buildings in all. New buildings now occupy the greater part of these burnt districts. Other fires have occurred in Potosi from time to time, but none so disastrous as the two here mentioned.

The Press.—The first newspaper published in Washington County was the *Miner's Prospect*, which was established at Potosi in September, 1846, by Messrs. Philip G. Ferguson and F. A. Dallan. The paper was neutral in politics, and its publication was continued until 1849, and then suspended. The next was the *Washington County Miner*, which was established at Potosi in 1856, by Napoleon B. Buck, who continued its publication until the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, when it was suspended. It was Democratic in politics. The next was the *Washington County Journal*, established in Potosi in 1867, by Maj. George B. Clark, who published it until November, 1872, when Eli D. Ake took charge of it, and continued its publication until 1873 or 1874, and then moved it from the county. The *Potosi Independent* was established in 1873, by Frank Harris, who continued its publication until his death, which occurred in 1886, since which time the paper has been, and still continues to be, published by his widow, Mrs. E. D. Harris, and edited by Henry C. Bell. It is a thirty-two-column paper, independent in politics, and at the present writing the only one published in the county. According to indications, another paper will probably be published at Potosi, by the time this work reaches the reader. The *Free Press* was established in the spring of 1886, by Jesse W. Hobman, who issued a few numbers, and then became ill, and discontinued it. The *Potosi Republican* was established September 22, 1887, by Oliver F. Utt, who continued its publication until December of the same year, and then abandoned it.

Moses Austin, of whom much has already been said, was the most prominent and perhaps the most useful early citizen of Mine-a-Breton and Potosi. After erecting his mansion, and sinking his shaft for lead, and building a shot tower, and otherwise improving his "Spanish grant," he was instrumental in the

organization of Washington County, and donated forty acres for the site of the county seat. He was a public-spirited and adventurous pioneer, and, after seeing the settlement of Potosi permanently established, he sought a new field of adventure. In 1820 he went to Bexar, Tex., where he obtained from the Mexican authorities permission to colonize 300 families in some part of Texas. He died soon after, and the plan was carried out by his son, Stephen F. Austin, who settled and established the first American colony in Texas, and founded the city of Austin, the capital thereof. "Setting out from Natchitoches, July 5, 1821, to follow up the grant previously issued to his father, authorizing the formation of a colony, he went to the City of Mexico, where it was specially confirmed, February 18, 1823." All the arrangements and the plan for planting this colony in Texas were conceived and matured by Moses Austin in his mansion at Potosi; and many of the colonists emigrated therefrom when the son carried the plans into execution. Moses Austin was born in Durham, Conn., and before coming to Missouri he followed mining for a time in Virginia. He died at Tar Blue, in St. Francois County, Mo., June 10, 1821, where he was buried. His body was subsequently exhumed and moved to the old Presbyterian Cemetery at Potosi, where it reposes in a grave enclosed with a stone wall, and over which a wild cherry tree with two trunks, eighteen inches in diameter, have since grown. After removing the body it was reported that it was petrified—had become a solid substance—and some unknown parties, with speculative intent, opened the grave and the coffin also, and, finding the report false, did not further disturb it.

Francis Breton,* the discoverer of Mine-a-Breton (according to a sketch published in 1818, in the St. Louis *Enquirer*, by Thomas H. Benton), was a Frenchman, born in Northern France in the early part of the eighteenth century, and afterward served as a soldier in the low countries under Marshal Saxe. "He was at Fontenay when the Duke of Cumberland was beaten by that marshal. He was at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, and assisted in the assault of that place when it was assaulted by a division of Saxe's army under Count Lowendahe. He also served

*The name was Breton instead of Burton as it is frequently called.

upon the Continent. He was at the building of Fort Chartres, on the American bottom, and was present at Braddock's defeat." From the life of a soldier he passed to that of a hunter, and, as has been noted, was pursuing a bear when he located the lead mines in and about Potosi. After discovering these mines and operating them for a time, he settled near Ste. Genevieve, where he was visited in 1819, by Schoolcraft, who was sent there as an agent of the United States Government. Breton was then one hundred and nine years of age.

Col. Michael Taney, a brother of Roger B. Taney, chief justice of the United States, was among the very early settlers of Potosi. He was a bachelor, and followed mining for a livelihood. When operating a mine he lived in a cabin near by it, and had a negro family to keep house for him and cook for his hands. He lived a secluded life, was an unsuccessful financier, and died at the hotel in Potosi in the year 1848, unattended by a single relative, and left nothing to defray his funeral expenses. He was attended during his illness by Dr. John G. Bryan, who afterward sent a bill for his services to Chief Justice Taney, who paid it. He was buried by his friends, in the Roman Catholic cemetery, at Potosi, and his resting place is unmarked.

Belgrade, on Big River, about twelve miles southwest of Potosi, contains two general stores kept, respectively, by W. H. Townsend & Bro. and F. M. Adams, and one millinery store, postoffice and a blacksmith shop. Geo. E. Bryon Post, No. 284, G. A. R., organized in September, 1886, now has a membership of about fifty.

Caledonia, twelve miles south of Potosi, in a fine agricultural region, had its origin in a blacksmith shop and a whisky distillery built near the big spring, Thomas Sloan fitting up the former, and Ferges Sloan and Joshua Morrison the latter. After them came Alexander Craighead, who put up the first store as early or perhaps earlier than 1817. His store was a double cabin, one end being used for a dwelling. The first dwelling house was built by Robert Sloan where the Presbyterian Church now stands, being a hewed-log house. When Caledonia was platted, in 1819, and the lots offered for sale, it was announced that he who bid the highest and became purchaser of the first lot should

have the honor of naming the town. Alexander Craighead was the purchaser, and named the place after Caledonia in Scotland. The land on which the town is located was secured to Miles Goforth, in 1804, by the Spanish Government; Goforth taught the first school in Bellevue Valley in 1804 (now in Iron County). The first school taught in Caledonia seems to have been in a round-log house, built prior to and near the situation of the first Methodist Church. The place is still a small village of less than 400 inhabitants. The merchants are E. E. Southall, A. F. Carr, J. B. Headlee, S. McSpaden and C. Goodykoontz. The physicians are W. R. Goodykoontz, J. S. Eaton and G. A. Eversole. There are two churches—Methodist and Presbyterian—the Bellevue Collegiate Institute, a public school, the flouring mill of Harvey & Casey, which was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$12,000, the blacksmith and wagon shop of Frank P. Morrow, and a blacksmith shop by James Jennings (colored). There are also two secret societies at Caledonia as follows:

Tyro Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., was organized November 10, 1824, and received its charter in April following. Its first officers were: Martin Ruggles, W. M.; William H. Thomas, J. W.; T. H. Ficklin, S. D.; A. Janes, J. D.; H. Loomis, Sec.; J. Robinson, Treas., and J. Eversole, Tyler. On the 12th of April, 1826, permission was given by the Grand Lodge to remove Tyro Lodge to Potosi, where it remained until April, 1830, when it was moved back to Caledonia. About 1847 the lodge purchased their hall, which is a two-story frame building. There are about forty members at present writing.

Caledonia Lodge, No. 181, A. O. U. W., was chartered March 1, 1881, with the following named officers: Dabney S. Martin, P. M. W.; Dr. A. W. Milster, M. W.; Robert B. Cowan, F.; Dr. W. R. Goodykoontz, O.; E. E. Southall, Recorder; Isaac B. Headlee, Financier; George P. Harvey, Receiver; James C. Smith, G.; Jesse J. Taylor, I. W.; Robert A. Moore, O. W. In addition to the foregoing there were three other charter members: A. R. Sutherland, Riley Rucker and Nicholas Sohn. The lodge is composed of good, substantial men, though only sixteen in number.

Cadet, a station on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, three miles north of Mineral Point, is an important

shipping point for mineral products, and contains the railroad depot, the store of Albert Long and a postoffice.

Hopewell, also on the Iron Mountain Railroad, five miles southeast of Mineral Point, was laid out in 1858, by Hon. John Evens. It consists of the railroad depot, the general store of R. H. Evens, a postoffice, one union church and three dwelling houses.

Irondale, on the same railroad, nine miles southeast of Mineral Point, was laid out in 1858 by Hon. John G. Scott. It was here that the Irondale Furnace was located and operated for a number of years, the property now being owned (that is, the real estate) by the Irondale Cattle Company, mentioned elsewhere in this work. The place now contains three general stores kept, respectively, by Felix Barron, Justice Bean and W. E. Butler, a drug and grocery store by S. M. Donnell & Son, the extensive buildings of the cattle company, a hotel, three churches—Catholic, Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal Church, South—and a public school. The population is about 350.

Irondale Lodge, No. 143, A. F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation August 20, 1863, and received its charter afterward. The first officers were A. R. Eaton, W. M.; David S. Hobbs, S. W.; John G. Scott, J. W.; Joseph Keil, S. D.; James D. Evans, J. D.; Hays Wollen, Treas.; W. E. McGready, Sec.; Joseph Kincade, Chap., and A. Cunningham, Tyler. The present membership of the lodge is thirty-nine.

Kingston, near the Mineral Fork, in Kingston Township, is an old village, and consists now of the store of Robert H. Brown, a public schoolhouse and a gristmill.

Mineral Point, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, at the junction of the Potosi branch, and three and one-half miles east of Potosi, was laid out in 1858 by William C. Inks, and at the present writing it contains three general stores, kept, respectively, by Mesplay & Daniels, A. J. Norwine and J. F. Richardson; also a family grocery by John Wallace, and a public schoolhouse.

Old Mines is a straggling village on the creek of that name, commencing about five miles north of Potosi, and following down the branch about two miles. It contains, first, the lead furnace of the Union Mining & Smelting Company, and their store and a

postoffice; next below, the lead furnace of James D. Lowry; the Catholic Church and public schoolhouse; the store of Owen Campbell; the Baptist Church, next the stores of John B. Ross and Adrian Coleman, and the store and postoffice kept by C. B. Gray. It is an old village, established in a very early day on the Old Mines concession.

Palmer (Webster), fifteen miles southwest of Potosi, was laid out in 1830, and is now owned by the Palmer Lead Company. It contains a store, blacksmith shop and postoffice.

Richwoods, a village in the northeastern part of the county, contains the stores of J. and M. M. Flynn, and E. C. Baugher, a postoffice, two blacksmith shops, a wagon shop and a public schoolhouse.

Shibboleth, one and a-half miles northwest of Cadet, contains a large brick dwelling house and store room erected in 1823 by John Smith T., who formerly resided there. It is a mining center, and contains a store kept by the company operating the mines.

There are a few other post hamlets in the county containing a store and postoffice, etc.

EDUCATION.

Potosi Academy.—The first steps in behalf of education in Washington County were taken in 1816, by some prominent citizens, who contributed the means and caused to be erected two frame schoolhouses, near the site of the present railroad depot at Potosi. They then secured the passage of an act of the Territorial Legislature entitled "An act to establish an academy at Potosi," approved January 30, 1817. By the act William H. Ashley, Lionel Browne, John B. Jones, Moses Austin, David Wheeler, Moses Bates, Benjamin Elliott, James Austin, William Perry, John McIlvain, Andrew Scott, John Hawkins and Abraham Brinker were constituted a board of trustees, and they and their successors to be a body politic and corporate. The Potosi Academy was then opened in the buildings mentioned, and among the early teachers there were John Brickey, Uriah J. Devore, Mason Frizzell, Eugene O'Mara and Jesse O. Norton. This school was sustained until some time during the forties, when it was discontinued, and a school was opened elsewhere in the town.

Common Schools.—On the 4th of March, 1854, the inhabitants of Township 38 north, Range 2 east, met at the store house of George Cresswell, and organized a meeting, and resolved as follows: First—"That we, the inhabitants of said Congressional Township No. 38, will now proceed to organize a common school." Second—"That we are of the opinion that but one common school is necessary to be established in the township at this time, and that we will have but one school." They then proceeded to hold an election, for the purpose of electing school officers, which resulted in the election of Elias Horine for township clerk; F. Lord, Smith Jackson and Elias Horine as school trustees, and Michael Flynn, collector. This was probably the first common school organized in Washington County.

After the passage of the "act to provide for the organization and government of common schools," approved March 27, 1845, the county court began to organize school townships in accordance therewith, and completed the organization of the last one in 1853. Meanwhile, a nominal system of common schools was established, but only a few schools were opened, and those only at the villages, as the only means for the support of the common schools was a nominal sum received annually from the State treasury by each school township, together with the interest which was collected annually from borrowers of the proceeds of the sale of the school lands, being the sixteenth section in each congressional township, which was donated by the United States to the inhabitants of the township for educational purposes. These revenues were not sufficient, on an average, to sustain a single school in a school township for a term of three months per year; consequently, no adequate system of common schools existed in Washington County prior to the inauguration of the present school system, which was established after the close of the Civil War. The school lands in the county have not quite all been sold, but the total amount of the township fund derived from the sales thus far is \$27,495.90.

School Funds.—The county school fund, which is derived from the accumulation of fines, forfeitures, swamp land sales etc., amounted in the aggregate, according to the official report of the county court clerk for 1886, to \$11,190.80, which, added to the

township fund, makes a grand total of the principal of the permanent school funds of the county at that date of \$38,686.70. The township fund may be slightly increased by the sale of the small balance of the unsold school lands, and the county school fund will always continue to increase from year to year by the accumulation of fines, forfeitures etc. The principal of these funds is loaned to individual borrowers, and the interest thereon only is appropriated to the support of the schools.

Statistics.—To show how the present public school system is sustained in Washington County, the following statistics are compiled from the official report of the superintendent of the public schools for the year ending June 30, 1886, the report for 1887 not as yet having been received.

Enumeration: White—males, 1,613, females, 1,565, total, 3,178; colored—males, 153, females, 119, total, 272. Enrollment: White—males, 976, females, 971, total, 1,947; colored—males, 99, females, 90, total, 189. Number of teachers employed, 53; average salary of teachers per month, \$31; number of rooms occupied, 45; number of white schools, 40; number of colored schools, 5; cost per day per pupil, 5 cents; value of school property, \$13,374; amount paid to teachers, \$4,088.33. According to the foregoing only 61 per cent and a fraction over of the white scholastic population attended or were enrolled in the public schools, and about 69½ per cent of the colored scholastic population were enrolled in the public colored schools.

The report shows only one graded school in the county, and that is the public school at Potosi. There were 287 white and 58 colored children enumerated in the Potosi school district, and 184 white and 44 colored were enrolled in the public schools. This shows that 103 white and 14 colored children enumerated were not enrolled in the public schools. The Potosi schools were taught eighty days during the year, and there were four teachers employed, and the salary of the principal was \$300 for the year. There were two schools—one white and one colored.

Belleuve Collegiate Institute.—In 1867 the people of Caledonia and vicinity determined to found an institution that would furnish opportunities for the higher education of their children. A joint stock company was formed, and soon \$6,000 was sub-

scribed. A brick building, containing four rooms and a basement, was erected, and the school opened the same fall, in charge of B. S. Newland, A. M. In 1868 the St. Louis conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South appointed a committee to locate a conference school, giving it discretionary power. The committee decided that the location should be contingent upon the financial aid offered. Caledonia and Arcadia were the competing points. The former offered about \$20,000, including the building before mentioned. This being the larger donation offered, it was accepted, and Caledonia was selected as the site. In 1869 the committee received from the board of the Bellevue Academy, as it was then called, the property and subscription list. An order was made, upon request by the circuit court, in 1870, to incorporate the institution under the name of the Bellevue Collegiate Institute. On behalf of the conference, the committee proposed to raise \$15,000. Relying on this and the former subscriptions, a large two-story addition, 40x80 feet, was erected.

The promises failing, debt followed, and ruin seemed inevitable. Discouragement followed failure; the school dwindled to nothing in 1876, and the conference authorized the sale of the property. It must have gone down had not a few men taken the load on themselves. Their names deserve preservation, and are here given: George Goodykoontz, Stewart McSpaden, J. B. and J. H. Headlee. In the winter of 1876-77, the doors were closed save to a private school; but through earnest labors of friends it was opened again in September, 1877, with F. M. Finney, D. D., as president. The income not being sufficient for a support, he resigned in 1880, and W. D. Vandiver, Ph. B., was chosen in his stead. By persistent effort he had secured about \$5,000, from such men as Samuel Cupples, R. M. Scruggs, W. P. Donnell, of St. Louis, and others. A mansard story has been added to the main building, thus giving it greater capacity, and adding much to its architectural appearance.

The faculty of the institute as shown by the catalogue for 1886-87 is as follows: W. D. Vandiver, president, professor of physical and moral sciences; John W. Shipp, A. M., vice-president, professor of languages and literature; George B. Deuel, Ph.

B., professor of mathematics and bookkeeping; Miss Carrie L. Evans, principal of music department; Mrs. J. H. Headlee, matron. Total number of pupils enrolled for 1886-87 was 152. The institute is now in a prosperous condition, and is doing excellent work in the cause of education.

RELIGION.

The Roman Catholic Church.—Rev. Father John Tyman, C. M., who died bishop of Buffalo, N. Y., was the first priest to organize the Catholics at Potosi, Mo.; and it was probably between the years 1826 and 1829 when he effected the organization, and began the movement for the building of a church. In 1829 Rev. Father Jean Boullier was appointed the first resident priest of Washington County. He located at Old Mines, where he organized a society, and began the construction of a church. In 1830 he went to France, and Rev. Father Philip Borgnia took his place during his absence. On the 9th of October, 1830, the church at the Old Mines, being completed, was consecrated by Bishop Joseph Rosati, Rev. John Tyman preaching the English sermon, and Rev. Father Ronds the French sermon. In 1831 Father Boullier returned from France, and in 1833 and 1834 had his assistant priest, Rev. Father Joseph M. I. St. Cyre, the latter being the priest who built the first Catholic Church in Chicago, Ill., some time in the year 1834 or 1835. On the 9th of May, 1844, the first Catholic Church in Potosi was consecrated by Bishop Joseph Rosati, and placed under the care of Father Boullier. In 1835 Rev. Father Lewis Tucker, a native of Perry County, Mo., was placed as parish priest of Potosi—he being the first priest appointed for the church at Potosi. Prior to those times the priest at Ste. Genevieve visited Old Mines some three or four times a year, on mission work only.

Father Tucker remained in charge of the church at Potosi until 1845, and his successors have been as follows: Father J. V. Wiseman, 1845-46; John F. Higginbotham, 1846-48; Joseph M. I. St. Cyre, 1848-50; James Fox, 1850-52; John J. Hogan (present Bishop of Kansas City), 1852-54; S. A. Grugan, 1854-56; Eugene O'Hea, 1856-57; attended by priest from Old Mines, 1857-66; Michael O'Reilly, 1866-72; P. Ring, 1872-74;

Conneyes, Mulholland and Hayes, 1874-75; Owen J. McDonald, 1875-84; Robert Healy, 1884-85; L. J. Cernan, 1885-86; F. J. Jones, 1886-87. The present priest, Rev. Father William Noonan, took charge in July 1887.

The present large and handsome church at Potosi was erected in 1862, and the parsonage in connection therewith in 1866. The name of the church is St. James, and the membership including all ages is about 350. The old church stood by the Catholic cemetery, which latter was established when the church was built. The first Catholic Church at Old Mines was a log cabin, and was replaced in 1830 with a large brick edifice called St. Joachim Church. The membership of this church extends into the thousands, and is composed mostly of French, many of whom live at a great distance and seldom attend service. The St. Stephen's Catholic Church at Richwoods was erected about 1840, and about the year 1878 it was replaced with a large frame edifice, and the membership at that point numbers about the same as Potosi. St. Columkill Catholic Church, at Irondale, consisting of a frame building, was erected in 1860. The membership at that point is small, being only about twenty. The services there are conducted by Father Noonan, of Potosi, who also conducts services alternately in the public schoolhouse at Mineral Point.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Missouri conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by the general conference at Baltimore, Md., in May, 1816, and the first session of the conference was held at Shiloh meeting house, near Belleville, Ill. At this session the Bellevue and Saline Circuit including Washington County, or rather the Methodists therein, was organized, and John C. Harbison and Joseph Reeder were appointed ministers. These, then, were the first circuit riders. They, however, had been preceded by pioneer ministers who had opened up the way. This circuit retained the name of Bellevue and Saline until 1820, when the last name was dropped, after which it was known as the Bellevue Circuit. Following Harbison and Reader, its "circuit riders" were for a series of years as follows: Thomas Wright, 1817; Joseph Piggott and Thomas Rice, 1818; Joseph Piggott and John McFarland, 1819;

John Harris, 1820; Samuel Glaize, 1821; John Glanville, 1823; James Bankson and Andrew Loop, 1825. These were the pioneer Methodist ministers of Washington County. Organizations of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington County were either in existence in 1816 or were then organized by Harbison and Reeder. The first meetings were held in private houses, and at Potosi they were held in the courthouse as soon as it was finished. The first church at the latter place, which has since been enlarged, and is still standing, was erected by the Methodists some time between 1825 and 1830. The deed, however, for the lot on which it stands was not obtained until May 8, 1829, when it was executed by the commissioners of Potosi, to George Wallace, John Brickey, Lemuel L. Johnson, Robert C. Bruffee and John S. Brickey, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Among the early members of the Bellevue Church near Caledonia were Dr. James Relfe, James S. Evans, William Woods, George Goodykoontz, Archibald Goodykoontz, Brother Myers and their wives, and Dr. Bruffee.

Other churches of this denomination were afterward organized, and all labored harmoniously until 1844-45, when the question of slavery divided the church and caused the Methodists in the slave holding States to organize the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This, however, caused no great commotion in Washington County, as nearly all the individual members were in sympathy with the new organization and went into it in a body. The old church—the Methodist Episcopal—was then left without an organization in the county. The Methodist Episcopal Church South continued to increase, so that at the present time there are three circuits in the county—viz.: Potosi, Caledonia and Irondale, and Bellevue and part of another circuit belonging to another charge.

The Potosi Circuit consists of churches at Potosi, Hopewell, Rock Spring, Randolph and Mineral Point, the latter place having no church edifice. The membership of this circuit is 218, according to minutes of the annual conference of 1887, and the ministers are J. H. Headlee and J. M. England. The Caledonia and Irondale Circuit consists of a church at each of these villages. The membership of the circuit is ninety-six, and the

minister is A. T. Tidwell. The Bellevue Circuit consists of five churches, viz.: Allen Cave, Cedar Grove, Belgrade and Thomas Chapel in Washington County, and one church outside of the county, with a total membership of 355—Rev. W. C. Enochs, minister. There are also two other churches of this denomination in the county, one at Richwoods, with a very small membership, and Soule Chapel on Fourche-a-Renault Creek—the latter with a membership of about thirty. These two churches are connected with the Richwoods Circuit, which belongs to another charge.

During the late war, and at the close thereof, an effort was made to reorganize the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Washington County. Classes were organized at Potosi, Irondale and Belgrade, at each of which places a church edifice was erected. The effort, however, was not very successful, as the church at Potosi has been abandoned, and preaching is only occasionally held at the other two places.

Annual Conferences.—The fourteenth session of the Missouri conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in Potosi, Washington County, commencing September 10, 1829, with Bishop Soule presiding, and James Bankson, secretary. With reference to this conference, Jerome C. Berryman, who was present, says: "The church held at that time a large membership in Potosi and in the valley of Bellevue, a few miles distant. A camp meeting held in connection with the conference was attended by a great number of people, and resulted in the conversion of many souls. The preaching was all done at the camp ground, but the conference held its sessions in the church." The preachers at this conference were Jerome B. Berryman, Jesse Green, Andrew Monroe, Benjamin S. Ashby, Joseph Edmondson, Uriel Haw, Cassell Harrison, Thomas Johnson, William Heath, N. M. Talbott, Parker Snedecor and John Kelly, and the bishop and secretary. The nineteenth session of the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at Bellevue Camp Ground, near Caledonia, in Washington County, commencing September 10, 1834, with Bishop Roberts presiding, and William W. Redman and John K. Lacy, secretaries. There were thirteen elders and eight deacons present at roll-call.*

Bellevue Presbyterian Church, Caledonia, Mo.—The first Presbyterian Church west of the Mississippi was organized August 3, 1816, by a colony from North Carolina, which settled at and about the site of Caledonia. On the record appears the names of twenty original members, as follows: R. M. Stevenson and Rebecca, his wife, William Sloan and Jane, his wife, Robert Sloan and Martha, his wife, A. Alexander and Mary, his wife, John P. Alexander and Caroline, his wife, James Robinson and Jane, his wife, Thomas Bare and wife, A. Boyd and wife, Joseph McCormack, John Bare, Miss Jane Alexander and Miss Jane Robinson. Joseph McCormack, R. M. Stevenson and William Sloan were chosen ruling elders. Tradition says they were ordained in their native State with a view to organization in their western home. The organization was effected by Rev. Salmon Giddings, taking the name of Concord Church. Its first pastor was Rev. Thomas Donnel. A beautiful site in the valley of Bellevue was selected, on which a log house was erected. On two sides wings were extended, so as to accommodate a large audience. Owing to some church difficulties the St. Louis Presbytery ordered the session of the Concord Church to meet that body in Caledonia the Saturday before the fourth Sunday in April, 1841. At that meeting the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That from and after the time of the election and installation of elders the church shall be known by the name of Bellevue Presbyterian Church.

In 1871 a new church house was built in Caledonia, a brick, 36x60 feet, with audience room and basement, at a cost of about \$6,000. The building was dedicated August 11, 1872, by Rev. W. H. Parks. In connection is a parsonage, built at a cost of some \$1,800. The present membership numbers 105. A list of the pastors is here appended, the first of whom held pastoral relations twenty-five years: Thomas Donnel, J. T. Cowan, A. A. Mathews, G. C. Crow, Julius Spencer, T. C. Barrett, A. W. Milster, H. B. Barks, H. C. Brown and Joseph T. Leonard.

The Presbyterian Church of Potosi was organized July 21, 1832, and the constituent members were Henry Pease, Mary Ann Pease, James Wouarton, Ann Wouarton, Mary McGready and Emily Dunklin. The first elder was Henry Pease, and the fol-

lowing is a list of names of the pastors that have officiated from the organization of the church to the present time, viz.: W. S. Potts, C. U. Allen, John F. Cowan, F. H. L. Laird, D. A. Wilson, T. C. Barrett, A. Munson, Robert Morrison, W. M. Stratton, William McCarty and S. W. Mitchell. The present church edifice, which is a brick building, was built during the thirties. In March and April, 1887, a revival meeting of twenty-two days' duration was held in this church, which resulted in seventy-nine new accessions to the membership of the church, the membership at the present writing being 110. A Sunday-school is taught in connection with the church, and it has an average attendance of about fifty persons.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church has an organization at Irondale.

Baptist Church.—On the 21st of August, 1833, William Milan donated and conveyed to James Glenn, P. P. Brickey and John C. Brickey, trustees of the Baptist Church, a lot on Breton Street, in Potosi, for the purpose of having a church erected thereon. The brick church, which is still standing on the lot, was erected soon after, and regular service was held therein until the outbreak of the Civil War, since which time services have only been occasionally held, and for several years last past not at all, there being now no Baptist organization in Potosi. About the time that this church was built the Baptists built one of hewed pine logs on Fourche-a-Renault, about eight miles northwest of Potosi. It was taken down, after another had been built in its stead. In the same neighborhood where the pine log church stood a famous camp meeting ground was established in an early day, and annual meetings were held there for many years. One of the first Sunday-schools in the county was taught in this church. The church organization in that neighborhood still exists. The Baptists have a church at Old Mines, one in the Breckenridge neighborhood, in Belgrade Township, and others at other points in the county.

In addition to the foregoing there are a few colored church organizations in the county. In 1850 there were only ten churches of all denominations in the county—two Baptist, three Methodist, two Presbyterian and three Roman Catholic. There are now

more than double that number. All the churches in the villages and some of those in the country maintain Sunday-schools, excepting the Roman Catholic, which, instead, gives instruction in the catechism.

The morals of the people of Washington County are of the highest order. Intemperance, however, has prevailed to some extent, but perhaps not more so than in other counties, especially in mining districts. Until recently a few saloons or "dram-shops" existed. Under the new law, allowing the electors of each county to decide for or against the sale of intoxicating liquors, an election was held at the several voting places in Washington County, on December 17, 1887, and 763 votes were cast in favor, and 987 against the sale, thus making a majority of 214 against the sale of intoxicating liquors. In consequence of this action, there is not now a saloon or "dramshop" in the county. The people are generally courteous, hospitable and kind.



Thos R. Gibson,

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

NATURAL FEATURES.

Area, etc.—Crawford County is situated in the east-central part of Missouri. It is bounded on the north by Gasconade and Franklin Counties; on the east by Washington and Iron Counties; on the south by Reynolds and Dent Counties, and on the west by Dent, Phelps and Gasconade Counties. It is thirty-three miles in extreme length north and south, and its greatest width is twenty-four miles. Its area is 711 square miles, or 455,040 acres.

Topography.—The surface of the county is considerably varied. A range of hills extends in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction across the north end of the county to the northwest of and nearly parallel with the Meramec River, and another range extends south from the Meramec to the south end of the county, east of Steelville. The former ridge is traversed by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, the elevations along which above the level of the sea are as follows: Bourbon Station, 962 feet; Leasburg, 1,030 feet; Cuba Junction, 1,025; Cuba Station, 1,034 feet; Knob View, 1,070 feet. The highest point along the railroad in this county is three-fourths of a mile east of Knob View, 1,133 feet above the sea, and the lowest point is one mile east of Bourbon, 909 feet above the sea. Along the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad the elevations are: At Cuba Junction, as given above, 1,025 feet; at Halbert's, six miles south, 720 feet; at Midland, 723 feet; at Sankey, 738 feet; at Steelville, 759 feet; at Roswell, 853 feet; at Highway, 1,020 feet; at Keysville, 904 feet; at Canal, 876 feet; at Boaz, 874 feet; at Sligo, 894, and at Cook's Station, 900 feet.

Streams.—The watercourses in Crawford County are both numerous and important. The largest stream is the Meramec,

which enters the county from Phelps on the west, just north of the township line between Townships 37 and 38, and follows a general northeastward course until it reaches the northeast corner of the county, where it enters Franklin. Its extreme length in Crawford County is about sixty miles. The subordinate streams are Crooked Creek, Dry Creek, Courtois, Huzzah, Brazil and Brush Creeks. These are all streams of clear water, flowing through rich valleys, and are capable of supplying water power sufficient to run a large number of manufacturing establishments. There are water falls that could be utilized at Wilson's mill, at Earney's mill, all along Crooked Creek, and at many places on the Meramec. At Green's mill and below the Berry farm are locations suitable for woolen factories. At the Wisdom mill is another fine location, and along Brush Creek, and the Huzzah and other streams are excellent points where Nature's power is going to waste for want of the proper enterprise and civilization to harness them to the needs of man.

Soil, etc.—The soil of this county along the streams and in the lowlands generally is fertile and productive, but on the higher elevations it is frequently thin and poor. The valleys are well adapted to the usual growth of corn and the cereals, while the uplands are well suited to the growth of fruit. On some of these uplands the timber is small and short, like that described in the southeast part of Franklin County; but there is an abundance of good timber and good timber land in Crawford County. In the vicinity of most of the places indicated above as furnishing fine water power there is an abundance of oak timber that could be manufactured into furniture and agricultural implements. Besides oak the timber lands supply walnut, cherry, beech, birch, ash, maple (both hard and soft), hickory, locust, linden, cedar, cottonwood, chestnut, gum, cypress, sycamore and other valuable varieties. The wild grape is especially abundant in this county, indicating the superior adaptability of the climate to the culture of the vine; and also indicating that the manufacture of wine could be made especially profitable in this county. The richest upland regions are those where grow in greatest profusion the blackberry, honey locust, wild cherry and chestnut. Lands not so valuable are those producing the black walnut, elm, red-bud and blue ash.

Fishing Spring.—One of the most remarkable natural curiosities in this county, and perhaps in the State, is what is known as Fishing Spring, situated two miles north of Steelville. At the mouth of a large cavern on the Meramec River an immense spring discharges its waters into a basin some fifteen or twenty feet in diameter, near the bed of the river. The water is thrown up through three apertures in the bottom of the spring. What is peculiar about this spring is, as its name indicates, its abounding in fish which belong to the perch family. To be successful the fisherman drops his line, heavily weighted, down into the spring and through one of the apertures mentioned above (which are not more than three or four inches across) some eight or nine feet into depths which have, for obvious reasons, never been explored except by fish. From out of the depths of this subterranean cavern or lake the fisherman draws forth the fish, if they bite. On some days not a single fish can be obtained, on others hundreds are caught by those who are expert. The fish weigh about half a pound each. Tons of fish have been carried away from this spring, and the supply is apparently inexhaustible. It is altogether probable that an immense subterranean lake extends beneath the adjoining bluff.

Minerals.—Crawford County is especially rich in minerals. It is a common saying that "every hill in Crawford County contains some kind of mineral." Iron ore is the staple mineral of the county. The ore is found in "banks" not "mines." The peculiar formation is in part at least explained by the term. The ores are heaped up or banked up in various shapes and sizes. There are no veins. The banks sometimes project a little above the surface, and a great deal of ore has been picked up on top of the ground. Usually, however, the process is to strip off a few feet of earth and rock, and then take the ore out of a kind of crater. This is well illustrated at the Cherry Valley bank, which is reached by the Cherry Valley Railroad, about six miles long, branching off from the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad at Midland. It is owned and worked by the Meramec Iron Mining Company, the chief stockholders in which are J. W. Lewis & Sons, and the Dunns, of Illinois. The superintendent at the bank is E. T. Herndon, and about seventy-five men are employed.

He owns about 1,000 acres around this bank, which, as a kind of mineral wonder, ranks with Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob. Mining commenced here about eight years ago. When work was first begun there was a low hill where the big hole is now. A shaft eighty feet deep was first sunk, and iron ore was found all the way down. A space of four acres in extent was then uncovered to the depth of three or four feet, and ore was found everywhere within these limits. There were large lumps of blue ore scattered through the soft, clay-like red ore, some of the blue lumps being so large that it was necessary to reduce the fragments by blasting before they could be handled. The red ore is shoveled into cars like dirt. The ore is in steady demand, and is shipped to the Midland Furnace, in Crawford County, to Sligo, in Dent County, and to other furnaces, and the supply is apparently inexhaustible.

Iron Ridge is, next to Cherry Valley, the most noted iron ore bank in the county, but interest in it is rather historical than practical. It is situated a little north of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, and is reached by a short spur from Knob View. It is estimated that about 200,000 tons of ore have been taken out of this bank. William C. Evans, the present circuit court clerk of the county, once bought this property for \$607, and two days later sold it for \$775, thus clearing for the time he owned it \$84 per day. He thought that was doing well. Since then there has been taken out of this about \$100,000 worth of ore. B. W. Alexander & Sons, William M. Senter, and Murat Halstead have been at different times owners of this bank. At the present time, to all appearances, there is little left here except the hole out of which the ore was dug.

Following is a list of the iron ore mines in Crawford County, with their locations: The Scotia Iron Mine—Section 1, Township 38, Range 3 west; Iron Ridge—Section 29, Township 39, Range 5; Cherry Valley—Section 4, Township 37, Range 3; Steelville—Section 5, Township 37, Range 4; Grover—Section 21, Township 37, Range 4; Rovold—Section 26, Township 36, Range 4; Key & Anderson—Section 27, Township 36, Range 4; Clark's—Section 26, Township 38, Range 4; Railroad—Section 14, Township 38, Range 4; Clapp's—Section 13, Town-

ship 38, Range 4; Card & Zane—Section 13, Township 38, Range 5; Preston—Section 32, Township 39, Range 5; Chapman—Section 12, Township 38, Range 2; Carson—Section 13, Township 35, Range 3; Mountain—Section 16, Township 35, Range 3; Anderson & Clark—Section 34, Township 36, Range 5; Clark & Halbert—Section 25, Township 38, Range 5; Seay & Marsh—Section 5, Township 37, Range 4; Knox No. 1—Section 26, Township 38, Range 3; Knox No. 2—Section 28, Township 39, Range 2.

Lead Mountain is near the Washington County line, along the Courtois Creek. Considerable lead has been secured from this mountain by means of a kind of cave or crevice, and the lead has so far been taken to Potosi. It is found in loose chunks or nuggets, smooth, as if by long exposure to dripping water. The Lead Mountain Mining Company has recently been organized, and is boring a tunnel into the mountain at such an angle that the cave will be intersected at about 200 feet from the surface. The company is composed of J. G. Anderson, William C. Devol and some Maryville men.

King's Mineral Mountain is in the same region, eleven miles east of Steelville. It is owned by a Mr. King, of Brooklyn. The ore is being mined on royalty by individual miners, but on rather a small scale. Wheeling's Lead Mines and Furnace, owned by J. H. Wheeling, are situated in Section 13, Township 37, Range 2, fifteen miles east of Steelville. The Parker Lead Mines are about two miles south of the Lead Mountain and King's Mountain; they have been, but are not now worked; and the Judge Trask Mines are in the same vicinity. The Arthur Lead Mines are in the southeastern part of the county. Some time the lead mining industry of Crawford County will be of great importance.

There are large quantities of copper also in Crawford. Formerly it was extensively mined in the northern parts of the county. Eight miles from Steelville is a deposit of copper owned by A. J. Seay, but at the present time nothing is being done in the way of mining copper. In the southeast corner of the county are thousands of acres of red granite of excellent quality, and fire clay is found in nearly all parts of the county, while in some places onyx of various and beautiful colors is found in

caves. Some of it is white and some of it beautifully veined. This is a rare and specially valuable stone.

Coal is also one of Crawford County's valuable minerals. A coal mine was discovered by accident by the owners of some land, who, thinking they had red oxide of iron, sunk a shaft three-fourths of a mile from the railroad. At the depth of about fifty feet a bed of coal nearly six feet thick was found. Below this coal there was a layer of blue clay eighteen inches in thickness, and then another vein of coal, which was found to be twenty one feet in thickness in the direction of the shaft. As the vein of coal, however, is not horizontal its perpendicular thickness is somewhat less than this. After reaching the bottom of the coal vein, a drift was made to one side twenty-seven feet, and about 150 tons of coal were taken out and piled around the shaft. But little has as yet been done in the way of mining coal in Crawford County. The coal alluded to lies in Union Township.

The first iron furnace in Crawford County was established in 1818. It was located in the northeast part of the county on Thickety. Reeves & Harrison were the proprietors. In 1828 the Meramec Iron Works were established, and turned out at different periods of their operations from nine to twenty tons of iron per week. At the present time there is but one iron furnace in Crawford County, and that is the Midland. It is situated at Midland on the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, two miles north of Steelville.

Midland Blast Furnace Company was incorporated in January, 1874, with a capital stock of \$125,000, which was subsequently increased to \$150,000, and later to \$300,000, the present capital of the company. The first directors were G. W. Parker, W. H. Lee, E. C. Sterling, A. A. Blair, I. H. Clark, M. D. Collier and I. E. Mills, and the officers first elected were E. C. Sterling, president; G. W. Parker, vice-president, and W. H. Lee, secretary. The directors at present are W. H. Lee, I. H. Clark, A. Lee, I. F. Lee, E. A. Hitchcock, I. L. Blair and T. F. Turner, and the officers are W. H. Lee, president; E. A. Hitchcock, vice-president, and T. F. Turner, secretary. Mr. B. B. Reagan, the present superintendent, first entered the company's service in

1875, and, after filling other positions, was appointed superintendent in March, 1881. The furnace was completed in April, 1875, made a run of a few months, was blown out, and remained idle until April, 1877, since which date it has run continuously, being idle only when repairs were necessary. From the beginning to March 1, 1888, the furnace has used $225,465\frac{1847}{2240}$ tons of ore, and has produced 127,619 tons of pig iron.

SETTLEMENT.

The names of the first settlers in Crawford County, together with the dates and order of their arrival, could not be definitely ascertained, though there seems no room for doubt that William Harrison was either the first or very nearly the first, in 1821. The best that could be done in this respect was to make out as full a list as practicable of those in the county at the time of its organization, January 24, 1858. This list is as follows: James Sanders, who came from Kentucky; Peter Brickey, from Tennessee; John Sanders, from Kentucky; Marion W. Trask, Richard Rice, Elias Matlock, William Britton, Mark Ramsey, Levi L. Snelson, Obadiah Key, William. Lewis and Elijah Key, Washington Carter, John Carter, and Reuben A. Carter, John P. Webb, Sr., William Harrison, Sr., Lewis Harrison, John Wright, Theophilus Williams, William Crow, John Hyde, Aristides Harrison, Silas P. Brickey, John Dobkins, B. C. Murray, Jeremiah Brickey, Simeon Frost, Henry E. Adams, Abner McCave, Mark Walker, Parson King, Henry W. Benton, Samuel Lofton, J. S. Brinker, William Hudspeth, Joseph, Jeremiah, John and George Trombrough, James Shipman, Matthew Shipman, Samuel Bunyard, Presley Anderson, Putnam Trask, Joseph Campbell, Joseph Palmer, William, David, Daniel, John and Martin Fullbright, Littleton Lunceford, John Garrison, Moses Scott, a Mr. McLaughlin, and a large number of Harrisons, William, Benjamin, Hugh, Batteal, Andrew and John; Hartwell Parsons, Henry Brown, James Dobkins and Richard Turner. There was doubtless a large number of others, but the above were all the names that could be ascertained.

Additional names of early settlers in Crawford County may

be found in the list of first land entries: Wm. Harrison, September 20, 1823, entered the southwest quarter of Section 15, Township 39, Range 2 west, and the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 22, same township and range, besides other entries; William Crow, September 20, 1823, a part of Section 3, Township 39, Range 2 west; John Wright, Sr., September 20, 1823, the west fractional half of Section 21, same township and range; Andrew Miller, October 24, 1823, the southeast fractional quarter of Section 4, Township 38, Range 3 west, and on February 3, 1824, the southwest fractional quarter of the same section; Reeves & Harrison, September 27, 1823, Lot 1, northeast quarter of Section 2, Township 39, Range 3 west; William Fullbright, November 13, 1823, part of Section 17, Township 37, Range 2 west; Peter Brickey, November 13, 1823, the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 20, Township 37, Range 2 west; William Haverstick, December 4, 1823, part of Section 32, Township 37, Range 2 west; John Twitty, May 14, 1825, the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 39, Range 2 west; John Wright, Jr., April 10, 1824, the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 39, Range 2 west; John Hughes, December 8, 1824, the northwest fractional quarter of Section 35, Township 40, Range 2 west; Slots & Rice, August 29, 1825, the northwest fractional quarter of Section 10, Township 38, Range 3 west; Thomas P. Shore, June 8, 1825, Lot 5, the northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 39, Range 2 west; January 15, 1825, Uriah Burnes, the southwest fractional quarter of Section 13, Township 40, Range 2 west; Bartlett Martin, March 17, 1825, the southwest quarter of Section 25, Township 40, Range 2 west; Massey & James, June 14, 1826, the east half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 7, Township 37, Range 5 west, besides a large number of other entries on the same day and afterward; John S. Ferguson, October 11, 1826, the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 39, Range 2 west; A. Harrison, March 29, 1826, the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 39, Range 2 west; M. W. Trask, December 18, 1826, the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 25, Township 38, Range 3 west; John Givens, October 27, 1827,

the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 37, Range 4 west; and James Sanders, January 26, 1828, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 37, Range 2 west. These are believed to be all the land entries before the organization of the county, January 29, 1829.

ORGANIZATION.

Organization.—An act to organize the county of Crawford, was passed January 23, 1829, and was in part as follows:

SECTION 1. All the territory heretofore attached by law for civil and military purposes to the county of Gasconade be and the same is hereby declared to be erected into a separate and distinct county, to be called the county of Crawford, which is hereby attached to the Fourth Judicial Circuit in this State, and that all rights and privileges guaranteed by law to separate and distinct counties be and the same are hereby extended to the said county of Crawford.

SEC. 2. John Staunton, of the county of Franklin, James Dunnica, of the county of Cole, and Hugh Barclay, of the county of Gasconade, are appointed commissioners for the purpose of selecting the seat of justice for said county, and the said commissioners are hereby vested with all the powers granted under the law, entitled "an act to provide for organizing counties hereafter established," approved January 14, 1825.

Section 3 provided that Crawford County should belong to the Third Judicial District, and that the circuit court should be held on the first Mondays of February, June and October, and Section 4 provided that the courts should be held at the house of James Harrison until a temporary seat of justice was fixed upon by the tribunal transacting the county business.

Section 6 attached Crawford County to the Seventh Senatorial District, with Cole, Gasconade and Franklin. The next legislation with respect to the limits of Crawford County was taken January 4, 1831, when an act more effectually to define the boundaries of Crawford County was passed by the Legislature. This act was in the following language:

SECTION 1. *Be it Enacted, etc.,* That all that portion of territory included in the following boundaries, to-wit: beginning at the southwest corner of Washington County, running west to the middle of Range 7 west; thence south on the dividing ridge between the headwaters of Current and Gasconade Rivers to the dividing ridge between the headwaters of Eleven Point and Gasconade Rivers; thence in a straight line to a point where the township line dividing Townships 33 and 34 north crosses the main fork of the Niangua River; thence down said river to the mouth of the same; thence down the Osage River in the middle of the main channel thereof to the line of Gasconade County; thence east with the township line between Townships 39 and 40, to the county line of

Washington County; thence south with said line to the beginning, is hereby declared to be the permanent boundaries of the said county of Crawford.

On January 18, 1831, a resolution was passed by the General Assembly that all that portion of territory lying south and west of Crawford County which was not included in the limits of any county should be attached to the county of Crawford for civil and military purposes, until otherwise provided by law.

With reference to the county seat of Crawford County, an act was passed by the General Assembly February 13, 1833, to authorize the county court of Crawford County to fix the temporary seat of justice of the county, in the following language:

Be it Enacted, etc. That the county court of Crawford County be and they are hereby authorized to select a suitable place for holding the courts of said county; which place shall be as near the center of population of said county as circumstances will permit.

On March 3, 1869, an act relating to county boundaries was approved, one section of which was as follows.

Be it Enacted, etc., That Section 60, Chapter 34, of the general statutes be so amended as to read as follows:

SECTION 60.—Crawford, beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Meramec River, where a line running due west from a point sixteen chains north of the quarter section corner on the line between Sections 14 and 15, Township 40, Range 2 east, to the middle of Range 4 west, intersects the same; thence due south with the western line of Washington County to the township line between Townships 34 and 35; thence west to the southwest corner of Township 35, Range 3 west; thence north with the range line between Ranges 3 and 4 west, to the southwest corner of Township 36, Range 3 west; thence west with the township line between Townships 35 and 36, to the southwest corner of Township 36, Range 5 west; thence north with the range line between Ranges 5 and 6 to the northwest corner of Section 18, Township 40, Range 5 west; thence running due east nine miles to the northeast corner of Section 16, Range 4 west, and thence to the northwest corner of Franklin County, being a point on the sectional line between said Section 16 and Section 15, Township 40, Range 4 west, thence due east to the place of beginning.

From the history of the county court it will be seen that the first records of that court cannot be found, and hence it is impossible to state when the county was divided into municipal townships, but from the records preserved it is readily inferrable that the townships in existence when they began (at the February term, 1835) were as follows: Meramec, Liberty, Cotoway, Johnson and Skaggs. At the May term of this court, 1836, it was ordered that Meramec Township be divided into two separate parts, the dividing line to commence at Thomas F. Clayton's, at

the Little Prairie; run thence to West Mauldin's on the Dry Fork of the Meramec, to include said Mauldin in Meramec Township; from West Mauldin's to Peter Pinnell's on the main Meramec, to include said Pinnell in Meramec Township; from said Pinnell's southeast to the county line; the northeast half to be still Meramec Township, and the southwest half to be Watkins Township; elections in Watkins Township to be held at the house of James Wright, living at the north of Little Spring Creek, and those in Meramec Township at the courthouse in Steelville.

Judges of election in the various townships were appointed at the May term, 1836, as follows:

Meramec—Joseph England, Joseph Collins and Noyes McKean.

Liberty—Arthur McFarland, John Twitty and Battle Harrison.

Courtois—Moses Scott, Silas B. Brickey and Peter Brickey.

Johnson—Absalom Duson, William Montgomery and Benjamin Boussett.

Skaggs—Lewis Bridges, John Duncan, Sr., and Samuel Brown.

Osage Township was organized November 11, 1847, with the following boundaries: Commencing on the west side of Courtois Township, on the section line between Sections 6 and 7, in Township 36, Range 3 west; thence due east with said section line to the county line between Washington and Crawford Counties; thence south with said county line; thence west with said township line to where it joins Watkins and Meramec Townships; thence north to the place of beginning.

Boon Township was organized August 14, 1848, with boundaries as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Gasconade County, running thence east with the township line dividing Townships 39 and 40 to the Springfield & St. Louis Railroad; thence to Harrison's Mill, on Thickety Creek; thence with the road leading from Jefferson City to Potosi to the Meramec River; thence due east to the Washington County line; thence north to the northeast corner of Crawford County; thence west to the Gasconade County line, and thence to the place of beginning.

In 1870 the townships were Osage, Courtois, Liberty, Boon,

Oak Hill, Benton, Meramec, Knob View and Union, the same as now.

THE COURTS.

The County Court.—The first records of this court cannot be found, but it is believed that William Montgomery, Barney Lowe and John Duncan were the first justices of the court, commissioned on the same day the act organizing the county was approved, January 29, 1829. The first entry upon the records that is to be found is as follows:

At a county court began and held at Liberty Hill, it being the place appointed by the court for holding courts in said Crawford County, on the last Monday (23d) of February, 1835—present Asa Pinnell, Esq., president of the court, William Crow, Esq., and Levi L. Snelson, Esq., and James Harrison, clerk. Andrew Craig presented a petition from sundry citizens of Johnson Township, praying a division of said township, but the court did not consider it expedient. Andrew Craig, upon the petition of George F. Ritchens, Arthur McFarland and William Coppedge was appointed assessor for 1835. James Harrison was granted grocer's license, at the rate of \$5, to bear date December 5, 1834; Brinker & Brickey were also granted grocer's license, at the rate of \$5, to bear date December 18, 1834, and Wherry & Mills, at the same rate, to bear date December 13, 1834.

On the next day, the 24th, the court ordered, in conformity with the act of the General Assembly to encourage the killing of wolves, which act was to take effect from the first day of April, 1835, a bounty of \$1 for every wolf killed. Samuel Bunyard, West Moulding and James Benton were appointed commissioners to view a road, lay it out and mark it, from Peter Brickey's house to the Lick settlement, in Skaggs Township. The place of holding elections in Liberty Township was fixed at the house of William Atchison. William Harrison, Richard Rice and Marion W. Trask were appointed judges of election. On this day William Clinton was fined \$2 for contempt of court.

At the August election of 1845 Henry E. Davis was elected clerk of the circuit court, Carter T. Wood clerk of the county court, Levi L. Snelson justice of the peace in Meramec Township, Watson Cole and William Paul in Liberty Township, James Sanders and John Stuart in Cotoway Township, Reuben Bailey and James G. Sweaney in Johnson Township. No report appears to have been made of the election of justices of

the peace in Skaggs Township. At this term of the court William H. Phillips was permitted to make settlement with the court, and turned in \$258.02 in wolf scalps. November 30, 1835, the court, consisting of the same justices, met at Liberty Hill. December 1, on motion of sundry citizens, a road was ordered to be viewed and marked out from the Meramec Iron Works to the Gasconade River, near where the township line between Townships 38 and 39 crosses the said river, and from the crossing of that river to the line of Crawford County, in a direction to meet or intersect the road leading from Boonville to the mouth of Big Tavern Creek. Samuel Blain, Matthew Gorman, George W. Brown, John Coyle and George Snelson were appointed reviewers. At the May term, 1836, a petition was granted for a public wagon road from the Meramec Iron Works to William E. Hawkins', on the Spanish Needle Prairie; then to the county line between Gasconade and Crawford Counties, in the direction of D. B. Wherry's mill, on the Gasconade River, in Gasconade County. Matthew Gorman, Martin Miller and James Montgomery were appointed reviewers of this road. At this term it was ordered that Meramec Township be divided into two townships. June 1, 1836, James Steel resigned as commissioner of the town of Steelville, and Simeon Frost was appointed in his place, and it was ordered by the court that the said commissioner proceed to lay off the town as follows: Commencing at a stake at the southwest end of the town survey; thence lay off Main Street, with a line of stakes set up in a northeastwardly direction with said stakes through the whole length of the tract of land belonging to the county of Crawford, for the town of Steelville, laying off Main Street on the north side of the above named stakes; the public square to be one whole block, to be laid off on the south side of Main Street; the town to be laid off in blocks, fronting 165 feet on Main Street, and running back 264 feet, the public square to be the first block, commencing thirty feet from the southwest end of the town survey; Main Street to be sixty feet in width, the cross streets to be thirty feet in width, the alleys to be fifteen feet in width, and each alternate cross street to be an alley, except those on each side of the public square, which were to be cross streets of thirty feet in

width; the blocks to be subdivided into lots containing one-fourth part of an acre. The commissioner was to lay off these blocks on each side of Main Street as far as whole blocks could be laid without fractions. On July 4, 1836, Simeon Frost presented his plat of the town, which was received by the county court.

On this same day Simeon Frost presented a petition for a public highway from Steelville to Massey's (the Meramec) Iron Works, by the way of John B. Brinker's. Joseph Collins, Henry Benton and Robert L. Ramsey were appointed commissioners to view the road. July 5 the commissioner was ordered to advertise the sale of lots in Steelville, by means of three advertisements in each township in the county, and in some newspaper, and at the September term the commissioner was ordered to lay off the balance of the lots, south of those already laid off.

At the November term, 1836, the justices were Asa Pinnell, George H. Coppedge, and Levi L. Snelson. At the February term, 1838, they were Levi L. Snelson, Richard Rice and John M. A. England. At the November term, 1838, they were Levi L. Snelson, Obadiah Key and William Marcie; at the February term, 1842, William Marcie, Obadiah Key and James Sanders. At the August term, 1842, they were William F. Cole, Obadiah Key and John F. Mudd; May term, 1843, Obadiah Key, John E. Davis and John F. Mudd. Obadiah Key died in May this year, and at the November term the members were John F. Mudd, John E. Davis and Jacob Devolt. November, 1846, the justices were William Marcie, G. C. Brackenridge and S. B. Brickey. February term, 1848, the court was composed of the same justices.

September 21, 1850, the court consisted of George C. Brackenridge, A. N. Johnson and John Hyde. March 6, 1851, Mr. Brackenridge resigned, and a special election was held April 12, to fill the vacancy, and also to fill the vacancy caused in the office of public administrator by the death of William E. Hawkins. At the May term of the court it consisted of A. W. Johnson, John Hyde and Martin Earney. At the November term, 1852, the court was A. W. Johnson, Martin Earney and J. E. Davis; at the November term, 1854, Martin Earney, Jonathan Clinton and Hiram Lane. At the May term, 1855, a report of the county

revenue showed that the total income for the year was \$2,442.61, and the expenditures \$2,056.75, leaving a balance on hand of \$385.86. In 1856 there were nine townships, Dry Fork being one. December 21, 1857, the court was Martin Earney and Jonathan Clinton. Hiram Lane's seat being vacant, he having been cut off in the new county, J. R. Coleman took the vacant chair February 1, 1858. In September, 1858, the court was James Sanders, John R. Coleman and William R. Halbert; November 5, 1860, James Sanders, John R. Coleman and W. A. Spencer; August 29, 1865, W. H. Pidcock, William Fort and John H. Chapman; February 4, 1867, D. E. Dunlap, A. H. Trask and John W. Harmon; February 1, 1869, A. H. Trask, John W. Harmon and James B. Smith; May 1, 1871, John W. Harmon, James B. Smith and D. E. Dunlap; February 25, 1873, D. E. Dunlap, James B. Smith and John P. Farrow; February, 1875, D. E. Dunlap, John P. Farrow and John B. Vance; May 5, 1877, John P. Farrow, John B. Vance and William Key; February 3, 1879, Martin Earney, William Key and B. F. Smith; November 1, 1880, A. H. Trask, William Key and B. F. Smith; February 1, 1881, A. H. Trask, A. J. Lamar and Alexander Berry; March, 1883, B. F. Smith, Thomas E. Carr and P. H. Newman; February, 1885, B. F. Smith, George D. Day and J. M. Eaton, and January, 1887, William R. Hibler, Samuel Snoddy and J. M. Eaton, present court.

The Probate Court of Crawford County was established by an act of the General Assembly approved March 9, 1849. The court first transacted business on the first Monday in March, 1851, Lyle Singleton, judge; W. J. Devol was elected probate judge in 1854; A. W. Johnson in 1858; J. E. Davis, 1860; W. J. Devol, 1863; A. B. Harrison, 1865; P. J. Johnson, 1867; William M. Robinson, 1870; E. A. Pinnell, 1882, and William Halliburton, present judge, in 1886.

Courthouse.—In 1857 a brick courthouse was ordered to be built, two stories high, with a stone foundation, 36x48 feet in dimensions. At the May term of this year, \$6,000 was appropriated with which to carry out the order. The courthouse was built and used until 1873, when it was burned down February 15. A called term of the county court commenced March 10, fol-

lowing, at which time \$10,000 was appropriated for the purpose of rebuilding the courthouse. Joe Davis was appointed to superintend this work. Propositions were received from various parties to do the work, ranging from \$7,875 to \$11,300. The former bid was made by Thomas Niven, and the contract was awarded to him, provided he should file a satisfactory bond, but on the 22d of April Mr. Niven notified the court that he would not file a bond as required by law, and as Israel P. Brickey, the next lowest bidder at \$8,880, also refused to file a bond, the contract was awarded to A. E. Dye & Sons, the lowest bidders at \$9,775, who were willing to comply with the law in the matter of filing a bond. The county bonds were issued June 3, 1873, as follows, all to bear date and draw interest from February 1, 1874: Nos. 1 and 2, due in two years from that date, each for \$1,000; Nos. 3 and 4, each for \$1,000, due in four years; Nos. 5 and 6, each for \$1,000, due in six years; No. 7, for \$1,000, due in eight years; Nos. 8 and 9 each for \$500, due in eight years; and Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13, each for \$500, due in ten years; the interest on the bonds to be 10 per cent.

The Circuit Court.—Crawford County was attached to the First Judicial Circuit by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 29, 1831. The county was organized by the act of January 29, 1829, and the place for holding court was fixed at the house of James Harrison. By an act of January 19, 1831, the time of holding the first circuit court in this county was set for May 19, 1831. On this day David Todd, Esq., judge of the First Judicial Circuit, opened court in Crawford County. Judge Todd's commission was signed by Gov. Alexander McNair, and the evidence of his qualification to the office was recorded in the record books of the court.

The first order made by the court was to appoint James Harrison clerk and recorder. James Campbell produced, in court, his commission from the governor, appointing him sheriff of the county. Robert B. Harrison was appointed deputy clerk. Robert W. Wells, attorney-general of the State, was prosecutor on this circuit *ex officio*. On motion, it was ordered that John S. Brickey, Robert W. Wells, Robert A. Ewing, Philip Cole, David Sterigere, John Jamison, William Scott and John Wilson be

admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors at law. A grand inquest for the body of the county was empanelled as follows: David Lenox, foreman; Absalom Cornelius, James O. Gillespy, George Henson, Isaac Brown, Wilson Lenox, John Hillhouse, John Duncan, Sr., Thomas Johnson, James Lester, James Benton, William Britton, John Lamb, Asa Pinnell, Cury Duncan, William Coppedge, John Housinger, Humphrey Yowels and John Carter. The following persons were returned by the sheriff as being duly summoned on the grand jury, but who, being solemnly called, came not, but made default: Samuel King, Achrey B. Hart, Thomas Stark, Leonard Eastwood, John Skaggs, James Wilson, William Beatly and Stephen Dickson.

Then came on for trial the first case in this court: The State of Missouri *vs.* James Wilson, on a recognizance for grand larceny, and the following entry was made in connection therewith: "This day came the counsel of the defendant into court, and moved the court to quash the recognizance, himself being surety for his appearance at the next term to answer an indictment to be preferred to the grand jury, and the State, by her attorney, defended the said motion, and, the same being argued and considered by the court, it is ordered that the said motion be overruled at the costs of him, the said defendant."

Then followed a number of cases of appeals from justices of the peace, and after they were disposed of James Wilson's case, for stealing a horse, came on for trial, in connection with which the following entry was made: "This day came the attorney-general, prosecuting for the State, and the defendant having been recognized for his appearance before the court on this day to answer the indictment, with Henry Pinnell and Solomon B. Wilson his sureties, the said defendant was then solemnly called and failed to appear to answer. The sureties were then in due form, by proclamation, required to produce the body of the defendant, and they failed to do so."

The next case was The State *vs.* Alfred Spruce, for assault and battery, who gave bail for his appearance in the sum of \$200, and the court adjourned until next day, when, after a few trivial cases of appeal, came the case of James Newberry, for assault and battery, who, pleading not guilty, was tried before the following

jury, the first jury to try a case in Crawford County: Anthony Kitchen, John B. Harrison, Larkin Bates, John Vest, Joseph C. Hawkins, James Dodd, William Leek, Josiah Dodd, George P. Kitchen, Edward Clayton, Noah Strong and William Knox. The verdict of this jury was as follows: "We, the jury, say that the defendant is guilty in manner and form as charged in the indictment, and assess his fine at \$1 and costs."

Then followed an indictment against George Carrico, for stealing a pair of shoes; one against John Baldrige, for assault and battery on Thomas Baldrige; one against Micajah Morris, for trespass, breaking a lock and forcible entry. The next day George Carrico gave bond for his appearance at the next term of court, in the sum of \$300; John Baldrige, in the sum of \$100, and Micajah Jones was discharged.

The next term of court commenced on the first Thursday after the third Monday in September, 1831, the same judge as before, and Robert A. Ewing was appointed prosecuting attorney, in the absence of the attorney-general. John Wilson was admitted to practice law. John Baldrige was found not guilty of assault and battery, Alfred Spruce was found guilty of assault and battery, and fined \$8.50 and costs, and George Carrico was found not guilty of stealing a pair of shoes.

On the 24th of September quite an important case came before this court, that of Thomas McCasbolt *vs.* Crawford County, in arrest of proceedings of the county court in enforcing the payment of taxes levied and assessed on his property in the year 1830. The decision of this court was: "First, that the county of Crawford had no power through her county tribunals or officers to assess, levy or collect from any persons who did not reside in said county any revenue taxes whatever for any property which did not lie nor was found within the county of Crawford; second, that if any such tax was imposed the proceedings of all officers concerned were void, and the person taxed was not bound to appeal for correction of the tax list; third, that the act of the last General Assembly, purporting to legalize the proceedings of civil officers who may have acted without the bounds of their justification, if it has even that effect, only legalizes acts which are done, and does not justify in doing illegal acts when the

original right did not exist and the original act was void; and it is the opinion of this court that said act only releases penalties to which the officers were subject; fourth, that the officers of Crawford County can not now enforce any taxes of 1830 upon persons who were not subject at that time to be taxed by a residence within the bounds of the county, or having property within the same subject to taxes; fifth, that the matter of fact whether the present petitioner at the time of being subject to taxes, resided out of the bounds of Crawford County, or the territory attached thereto, and having all his property without is left to be found by the county court, and if they find him in another county, they will release him and suspend all proceedings of collecting such taxes other than on property found within the county, and the clerk is directed to certify the foregoing to the county court of Crawford County."

The first petition for divorce was filed in this court February 12, 1832, by Margaret Franklin against Thomas Franklin, who not residing within this State, it was ordered that the defendant be notified by publication according to law. The ground upon which the petition was based was that the defendant had abandoned the plaintiff for more than two years, and had failed to contribute anything toward her support. At the May term notice was published, and at the September term, Thomas Franklin not appearing, it was adjudged by the court that the petition of the plaintiff was taken for confessed and final hearing of the case for the next term of court. At the August term, 1833, the bonds of matrimony were dissolved at the defendant's cost. The second petition for divorce was by Aaron Spann *vs.* Anna Spann, presented May 25, 1832, and at the September term following, the divorce was granted on the ground of adultery; thus, this was the first divorce granted.

By an act of the General Assembly approved February 9, 1833, Crawford County was attached to the Sixth Judicial District, and on the 5th of August, 1833, this court was held at the house of James Harrison, Charles H. Allen, judge. His commission and the evidence of his qualifications to the office were ordered to be recorded, but they were not recorded. The first case in this court after the transfer to the Sixth Judicial Circuit

was an action in assumpsit, entitled Massey & James vs. Levi L. Snelson. The defendant moved the court to rule the plaintiff to furnish a bill of particulars. The motion was sustained, the bill was furnished, the plea made was "not guilty," and the case was continued. At this same term in an action of assumpsit, David Blankenship vs. Sandy Carter, the jury, not being able to agree before the hour of adjournment, was permitted to disperse and to meet again next day at the convening of the court. On reassembling they found that David Blankenship was indebted to Sandy Carter in the sum of \$32.75, and in addition thereto his costs and charges in the suit. This was rather a stormy term of the court. Levi and Mortimore Brashear were indicted for larceny; James Newberry, Sr., for disturbing a religious congregation; Henry Burton and Nancy Clinton, for fornication and adultery; Reuben B. Vest, for horse stealing; Aristides Harrison, for mismarking hogs; George W. Brown, for breaking the Sabbath. Levi Brashear gave bail for his appearance at the next term in the sum of \$500; James Newberry, in the sum of \$100; George W. Brown pleaded guilty and was fined \$1 and costs. Aristides Harrison, at the December, term gave bail in the sum of \$250; a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Levi Brash-ear; James Newberry pleaded not guilty, was tried by a jury, who found him guilty, and assessed against him a fine of \$50, and charges; a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Nancy Clinton. On December, 3, 1833, James Harrison presented a seal purporting to be a seal of the circuit court, which, upon being examined, was approved. This seal had upon it the following inscription: "Crawford County Circuit Court, Missouri," and an eagle volant engraved thereon; and it was ordered to be used by the court from and after the 1st of January, 1834. On this day, December 3, 1833, the case of Massy & James vs. Levi L. Snelson, assumpsit, trover and conversion, was decided by the jury, adversely to Massey & James, and Mr. Snelson was allowed his costs and charges. On April 7, 1834, came on the case of Aristides Harrison, for mismarking hogs, which was continued, he giving bail in the sum of \$300. At the August term, 1834, the case was tried, and the defendant found not guilty; thus the name Aristides was found unsullied. On this same day was

brought in the first indictment for murder: "The State vs. Ben, a Slave," but at the December term following a *nolle prosequi* was entered, and Ben was acquitted and discharged.

The August term, 1835, of this court was held on the first Thursday after the second Monday of that month, at the house of John Brinker—William Scott, judge. The April term, 1836, was held at Steelville, the permanent seat of justice of the county, commencing April 14—same judge. A special term was held August 16, 1837, agreeable to the order of James Evans, judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, for the purpose of trying Mary, a negro girl, for murder. Mary was a slave owned by John Brinker, at whose house the circuit court in August, 1835, had held its session. Upon the expectation of being sold by her master, she had drowned one of his children, hence the trial. She pleaded not guilty, and the sheriff was directed to summon thirty-two good and lawful men before the court, as a special venire, to try the issue between Missouri and Mary. As Mary was a slave, and unable to employ counsel, the court appointed Philip Cole, John S. Brickey and Mason Frizzell to defend her. Mary selected the following persons before whom she was willing to be tried: Wiley J. England, William Pinkett, Hiram Clay, Michael Woolf, Riley Britton, James Agers, James Agers, Jr. At this point the venire was exhausted and twenty-four talesmen were ordered to be summoned. On August 17, the following were added to the jury: Nathan Gilbert, James Arthur, Baker Piddcock, Peter Brickey, and Jonathan Ague. On the next day the jury returned into court with the following verdict: "We the jury find the prisoner guilty in the manner and form in which she stands charged in the indictment, murder in the first degree." A motion was made for a new trial, and for arrest of judgment. On the 19th the motion for a new trial was overruled, and Mary's counsel filed a bill of exceptions to the ruling of the court. The motion for arrest of judgment was overruled, and a bill of exceptions was filed to the opinion of the court; judgment was then rendered as follows: "It is considered by the court now here, that the said Mary, a slave, the prisoner, be confined in custody until the 30th of September, 1837, and that day she be taken by the sheriff of Crawford, between the hours of 11

o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to the place of execution, in the town of Steelville, and there be hanged by the neck until she is dead." An appeal was then taken to the supreme court, and on November 6, 1837, a change of venue was granted to Gasconade County, the trial to take place there on the third Monday in December, 1837. On March 8, 1838, James Evans, judge, ordered that the order granting a change of venue to Gasconade County be set aside, and that the case be tried in Crawford County as if the change of venue had not been granted. Mary's counsel then moved that the case be stricken from the docket on the ground that the venue in the said cause had been, by order of the court, changed to Gasconade County, and that in consequence of said change of venue the circuit court of Crawford County was ousted of its jurisdiction. This motion was not sustained, and on the next day Philip Cole and Mason Frizzell were appointed her attorneys, and the case continued to the next term. The jury on the second trial were Samuel Patterson, Philip Gatch, Luke Stricklin, Dana Robertson, Thomas Coleman, William A. Bryan, George W. Butt, S. M. Dillinger, Thomas Whitehead, Charles B. Wilkinson, Jesse Baily and Edmund Kennedy. This jury brought in a verdict of guilty in manner and form as charged in the second count of the indictment, and therefore that the State have judgment against the said Mary, the prisoner. The sentence this time was: "It is considered by the court that the prisoner be confined in custody in the county of Crawford until August 11, 1838, and that on that day she be taken by the sheriff of the county of Crawford, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to the place of execution, in the town of Steelville, and there be hanged by the neck until she is dead." From this sentence there was no appeal, and the said Mary was hanged in accordance therewith.

November 8, 1838, James Evans was judge. Thomas M. Cox and Charles were indicted for peddling clocks without license. They gave bail jointly in the sum of \$150, and individually in the sum of \$400, for their appearance at the next term of the court. William Hughes and Thomas Kinsey were indicted for selling corrupt beef.

March 6, 1839, David Sterigere was judge; March 7, a demurrer was filed to both indictments for peddling clocks without license, and Thomas Kinsey gave bail in the sum of \$300, for his appearance at the next term of the court. On March 8 Cox and Page gave bail jointly in the sum of \$250, and individually in the sum of \$800, to appear at the next term. July 1, 1839, the demurrer in each case was overruled, and on trial Charles Page was found guilty and fined \$225, and the fine ordered to be paid into the treasury of Crawford County, to the use and benefit of the cause of education. Thomas Cox was found not guilty. Hughes and Kinsey were each found not guilty of selling corrupt beef.

July 6, 1840, William Evans, who landed in Baltimore in 1829, and had resided most of the time since in Crawford County, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

November 11, 1841, John Taylor was indicted for murder, and his case continued to the next term of court, in March, 1842. At this term Charles H. Allen was judge, and Taylor's trial postponed to the next term. John Inman and Mary Farris were indicted for adultery, the case continued, and an *alias* awarded against Inman to Pulaski County, and against Mary to Crawford County. At the July term William Evans was admitted to full citizenship, and on the 13th of the month John Taylor was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and on the 14th sentenced to be hanged August 19, 1842. On the 16th of November, 1842, William Tansey was indicted for killing a mule, and an *alias capias* issued directed to the sheriff of Shannon County, against the said William Tansey, returnable to the next term of court. At the April term, 1843, numerous indictments were found against parties for dealing as dramshop keepers without license, and at the October term, 1843, a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of John Inman and Mary Farris. At the April term, 1844, William Tansey gave bail for his appearance at the next term of the court, and Conrad Myers was tried for the murder of Samuel B. Wingo, sheriff of Shannon County, and found guilty of murder in the first degree. Myers was sentenced to be hanged on May 24, 1844, between 11 and 3. April 18, 1844, John Taylor, who had escaped from custody between the day of his sentence and

the day set for his execution, was brought into court, and his sentence renewed, the day for his execution being set this time, May 3, 1844. By shrewdness, however, and by playing upon the sympathies of his guards, he managed to escape a second time, and was not recaptured. April 18, 1844, William Tansey pleaded guilty to the charge against him of killing a mule, and was fined \$5 and costs. At the April term, 1845, James B. Bunyard was found guilty of shooting a bull and was fined \$10 and costs.

At the September term, 1846, Daniel M. Leet was judge, and at the May term, 1849, a large number of indictments for gaming were brought in, and as a general thing, those who did not plead guilty were found guilty and fined \$10 and costs. A special term commenced March 14, 1850, Judge Leet of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit presiding, for the purpose of trying Andrew J. Mears, who was in custody on the charge of a felonious assault, and Robert Hughes, on the charge of resisting an officer. Mears' case was continued until the next term and the indictment against Hughes quashed. Four indictments for gaming were brought in, and the court adjourned. The jury before whom A. J. Mears was tried failed to agree, but a second jury found him guilty as charged, and assessed his punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary for two years. A new trial was granted, and Mears gave bail for his appearance at the next term in the sum of \$1,000, and at the September term he was found not guilty. A special term was called for December 9, 1850, to try Andrew Silvers, indicted in Washington County for the murder of Albert Stacy, and brought to Crawford County on a change of venue. Silvers was admitted to bail in the sum of \$2,000.

In 1852 and 1853 a large number of cases came into this court for keeping a dramshop without a license, selling as a merchant without a license, disturbing religious worship, grand larceny, gaming, slander, etc., and at the November term, 1854, an indictment was found against Thornton, a slave, for grand larceny. Upon his pleading guilty it was ordered by the court that he should be returned to the jail, and there remain until such time as the sheriff should take him out to some retired place and give him twenty-nine lashes on the bare back well laid on, when he should be discharged from custody.

November 22, 1854, came the first writ of *ad quod damnum*—John McDade the petitioner. The report of the jury summoned by the sheriff was in substance as follows: “We the jury do hereby say that we proceeded to the point mentioned on the 22d, of November, 1854, and do find that by a deed accompanying the petition, dated March 22, 1854, Irèneus Whittenburg did convey all of his interest in and to the said water privilege in the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 34, Township 38, Range 4 west, and also in the southeast quarter of Section 27, Township 34, Range 4 west, and we do further find that the mansion house and the house curtilages, orchards and any lands overflowed or injured by the erection of said dam or mill, and the ordinary passage of fish is not obstructed nor the health of the neighborhood materially annoyed by the erection of said dam, and that no injury is sustained in consequence thereof.” This verdict was approved by the court.

At the March term, 1857, John Garrett was tried for murder in the first degree, and after a long trial the jury found him not guilty of murder in the first degree, nor in the second degree, but of manslaughter in the first degree, and assessed his punishment at six years in the penitentiary. June 11, 1858, Henry Hicks was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and on the next day he was sentenced to be hanged August 12, 1858, but afterward an appeal was granted to the supreme court. At the May term, 1858, P. H. Edwards was the judge, and at the October term, 1859, on account of P. H. Edwards, the judge, having been previously engaged as counsel for Henry Hicks, a change of venue was granted to Washington County, in the Ninth Judicial Circuit, Hicks giving bail in the sum of \$10,000. James H. McBride was judge on this circuit October 24, 1859, and John S. Waddle, April 21, 1862; W. G. Pomeroy was judge in September, 1862, Aaron Van Wormer, May 9, 1864. At the August term, 1865, John R. Woodside, John E. Thomas, E. A. Seay, and B. S. Ferguson came into court and petitioned for relief from the disabilities imposed upon them by the constitution of the State, the third section of the second article. All four of them were relieved according to their petition on Saturday, September 2, 1865.

July 25, 1866, Malachi P. King was found guilty of burglary in the second degree, and for this crime his punishment was

assessed at three years in the penitentiary, and also of grand larceny, for which his punishment was assessed at two years in the penitentiary. John King was also found similarly guilty, and was similarly punished. September 18, 1866, James W. Owens was the judge. On this day John W. Martin and John Campbell were indicted for preaching without having taken the oath of loyalty. Other causes were misdemeanor in office, disturbing religious worship, burglary, grand larceny, etc. On the 28th of this month Charles Drenen and Thomas Evans were indicted for preaching without having taken the oath of loyalty, and Susan Downing for teaching without having taken the oath of loyalty. On the 29th Ann Fort was similarly indicted, and V. S. Carter, for preaching. On March 19, 1867, the cases against J. W. Martin and John Campbell were dismissed at the cost of the State, and also those against Charles Drenen, Thomas Evans and V. S. Carter. On the 21st the case against Ann Fort and one against Jane Hight were continued, but were afterward dismissed. September 21, 1868, D. Q. Gale was judge. He was succeeded by Elijah Perry, judge of the Eighteenth Circuit. A petition came before this judge from the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad Company, for appointment of commissioners to assess damages done by the construction of said road through the lands of certain parties, to whom the commissioners appointed, George Treece, Lewis Key and D. J. Puckett, awarded damages as follows: John Fleming, \$600; N. G. Clark, \$90; H. T. Mudd, \$5; William James, \$20; John Jackson, \$150; H. H. Webb, \$200; W. J. England, \$100; Henry T. Mudd, \$75; Mudd & Carroll, \$75; William Stilwell, \$200; E. Halbert, \$87.50; James Y. Halbert, \$70; and P. J. Johnson, \$200. Their decision was arrived at April 27, 1872. On June 17, 1872, at a special term called for the purpose of trying James Clark and James Harris, for grand larceny, the former pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at hard labor, and James was found not guilty. December 21, 1872, William Carroll was found guilty of horse stealing, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

V. B. Hill became judge March 2, 1875. Thomas Shaver was found guilty of murder in the second degree, March 24, 1880, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years, but, upon consideration of the fact that he was under eighteen years

of age at the time of committing the crime, his punishment was commuted to imprisonment in the county jail for one year. At this same term John Kelley, Robert Ramsey and John Thurmond were all indicted for murder in the first degree. At the September term, 1880, Robert Ramsey secured a change of venue to Dent County. John Kelley was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the penitentiary for thirty-one years; and on March 21, 1881, J. R. Webb was appointed counsel for John Thurmond. On this day Charles C. Bland presided in this court for the first time, and on May 4 came on the contested election case of Joseph B. Carson *vs.* James C. Whitmire, who had been elected to the office of sheriff of the county. This case presented some novel features. At the election as returned by the various judges of election James C. Whitmire and Joseph B. Carson, received a nearly equal number of votes. On Thursday, November 18, 1880, a contest of the election being in contemplation, several gentlemen interested therein repaired to the office of the county clerk, Thomas R. Gibson, for the purpose of inspecting the ballot. These gentlemen were C. D. Jamison, Joseph B. Carson, G. D. Clerk and Alexander Gibson. The ballots cast were there inspected and examined, and several other gentlemen attracted by the light in the county clerk's room, entered the room, but were requested to withdraw. As it was unknown then to the public, generally, that there was any legal authority for the opening of the ballot box, this strange proceeding excited unfavorable comment upon the course of County Clerk Gibson, who had the ballots in his keeping. In justification of his course, County Clerk Gibson published in the *Sentinel* of November 26, 1880, the following:

Editors Sentinel:—In this week's *Mirror* B. F. Russell, editor, makes a direct charge against my official conduct in the contest case of Carson-Whitmire; asserted that the ballots cast at the late election were tampered with and changed.

In reply to the charge, I will say that the ballots were opened and inspected by C. D. Jamison and G. D. Clark, attorneys for Carson, under my supervision, in obedience to the following order from Judge V. B. Hill:

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF CRAWFORD. } ss.

Joseph B. Carson, plaintiff, contestant
against

James C. Whitmire, contestee.

WHEREAS, it appearing to the satisfaction of the judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, in said State, that said Joseph B. Carson is contesting the election of said James C. Whitmire to the office of sheriff of said county, at the late general election, and that an inspection of the ballots cast at said election is necessary to the case of this contestant, and that said ballots are desired to be inspected by said contestant, that they may be used in evidence in said cause, this is therefore to direct the clerk of the county of Crawford aforesaid, to permit said Carson and his attorneys to open and inspect said ballots, he, the said clerk, using such precaution as will insure the care and safe keeping of said ballots.

V. B. HILL,

Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit of Missouri.

November 16, 1886.

The following certificate was published in connection with the above order:

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF CRAWFORD. } ss.

I, Thomas R. Gibson, clerk of the county court, within and for said county and State, hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the order of V. B. Hill, judge, as the same now appears on file in my office.

Witness my hand and official seal, at my office in Steelville, Mo., this 25th day of November, 1880.

THOMAS R. GIBSON,

Clerk of County Court.

In performing my duty as clerk, I desired to shield from the public, as far as I was able, the ballot or ticket voted by each man in the county, hence the order "No Admittance." Had I permitted the presence of citizens during the inspection of the ballots, my office would have been filled to such an extent that the ballots would have become public property, and the whole list might as well have been published in our county papers. I handled the tickets myself, and kept my eyes on each ticket that Mr. Jamison or Mr. Clark examined, and I assert to the honest people of our county that no tampering or other illegal means to change or to modify the votes, as cast at the election, was done, or attempted during the inspection, etc.

THOMAS R. GIBSON,

County Clerk.

The papers in this contest were filed, in the circuit court, November 22, 1880, by C. D. Jamison, and endorsed by him, as attorney for Joseph B. Carson, and, as a result of the inspection of the ballots, the votes of 263 voters, many of whom had voted in the county unchallenged for over thirty years were rejected. This resulted in the court finding for the defendant, James C. Whitmire, except that ten votes were found to be fraudulent.

November 8, 1881, Thomas J. Phillips was tried for rape before the following jury: G. W. Isgrig, Thomas Adams, Philip Smith, Thomas Clouts, Andrew Marsh, Perry Halbert, John Kelley, Moses Farrar, J. H. Godby, Ellis Angle, Benjamin Ogle and R. M. Dennis, and was by them found guilty, and his punish-

ment assessed at imprisonment in the penitentiary for ten years. March 21, 1883, John Thurmond was found guilty of felonious assault and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

Charles C. Bland still continues to be judge on this circuit. At the September term, 1887, there was a large number of indictments. Thomas Christopher was found guilty of seduction under promise of marriage, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for one month, and to pay a fine of \$200; Julia McAltee was found guilty of infanticide, and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary two years. Elbertson Clouts and William Hafee was found guilty of slander, and fined each \$100; America Clay was divorced from Charles Clay, and William Coleman from Jennie Coleman. Cornelius Brickey, against whom there were twenty-five indictments for selling liquor illegally, pleaded guilty and was fined \$40 and costs, and Edward Bande pleaded guilty of grand larceny and was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. Seven indictments were brought against John Hill, for selling whisky without license, and he, pleading guilty, was fined \$100 on each, but, being unable to pay the fine, the fine was in each case commuted to ten days' imprisonment in the county jail.

The most terrible crime ever committed in Crawford County was the killing of Malcolm Logan and his family, consisting of his wife and four children, the eldest six years of age and the youngest ten weeks; the setting fire to Logan's house, and the burning of the bodies of Mrs. Logan and the children in the flames. When the fire was discovered it was too late to save either house or bodies. Malcolm Logan's body was found afterward about a mile away, where he had been brutally murdered. Pat Wallace was suspected of this crime, and was arrested and put in jail at Steelville. So certain was the populace of his guilt that, on Tuesday morning, October 7, 1886, soon after midnight, a crowd of people took possession of the town of Steelville, and went to Sheriff Taylor's room and demanded the keys to the jail. He refused to deliver them or tell where they were. They therefore left Taylor under guard, stationed guards at the corners of the streets, and went to the jail and broke down the doors with heavy sledge hammers. They then took the prisoner out of the

jail, mounted him on a horse and marched silently away. Upon arriving at the bridge over the Meramec, two miles north of Steelville, they pinioned Wallace's feet and told him to prepare for death. Pat denied the crime, but his denial was of no avail. He intimated it was committed by a certain colored man living in the county, but gave no name, and while it is believed, in some places, that the colored man was an accomplice and perhaps equally guilty, yet no steps have been taken to punish any one but Wallace, who after being pinioned was hanged to the railroad bridge. His body was afterward taken down and buried near the grave of Mary, a slave.

The last crime of this kind committed in this county was the assassination of David Miller on January 9, 1888. He had paid a part of his taxes on Saturday previous, and upon leaving home on Monday morning told his wife that he had agreed to meet Lewis Davis at an old house at the foot of Pound's field and there was to receive a small amount due him. Davis had told him to bring with him what money he had, as it would be necessary to change a \$50 bill. He therefore took with him about \$40, and as he did not return home that night nor next day Mrs. Miller became alarmed, and when it was learned that he had not been to Steelville, a search was immediately begun. On Thursday the body was found near the residence of Elliott Davis, just below the upper Matlock Ford, lying face downward in a narrow path running through a thicket toward the river. Upon examination it was found that Miller had been shot in the back of the head, and his pockets rifled of their contents. Lewis Davis was arrested on suspicion and lodged in jail at Steelville to wait his trial at the March term (1888) of the circuit court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Statistics.—The population of Crawford County in 1840 was 5,330. In 1850, 6,397—whites, males, 3,189, females, 2,923; colored, males, 144, females, 141. In 1860—whites, 5,640; colored, 183. In 1870—whites, 7,896; colored, 86. In 1876, the centennial population was, males, under ten, 1,530; between ten and eighteen, 880; between eighteen and twenty-one, 302; between twenty-one and forty-five, 1,426; above forty-five, 543;

total males, 4,788; females under ten, 1,463; between ten and eighteen, 914; between eighteen and twenty-one, 307; between twenty-one and forty-five, 1,363; over forty-five, 497; total females, 4,526; colored population, 77; total population, 9,391. In 1880, the population was 10,756.

In 1850 the number of acres of improved land assessed was 26,910, of unimproved, 39,564; the cash value of farms was \$278,175; of farming implements and machinery, \$38,492. In 1869 the number of acres was 213,792, value, \$924,848; town lots, number 588, value \$3,720; value of all personal property, \$396,812; total assessed valuation, \$1,325,380. Taxes—polls, 1,029, \$1,029; State revenue, \$3,398.70; State interest, \$3,398.70; county revenue, \$9,554.50; total taxes, \$17,380.90.

In 1887 the number of acres on the tax book was 460,692; value, \$1,049,590. Town lots—number, 528; value, \$96,945; value of real estate, \$1,146,535. Personal property—horses, number, 2,984; value, \$104,735; mules, 1,642; value, \$60,915; asses and jennets, 46; value, \$1,995; neat cattle, 18,511; value, \$109,375; sheep, 4,695; value, \$5,275; hogs, 19,462; value, \$11,350; moneys, etc., \$105,786; all other personal property, \$115,330; total personal property, \$516,511; total property, \$1,663,046. Following the same rule as that observed in Franklin and Gasconade Counties, as to the actual value of property in Crawford County, the real estate is found to be actually worth \$3,439,605, and the personal property \$1,291,277, making a grand total of \$4,730,882.

County revenue for 1887—State tax, \$6,149.38; county tax, \$7,267.05; courthouse tax, \$661.69; county road tax, \$817.67; school tax, \$7,266.22; railroad tax, Benton Township, \$772.09; Meramec Township, \$1,787; Union Township, \$1,562.62; merchant's tax, \$1,844.30; total amount of tax levied for 1887, \$28,128.02.

Railroads.—Crawford County has three railroads, the St. Louis & San Francisco, having a length within the county of 26.55 miles, and valued by the railroad commissioners at \$264,440, including the buildings; the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, extending from Cuba Junction, in a southerly direction through the county, to Salem, in Dent County, and the Cherry

Valley Railroad, extending from Midland to Cherry Valley Iron Mines.

The St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad Company was organized in 1871. The president was A. L. Crawford, of New Castle, Penn., and other members of the company were Thomas A. Scott, J. N. McCullough (first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Company) and W. L. Scott, of Erie, Penn., now member of Congress, and of the committee of ways and means. On April 4, 1871, a vote was taken in three townships in Crawford County upon the question of voting township bonds to aid in the construction of this road, resulting as follows: Benton Township, to issue in bonds \$15,000—yes, 81; no, 13. Meramec Township, \$35,000—yes, 131; no, 6. Union Township, \$20,000—yes, 86; no, 26. On the 19th of December, 1871, the county court ordered that bonds of the denomination of \$1,000, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent, be issued for each of the above three townships, and placed with the county treasurer, to be delivered to the above named railroad company; monthly estimates to be made by the engineers and reported to the county clerk, and bonds should be issued at the rate of 50 per cent of the work done, but not to be delivered in smaller sums than \$1,000. The construction of the road was commenced in the spring of 1872. J. W. Blanchard was superintendent of construction, and E. B. Sankey, chief engineer. The road was completed to Salem by July, 1873, from Cuba Junction, forty-one miles, and to Simons' Iron Mountain, one mile south of Salem, at a cost of about \$1,250,000. It was operated by the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad Company until December 1, 1887, when it passed into the hands of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, and is now owned and operated by that company as the Salem branch of the "Frisco" Line.

This county, or the townships in this county which issued railroad bonds, found it necessary to compromise. About the first of the year 1880 the holders of the bonds made a proposition to the townships as follows:

1. The townships to pay the judgments rendered against them on interest coupons, in cash, on or before April 1, 1880.
2. The county to issue compromise bonds, to be dated Feb-

ruary 1, 1880, to bear interest at 6 per cent, to run fifteen years, and to be redeemable at the option of the townships five years from date, the new bonds to be for 50 per cent of the old ones.

3. The proposition to be voted on by the people of the townships.

4. Taxes sufficient to be collected each year to pay the interest on the compromise bonds.

The election was held January 27, 1880, and resulted as follows: Union Township, for compromise, 97, against 6; Meramec Township, for compromise, 137, against, 26; Benton Township, for compromise, 118, against, 12.

The length of railroads in each township, as given in connection with these proceedings, was: In Benton, 3.93 miles, value, \$11,790; Meramec, 8.33 miles, value, \$25,050; Union, 15.04 miles, value, \$45,120; in Steelville, .56 miles, value, \$1,680.

At the time the compromise was voted on the bonded indebtedness of each of these three townships stood as follows:

Benton—principal, \$12,000; unpaid interest, \$3,816; judgments, \$1,288; interest on judgments, \$137.38; total indebtedness, \$17,241.38.

Union—principal, \$20,000, unpaid interest, \$6,360; judgments, \$2,146.62; interest on judgments, \$228.97; total indebtedness, \$28,735.59.

Meramec—principal, \$22,000; interest, \$6,996; judgments \$2,369.34; interest on judgments, \$252.73; total indebtedness \$31,618.07.

The total indebtedness of the three townships was \$77,595.04; but by the acceptance of the proposed compromise the debt was reduced to \$6,000 for Benton Township, \$10,000 for Union Township and \$11,000 for Meramec Township, an aggregate of \$27,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent. The last of the railroad bonds will be paid in 1888, by the tax levy for 1887, and thus the county will be entirely free from debt.

The Cherry Valley Railroad was built in 1877. On July 30 of that year there were filed for record in the office of the circuit clerk of this county the articles of association of this road. The directors were W. Nichols, J. O. Perry, D. K. Ferguson and W.

W. Ater, of St. Louis, and Don McN. Palmer, of Palmer, Mo., the capital stock being \$60,000. The road branches off from the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, one-half mile south of Midland, and extends to the Cherry Valley Iron Mine or Bank, a distance of seven miles.

Officers.—The various officers of this county have been:

Circuit Court Clerks.—James Harrison, 1831, resigned in 1835, and Carter T. Wood appointed; Henry E. Davis, 1836, resigned in July, 1840, and Carter T. Wood appointed to his place; Henry E. Davis, 1846; Lyle Singleton, 1847; James J. Halbert, 1856; Azro Emory, 1857; James B. Braley, 1865; R. W. Dunlap, 1867, and William C. Evans, present clerk, in 1874.

Sheriffs.—James Campbell, 1831; John S. Burnett, 1833; Mark Sullivant, 1835; Joseph G. England, 1837; Austin Clark, 1838; C. H. Frost, 1840; Joshua Sanders, 1842; Simeon Frost and C. H. Frost, Elisors, July term, 1842; Benjamin F. Nunnally, 1844; William J. Devol, 1846; William Marcie, 1849; Harrison R. Webb, 1850; Albert W. Johnson, 1854; J. R. Pumphrey, 1858; R. W. Dunlap, 1862; H. H. Pierce, May, 1865; Joseph Davis, August, 1865; W. H. Ferguson, 1867; W. W. Mattox, 1871; W. H. Ferguson, 1872; J. C. Whitmire, 1878; J. D. Taylor, 1882, and H. P. Farrow, 1886, present sheriff.

Prosecuting Attorneys.—Robert W. Wells, attorney-general, 1831; Robert A. Ewing, September, 1831; Thomas J. Givens, 1833; Samuel M. Bay, 1834; Philip Cole, 1835; John S. Brickey, 1838; E. L. Edwards, 1841; P. O. Minor, 1844; William Cunningham, 1849; John E. Davis, temporarily, March 1850; John R. Woodside, at the May and September terms, 1850; Peter Whittlesbury, at the special August term, 1851; William Smith, at the October term, 1852; J. R. Arnold, special July term, 1854; Julian Frazier, 1858; E. G. Mitchell, 1859; Isaac Warmoth, 1852; B. L. Ferguson, 1864; John W. Stephens, 1865; A. J. Seay, appointed for the August term, 1865; Elijah Perry, pro tem, July, 1866; D. Q. Gale, 1867; A. J. Seay, 1868; N. G. Clark, 1869; J. M. Seay, 1872; A. G. McDearmon, 1878, and F. M. Jamison, 1879.

County Court Clerks.—James Harrison, February, 1835; John B. Brinker, May, 1835; Carter T. Wood, August, 1835; Lyle

Singleton, 1846; James J. Halbert, 1856; J. G. Anderson, 1859; G. W. Sanders, 1867; George W. Orine, 1874; Hermon Ferguson, 1878; David LaRue, 1879; Thomas R. Gibson, by appointment, November, 1880; Hermon Ferguson, 1881, present clerk.

Assessors.—Andrew Craig, 1835; William H. Phillips, 1836; Thomas Kinsey, 1838; James W. Jamison, 1840; C. H. Frost, 1843; Lyle Singleton, 1845; Martin Glenn, 1849. In 1858 the county was divided into four assessor's districts, and in 1859 the assessors were, for the First District, R. W. Dunlap; Second District, Isaac J. Hibler; Third District, J. G. Anderson; Fourth District, W. H. Ferguson. In 1859, First District, George W. Sanders; Second District, Preston Halbert; Third District, Rufus Hickman; Fourth District, N. G. Clark. In 1860 the district system was abandoned, and Thomas M. Halbert was assessor; William Harrison, 1866; Newton Jones, 1868; James N. Johnson, 1872; James H. Jamison, 1874; Elbertson Clouts, 1878; James N. Johnson, 1880; A. W. Key, 1882; J. E. Davis, 1884 and 1886.

Collectors.—Thomas Eldredge, 1878; died in November, 1880, and W. H. Ferguson was appointed; then George W. Sanders was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Eldredge, and was elected in 1882 and 1884. Benjamin Lea, present collector, was elected in 1886.

Treasurers.—Joseph G. England, 1836; Wiley J. England, 1838; Azro Emory, 1847; Robert P. Jamison, 1850; H. E. Davis, 1862; S. F. Dunlap, 1872; John H. Wheeling, 1874; George W. Sanders, 1876; George W. Matlock, 1878; James N. Johnson, 1882; Eugene Trask, 1882.

Coroners.—D. B. Walker, 1842; I. J. Hibler, 1856; James R. Herrington, 1861; A. W. Cole, 1872; S. S. Harris, 1874; S. H. McManigle, 1876; Samuel J. Williams, 1878; J. P. Bowers, 1882; E. J. Johnson, 1884; Robert E. Jamison, 1886.

Surveyors.—M. W. Trask, 1840; William A. Butt, 1868; W. H. Ferguson, 1872; George Cresswell, 1874; L. W. C. Smith, 1880.

Representatives.—Joseph Weaver, 1832; Benjamin Harrison, 1834; John Duncan, 1836; Samuel Frost, 1838; Henry E. Davis, 1840; John Hyer, 1842; M. W. Trask, 1844; Levi L. Snelson,

1846; John Hyer, 1848; William J. Devol, 1850 and 1852; H. H. Webb, 1854; Lyle Singleton, 1856; Robert P. Jamison, 1858; William J. Devol, 1860; Robert P. Jamison, 1862; N. G. Clark, 1864; William Key, 1866 and 1868; John S. Doak, 1870; N. G. Clark, 1872; Newton Jones, 1874 and 1876; Joseph Crow, 1878; Frank B. Webb, 1884; Z. T. Maxwell, 1886.

Politics.—Political statistics for the county have been as follows:

For President in 1836 Martin Van Buren received 86 votes and William Henry Harrison, 59. 1840—Martin Van Buren, 264; William Henry Harrison, 249. 1844—James K. Polk, 367; Henry Clay, 237. 1848—Lewis Cass, 275; Zachary Taylor, 263. 1852—Franklin Pierce, 278, Winfield Scott, 240. 1856—James Buchanan, 434; Millard Fillmore, 460. 1860—Abraham Lincoln, 35; John Bell, 353; John C. Breckinridge, 192; Stephen A. Douglas, 169; 1864—Abraham Lincoln, 297; George B. McClellan, 307. 1868—Horatio Seymour, 431; U. S. Grant, 385. 1872—Horace Greeley, 677; U. S. Grant, 524. 1876—Samuel J. Tilden, 1,036; Rutherford B. Hayes, 754. 1880—W. S. Hancock, 1,099; James A. Garfield, 805. 1884—Grover Cleveland, 1,106; James G. Blaine, 1,053.

Vote for Governor: 1840—Thomas Reynolds, 250; John B. Clark, 243. 1844—John C. Edwards, 294; Charles H. Allen, 293. 1848—Austin A. King, 379; James S. Rollins, 308. 1852—Sterling Price, 215; John H. Winston, 173. 1856—Trusten Polk, 518; Robert C. Ewing, 403; Thomas H. Benton, 79. 1868—Joseph W. McClurg (R), 383; John S. Phelps (D), 433. 1870—Joseph W. McClurg (R), 360; B. Gratz Brown (L. R), 485. 1872—Silas Woodson (D), 708; John B. Henderson, 519. 1874—Charles H. Hardin (D), 844; William Gentry, 553. 1876—John S. Phelps (D), 1029; Gustav A. Finkelnburg, 759. 1880, Patrick Dyer, 799; T. T. Crittenden, 1 100; L. A. Brown, 70. 1884—John S. Marmaduke, 1,012; Nicholas Ford, 1,053.

Commencing at 1848, the first election after the State was divided into congressional districts: That year Crawford County was a part of the Second District, together with fifteen other counties, including Franklin, Gasconade and Washington. The vote

of the county for Porter was 300, for Bay, 384; while the vote of the district was for Porter, 6,968, and for Bay, 8,394. In 1850, Crawford gave for Porter 359 votes, and Henderson (anti-Benton), 413; in 1852, for Porter, 194; for Lamb, 215; in 1854, Crawford was a part of the Seventh District, and gave for Caruthers (Whig) 402 votes, and for Jones (Benton-Democrat), 271; the district gave Caruthers 8,045, and Jones, 5,625; in 1856, Caruthers, 516, Perryman, 399, and in the district, Caruthers, 8,291, and Perryman, 4,883; in 1858, Crawford County, Zeigler, 150, Noell, 423; in the district, Zeigler, 4,596, Noell, 10,404; in 1860, Perryman, 326, Noell, 250; in the district, Perryman, 4,007, Noell 11,191; in 1862 Crawford County was in the Second District, and gave for Blow 120 votes, and for Allen, 400. The district gave Blow 7,154, Allen 2,984, and Nelson, 153. In 1864, the county gave Blow 489, and Stafford, 195; in 1868, Finkelnburg received 384 votes and James J. Lindley, 433; in 1870, Finkelnburg, 482, A. J. Seay, 306, and Van Wormer, 47; in 1872, Crawford County was a part of the Fifth District, and gave to R. P. Bland 705 votes, and to A. J. Seay, 513; Bland received in the district 9,974 votes, Seay, 8,820; in 1874, Bland, 874, Seay, 539; in 1876, Bland, 1,031, J. Q. Thompson, 748; in 1884, Bland, 1,100, W. Q. Dallmeyer, 1,019; in 1886, Bland, 1,096, L. F. Parker, 1,027.

In 1861 the votes for delegates to the State convention were for W. C. Pomeroy, 609, W. W. James, 568, John Holt, 266, R. R. P. Todd, 341, E. B. Headler, 148, V. B. Hill, 78, T. T. Taylor, 66, S. H. Heoln, 2, J. Frazier, 5. For members of the State constitutional convention, November 8, 1864, Ellis G. Evans, 403, David Henderson, 402, S. C. Herndon, 40, R. P. Jamison, 31, R. P. Faulkner, 184.

MILITARY MATTERS.

In 1861 there was great excitement over the breaking out of the war, and as a natural consequence the lines between those favoring the Union and those favoring the dissolution were sharply drawn. A meeting was held at Cuba by some of those countenancing secession, at which strong sentiments were expressed, and resolutions embodying these sentiments were adopted with

but one dissenting voice, and that was the voice of E. A. Pinnell, who, strange to note, was the only one of the sixty present at the meeting to enter the regular service of the Confederate States. E. A. Pinnell was a captain of Company D, First Missouri Brigade, and served in that capacity from first to last throughout the war. The other officers of his company were: first lieutenant, William Smith; second lieutenant, Thomas W. Dolson; third lieutenant, Francis M. Ragan. To this company belonged 5 sergeants, 3 corporals and 149 enlisted men, 28 of whom died in the service, 2 were discharged for disability and 1 from Crawford County. John D. Davis, of Cuba, was killed April 9, 1864, at the battle of Pleasant Hill, La. One other member of the company, James L. Boyd, of Virginia, was killed at Jenkins' Ferry, on Saline River Fork, April 30, 1864. Eight were wounded at Pleasant Hill, and one at Jenkins' Ferry. This company was engaged in the following battles: Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862; Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864; Jenkins' Ferry, April 30, 1864, and was mustered out of service April 30, 1865, with 3 commissioned officers, 5 sergeants, 4 corporals and 44 enlisted men. Lieut. Ragan resigned December 19, 1864. The first military organization in Crawford County was Bennight's Home Guards, commanded by J. Wesley Bennight, and having their headquarters at Bennight's Mill, near the southern line of Crawford County. This was early in 1861. They were attacked one night by Tom Freeman's men, who kept up a hideous yelling during the firing. Thomas Howe, of Howe's Mill, was wounded, and, being disabled, lay there and answered the yelling of Freeman's men by hurraing for Lincoln.

An attempt was made to organize a Home Guard Company at Steelville, and many citizens met weekly for drill and muster. Their intention was to stand neutral between the two contending parties, and beat back the North as well as the South if either presumed to venture on the soil of Meramec Township. They, however, had no flag, and how to get over the difficulty they did not know for some time; but finally some mischievous person suggested that a flag be secured with nothing on it but stars and stripes, that would answer every purpose. William Adair thereupon obtained the loan of such a flag belonging to E. G.

Evans, and stepped into line. Upon seeing this flag a half dozen members of the company stepped out of the line, declaring that was a Lincoln flag, because it belonged to a Lincoln man. The idea of armed neutrality did not last very long.

The first volunteers from Crawford County went into Bowen's battalion in August, 1861, most of the men entering Companies A and B. The commissioned officers of Company A were: Captain, John W. Stephens, commissioned January 15, 1862, to rank from October 9, 1861, and transferred to the Ninth Cavalry; first lieutenant, Edward Madison, commissioned January 15, 1862, to rank from October 9, 1861, and resigned October 10, 1862; second lieutenant, Pierre F. Bushnell, commissioned January 15, 1862, to rank from October 9, 1861, and transferred to the Ninth Cavalry.

Company B of this battalion was commanded by the Rev. Stanford Ing, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who traveled the Cuba Circuit until warned by secessionists to desert. He then recruited a company for the Union army, determined to fight if he could not preach, and reported at Rolla, Mo. He is still a member of the St. Louis Conference. He was commissioned January 15, 1862, to rank from August 1, 1861, and resigned June 9, 1862. He was succeeded as captain by Amos P. Curry, commissioned October 7, 1862, and transferred to the Ninth Cavalry; first lieutenant, E. S. Dickinson, commissioned October 7, 1862, and transferred to the Ninth Cavalry; second lieutenant, Amos P. Curry, commissioned October 7, 1862, and promoted to captain.

This battalion was merged into the Ninth Cavalry, and subsequently into the Tenth. Company A, of the Tenth Cavalry, contained many Crawford County men, who, with their regiment, marched with Sherman to the sea. The company was distinguished by having charge of cavalry howitzers, and was always in advance of the great army. Lieut. Henry H. Treece, of Cuba, Crawford County, generally commanded the company until promoted captain of Company D.

In the fall of 1861 a company was raised in Steelville for Phelps' Regiment Missouri Volunteers, of which John S. Phelps was commissioned lieutenant-colonel November 10, 1861, and

promoted to colonel December 31, 1861, and mustered out May 13, 1862. This company (C) was officered as follows: Captain, W. F. Geiger, not commissioned as such but promoted to major, and commissioned December 31, 1861, and mustered out May 13, 1862; Gideon T. Potter was commissioned captain December 31, 1861, and killed at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862; Abraham J. Seay then became captain, but was not commissioned, and was mustered out April 8, 1862. The first lieutenants were: Gideon T. Potter, not commissioned but promoted to captain; Abraham J. Seay, commissioned December 31, 1861, promoted to captain; Joe Davis, not commissioned, and mustered out April 8, 1862. Second lieutenants—Abraham J. Seay, not commissioned but promoted to first lieutenant; Joe Davis, commissioned December 31, 1861, but promoted to first lieutenant; Joseph R. Collins not commissioned, mustered out April 8, 1862. W. F. Geiger was judge of the circuit court in Southwest Missouri after the war.

In September, 1862, a company was mustered into the Union service at Cuba, afterward known as Company F, of the Thirty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteers. This regiment was commanded by Col. Thomas C. Fletcher. The officers of Company F were: Captains—Egbert O. Hill, commissioned September 15, 1862, and resigned February 29, 1864; J. Evenden, commissioned March 24, 1864, and mustered out November 9, 1864. First lieutenants—James McDaniel, commissioned September 15, 1862, and dismissed by Special Order No. 139, of the War Department, March 25, 1863; D. H. Middendorf, commissioned September 17, 1863, and transferred to consolidated battalion Thirty-first and Thirty-second Infantry Missouri Volunteers. Second lieutenant, William R. Vaughan, commissioned September 15, 1862, and resigned August 21, 1863.

In October, 1862, four companies were raised in Crawford County and became part of the Thirty-second Missouri Volunteers. They were Companies C, E, F and I. The commissioned officers of these several companies were:

Company C.—Captain, Joe Davis, commissioned December 10, 1862, and dismissed by Special Order No. 139 of the war department, June 21, 1864. First lieutenants: J. A. McArthur, commis-

sioned December 10, 1862, promoted to captain Company I, September 23, 1863; George L. Clouts, commissioned April 6, 1864, mustered out November 9, 1864. Second lieutenants: George L. Fant, commissioned August 1, 1862, and promoted to captain Company K, December 8, 1862, and resigned July 28, 1863; C. S. Stevenson, commissioned December 10, 1862, and resigned August 21, 1863.

Company E.—Captains: N. G. Clark, commissioned December 10, 1862, and resigned August 21, 1863; Robert M. Askin, commissioned April 6, 1864, and transferred to consolidated battalion Thirty-first and Thirty-second Regiment Infantry, and mustered out July 18, 1865. First lieutenants: Joseph R. Collins, commissioned December 10, 1862, and resigned January 29, 1864; Beverly A. Davis, commissioned May 3, 1864, and transferred to consolidated battalion Thirty-first and Thirty-second Infantry, promoted captain Company H, June 12, 1865, and mustered out as first lieutenant Company E, July 18, 1865. Second lieutenants: J. O. Butler, commissioned August 1, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant Company B, and died at St. Louis, May 10, 1863; Robert M. Askin, commissioned December 10, 1862, and promoted to captain April 6, 1864.

Company F.—Captains: Jesse N. Self, commissioned December 10, 1862, and died March 26, 1863; Andy B. Treece, commissioned April 6, 1864, transferred to consolidated battalion Thirty-first and Thirty-second Infantry, promoted to major, June 12, 1865, and mustered out July 18, 1865; Charles G. Warner, commissioned May 3, 1864, transferred to consolidated battalion and promoted to captain, June 12, 1865, and mustered out July 18, 1865. Second lieutenant, George L. Clouts, commissioned December 10, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant, Company C, April 6, 1864, and mustered out November 9, 1864.

Company I.—Captains: Asa A. Lawrence, commissioned December 10, 1862, transferred to Independent Corps, September 22, 1863; J. A. McArthur, commissioned February 1, 1864, and resigned November 16, 1864. First lieutenants: F. Manche, commissioned December 10, 1862, and resigned August 10, 1863; Fred. J. Stebbins, commissioned May 3, 1864, and mustered out November 9, 1864. Second lieutenant, N. W. Wilson, commissioned December 10, 1862, and resigned June 21, 1863.

The Thirty-first Regiment was one of the famous regiments from Missouri in the war. From the time of its organization at St. Louis, October 7, 1862, to its muster out at Washington, D. C., June 13, 1865, it traveled by railroad 1,200 miles, by water 2,500 miles, and it had marched over 3,000 miles; it fought in seven of the rebel States, marched through eleven rebel States, was engaged in twenty-nine battles, skirmishes and sieges, and in all was under fire 166 days.

The casualties in the regiment were: Officers killed, 2; men, 20; officers died of wounds, 2; men, 26; officers died of disease, 3; men, 212; men deserted, 140; officers honorably discharged, 19; men, 265; officers discharged for disability, 1; men, 134; officers dismissed, 3; resigned, 25; men missing in battle, 52; men dishonorably discharged, 4; men killed by sunstroke, 1.

The Sixty-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia was raised mostly in Crawford County. John E. Davis was its first colonel. He was followed by Col. Isaac S. Warmoth, who was commissioned October 13, 1863, and vacated March 12, 1865. Lieutenant-colonels: H. F. Fellows, commissioned November 17, 1862, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; J. G. Anderson, commission dated August 29, 1864, declined; J. C. Wheeling, commissioned September 15, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Majors: John Ellis, commissioned November 17, 1862, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; W. G. Clark, commissioned November 23, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Adjutants: W. H. Davis, commissioned August 20, 1863, resigned September 6, 1864; M. L. Truman, commissioned October 27, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Quartermasters: Ezra Tiffany, commissioned November 17, 1862, vacated by special order March 29, 1864; H. W. Eggleston, commissioned March 28, 1864, resigned September 19, 1864; H. F. Fellows, commissioned September 19, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Surgeon, John A. J. Lee, commissioned November 14, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865.

The commissioned officers of the various companies were as follows:

Company A.—Captain, Abraham Johnson; first lieutenant, Robert A. Love; second lieutenant, W. W. Miller—all commissioned November 6, 1862, and commissions vacated March 12, 1865.

Company B.—Captain, A. W. Thompson; first lieutenant, W. J. Estis; second lieutenant, T. B. Duncan—all commissioned September 21, 1862, all vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864.

Company C.—Captain, John Thompson; first lieutenant, W. C. Harges; second lieutenant, Jacob McMiller—all commissioned September 21, 1862, all vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864.

Company D.—Captains: James B. Smith, commissioned December 10, 1864, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; Charles P. Gould, commissioned September 23, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. First lieutenants: O. Wilcox, commissioned December 10, 1862, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; George Trute, commissioned November 4, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. Second lieutenants: William L. Wheeler, commissioned December 10, 1864, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; Stephen Sweetin, commissioned November 4, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company E.—Captain, H. H. Pierce; first lieutenant, W. H. Hewitt—both commissioned December 10, 1862, and vacated March 12, 1865.

Company F.—Captain, J. C. Wheeling, commissioned December 10, 1862, and promoted to lieutenant-colonel September 15, 1864; first lieutenant, Azle Wood, commissioned December 10, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865; second lieutenant, J. B. Kelly, commissioned December 10, 1862, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864.

Company G.—First lieutenant, J. P. Demott, commissioned October 16, 1862, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; second lieutenant, John G. Meyers, October 16, 1862, and promoted to captain Company L.

Company H.—Captain, Peter C. Roberts; first lieutenant, N. B. Daniels; second lieutenant, William Monks, all commissioned October 16, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company I.—Captain, W. H. Ferguson; first lieutenant, E. H. Castor; second lieutenant, G. W. Bullock, all commissioned December 10, 1862, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company K.—Captains: C. Hart, commissioned October 23, 1862, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; J. A. Lofton, commissioned December 23, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865. First

lieutenants: E. Strutton, commissioned October 23, 1862, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; W. M. Walls, commissioned December 23, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865; Second lieutenants: J. Allen, commissioned October 23, 1862, vacated by Special Order No. 126, 1864; William H. Cypert, commissioned November 12, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company L.—Captain, John G. Meyers; first lieutenant, Arcephus Higgins; second lieutenant, Charles M. Hamill, commissioned June 7, 1864, vacated March 12, 1865.

Company A of this regiment was transferred with its officers as given above to the Eighty-ninth Regiment, as Company A of that regiment, by Special Order No. 31, 1864. The Sixty-third Regiment did considerable service, being called out occasionally for guard duty, though, as there were other military organizations performing similar duties in the county, their labors were not so arduous as they otherwise would have been.

In May, 1865, Capt. N. G. Clark's Crawford County company, numbering eighty-nine men, was called into existence by General Order No. 3.

There was also Capt. W. H. Ferguson's company of provisional militia, which was officered by himself and Lieuts. Joseph R. Collins and Henry H. Pierce.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Steelville is the county seat of Crawford County. The original town is located on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 38, Range 4 west. The first settler on the town site was William Britton, who came to this spot in 1833, and built a little log house, 14x16 feet in size, and a little gristmill on what is now known as the Yadkin Creek, which flows through the town, at a spring about forty yards from the original town site. The mill was in a little log building, and where it stood a small piece of the dam is yet to be seen. To this mill people came with their grists for a distance of fifteen miles, and it served them for a period of about ten years, when Mr. Britton moved westward about six miles and put up a larger mill on the Meramec River, which he ran until some time during the war, when he died, and the mill property passed into the hands of a Mr. McAtie, and has since been known as the McAtie Mill.

James Steel was, it is believed, the next settler to come to this place. He built a small store on what is now Main Street, about 1835, having purchased forty acres of land of the Government and sold it to the county court of Crawford County, December 16, 1835, for \$50. By this time a little settlement had sprung up, and the county court named the town Steelville in honor of James Steel. The deed was recorded on the 18th of December, 1835. The town was platted and lots sold soon afterward. The first deed to lots in Steelville was given to Lewis Pinnell, August 7, 1837, Lots 3 and 4, Block 3. Mr. Pinnell had paid \$12 for the lots, May 11, 1837. Elias Matlock bought two lots, 1 and 2, in Block 11, paying therefor \$26, and received his deed for them on August 7, 1837. Among those coming early into Steelville were Peter Whittenburg, Simeon Frost and James Davis. Mr. Whittenburg opened the second store in the place (Mr. Steel's being the first), in the Steel building, in 1842, about the time Mr. Steel left the town, and ran it until about 1846, when he sold out. He died of consumption in 1853. James Davis kept the first hotel in the town, erecting a brick building and a log building adjoining; the brick portion is still standing as a part of the present Steelville Hotel. Mr. Davis kept this hotel four or five years, when he sold it to Thomas Fisher. Mr. Fisher sold out to Halliburton & Wilson in 1848, and they to R. C. Dunlap, in 1851. Simeon Frost, mentioned above, served the county as one of its early representatives in the Legislature. The third storekeeper in the town was Christopher Smith, who commenced independently about 1845, before Mr. Whittenburg retired from business, and was the principal merchant of the town up to the war. James N. Johnson came to Steelville in 1838, and has resided here ever since. He was the first saddler and harness-maker in the town, and while engaged in conducting this business he was also carrying on a farm. He was continually in the harness-making business until 1877. The first blacksmith was A. W. Johnson, who commenced in 1847, and carried on the trade here until 1853. The first carpenters were John E. and James Davis. The next was L. S. Thompson, and these three did all the building in the town up to 1855. The first frame house built was that now occupied by Andrew Jackson as the

postoffice. The second was built by John E. Davis, for Azaro Emery, who moved into this place from Ohio, about 1846. The first tailor, a Mr. Vanburg, came here about 1844. He was killed at a large Democratic barbecue, during the presidential campaign of 1848, by the explosion of an anvil. Thomas Smith was the first shoemaker. The first wagon shop was started in 1849, by B. H. Johnson. It was at the upper end of the town, where W. C. Devol now lives. Mr. Johnson carried on the trade about two and a half years, when he went to Dent County, was elected sheriff, and soon afterward died. Drugs were sold in the general stores until 1858, when Alexander Gibson opened the first regular drug store in the town. He is the father of Thomas R. Gibson, cashier of the Steelville Bank. One of the first regular physicians was R. C. Dunlap, who came to Steelville in 1841; another was Dr. Mansfield. The latter died about 1847, and the former practiced until 1851. The first preachers were those who, it may be said, accidentally and only occasionally visited this part of the country. Parson E. R. Fort was a Baptist missionary. Rev. James Halbert was here in 1839 and 1840, from St. Francois County. Among the early Cumberland Presbyterians were Rev. Frank Braley, Rev. James B. Braley (still residing in Steelville), Rev. John Braley, Rev. Jacob Clark (of Sullivan), and Rev. Isaac Eaton (who lived eight miles east of Steelville). The first school of any note was taught by a Mr. Bryant, from Washington. It was a subscription school, kept in a small house standing near the east end of Main Street. Mr. Bryant is now considered to have been a good teacher. About thirty-five scholars attended his school, which he kept about eighteen months, and for tuition charged each pupil \$1.25 per month. The first person buried in the Steelville Cemetery was Mrs. Simeon Frost. The first church building was erected in 1850, by the Cumberland Presbyterians. It stood where the present brick public school building stands, and was, in fact, more of a seminary building than a church, though religious services were held therein on Sundays. It was used for both seminary and church until about 1871, when the Cumberland Presbyterians retired to a rented hall.

The town was laid out, as stated above, in 1835, the plat consisting of thirty-six blocks, each full block having four lots;

Main Street runs east and west, with a variation of about 33° toward the southwest, Seminary Street running at right angles with Main Street. S. B. Brickey's addition to the town was made in November, 1871. It extends from Seminary Street eastward to Sycamore Street, and lies mainly north of the railroad. It was made by Silas B. Brickey and Jemima Brickey, his wife.

The first incorporation of Steelville occurred May 4, 1859, when the following proceedings were had in the county court.

Now at this day comes Silas B. Brickey, and presents to the court a petition with the names of a majority of the inhabitants of the town of Steelville in Crawford County, Mo., praying the county court to incorporate the town of Steelville. It is therefore ordered by the court that the town of Steelville, in Crawford County, Mo., be and the same is hereby incorporated, according to the bounds of said town, as it is shown upon the plat of said town on file in the office of the county clerk.

Thereupon the court proceeded to appoint R. P. Jamison, Silas B. Brickey, William G. Pomeroy, John Halbert and William M. Robinson, a board of trustees for said town for one year from date.

If these officers served the town as trustees, it was only for a very short time, and the town was thenceforward, as before, without an organized government until 1873, in the August term of which year the county court again incorporated the town. Following is the entry on the record of the county court:

Incorporation of Steelville.—At the adjourned August term, 1873, the county court in the matter of the incorporation of the town of Steelville. Now at this day, R. W. Dunlap presents a petition to the court, praying for an order incorporating the town of Steelville, and that the metes and bounds of said town be as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 38, Range 4 west, of the fifth principal meridian; thence north to the northeast corner of said tract of land; thence east to the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 38, Range 4 west; thence north to the north side of High Street, in S. B. Brickey's addition to the town of Steelville; thence southwest with the north side of said High Street to the west side of Seminary Street; thence southeast on the west side of Seminary Street to where it intersects the northern boundary of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 38, Range 4 west; thence south 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° west, to where it intersects the south boundary of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 34, Township 38, Range 4 west; thence east to the place of beginning; and that they may be incorporated, and a police established for

their local government, and for the preservation and regulation of any commons appertaining to the town, and

WHEREAS, said petition coming on to be heard, and the matter and things being fully understood by the court, and satisfactory evidence being produced to the court that two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants of said town have subscribed their names to the same, it is considered and ordered by the court that the said town of Steelville be and the same is hereby declared incorporated by the name and style of the inhabitants of the town of Steelville, and by that name they and their successors shall be known in law, have perpetual succession (unless disincorporated), sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all contracts and in all actions, pleas and matters whatsoever; and further that the limits of said town shall extend as above described; and for a local government of said incorporation the court doth appoint the following persons trustees to wit: William M. Robinson, R. W. Dunlap, William Adair, Joseph M. Seay and Lemuel Self.

This order was certified to September 14, 1873, by George W. Sanders, clerk of the court.

These trustees served for a year or thereabouts, and the inhabitants permitted the election of trustees to go by default, with occasionally a partial revival of the incorporation, until 1879, when the following trustees were elected: W. C. Evans, Thomas Everson, Hermon Ferguson, Thomas R. Gibson, and J. C. Whitmire. In 1880 the following were the trustees: G. D. Clark, chairman; W. C. Evans, clerk; Thomas Everson, Hermon Ferguson and W. T. Key. In 1881, G. D. Clark, chairman; W. Haley, clerk; E. A. Bass, Z. T. Ives and W. T. Key. Later in the year, J. R. Pumphrey took the place of Z. T. Ives, and became chairman on the resignation of G. D. Clark. On January 9, 1882, saloon licenses were fixed at \$100 per annum. In April, 1882, the trustees elected were Thomas R. Gibson, chairman; J. C. Whitmire, clerk; W. T. Key, treasurer; J. J. Upchurch and Wilson Haley; John F. Ambeck was elected marshal and assessor. In 1883, trustees, B. F. Russell, chairman; G. W. Sanders, clerk; J. C. Whitmire, treasurer; Thomas Baas, Sr., street commissioner, and Wilson Haley, F. W. Summers, marshals. In 1884, trustees, Thomas Bass, Sr., chairman; J. C. Whitmire, clerk; Wilson Haley, treasurer; R. H. Houston, street commissioner, and J. N. Johnson, C. H. Hibler, marshals; In 1885, the usual officers were elected and served a short time, when, a desire developing for a different form of government, an ordinance was passed by the board of trustees, April 13, 1885, as follows:

WHEREAS, by an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, providing that any city, town or village may become a city of a higher class if the citizens thereof desire, and if they believe from the last census, State or National, there has been a sufficient increase in population, may, by ordinance, cause to be taken a census thereof: therefore

Be it Ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Steelville, That the board of trustees of the town of Steelville do appoint Z. T. Ives to take the census in accordance with said act, and to return a list of the names of the inhabitants to the board of trustees on the 20th day of April, 1885.

On the 20th of April, 1885, it was ordained by the board of trustees that

WHEREAS, Z. T. Ives, census taker, has this day returned to the board of trustees a list of the inhabitants in accordance with Chapter I, Section 1, of an ordinance adopted by the board April 13, 1885, and the board being satisfied from the return of said census that there are over 500 inhabitants; therefore, under and by authority of the provisions of Article I, Chapter LXXXIV, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, it is ordered by the board of trustees that the town be incorporated as a city of the fourth class, provided, that at an election to be held May 19, 1885, this ordinance be sustained.

J. J. Upchurch, J. R. Pumphrey and William M. Robinson were appointed judges of election, and the town was by the same ordinance divided into two wards, the First Ward consisting all of that part of the town west of Seminary Street, and the Second Ward all that portion east of Seminary Street. At the election held on May 19, 1885, the vote on changing the town of Steelville to a city of the fourth class showed a majority in favor of it. A proclamation was issued immediately by John E. Roberts, chairman of the board of trustees, to the effect that the ordinance changing the town of Steelville to a city of the fourth class was ratified by a majority of the voters of the town on the 20th of May, 1885, and on the same day, as justice of the peace, called a special election for the election of a mayor, marshal and four aldermen, two from each ward, and appointed Andrew Jackson, R. W. Dunlap and G. W. Paul, judges of election in the First Ward, and in the Second Ward, William M. Robinson, J. R. Pumphrey and William Adair. This election was held June 2, 1885. William M. Robinson was chosen mayor, and from the First Ward Thomas R. Gibson and R. W. Dunlap were chosen aldermen, and from the Second Ward, Hermon Ferguson and Charles Everson, and upon organization Mr. Ferguson was elected president of the board of aldermen. William Turner was elected marshal, R. W. Dunlap was chosen clerk, G.

W. Matlock, treasurer, and C. H. Hibler, street commissioner. April 6, 1886, an election for city officers resulted as follows: For mayor, J. R. Pumphrey, 39 votes; J. J. Upchurch, 26; all others 15; total vote for mayor 80. Aldermen elected were: For the First Ward, Wilson Haley and J. C. Whitmire; Second Ward, Charles Everson and W. H. Davis; treasurer, W. H. Davis; marshal, W. A. Page; Charles Everson was elected president of the board, and J. C. Whitmire, clerk. April 19, 1886, Mayor Pumphrey asked the board to pass an ordinance allowing him \$10 per month salary, and as the board refused to pass such ordinance, tendered his resignation, which was unanimously accepted. An election to fill the vacancy thus caused was ordered for May 4, 1886, and this election resulted in John Roberts being chosen. A. D. Day resigned as street commissioner, January 3, 1867, and Thomas Bass, Sr., was appointed.

On March 27, 1886, an ordinance was introduced enlarging the boundaries of the city of Steelville, as follows:

SECTION 1. That the limits of the city of Steelville are hereby changed so as to include all the territory known and described as follows: The east half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 33, and the west half of Section 34, Township 38, Range 4 west, not heretofore included within the city limits. An election on the adoption of this ordinance was held April 8, 1886, which resulted in there being cast for the extension, 63 votes; against it, 6; total, 69 votes.

Lebanon Lodge, No. 77, A. F. & A. M., was chartered October 14, 1846, (A. L. 5846,) with the following charter members: John Orchard, W. M.; W. A. Anderson, S. W.; H. R. Edgar, J. W.; and several others whose names could not be ascertained. The present officers are J. M. Sanders, W. M.; Thomas R. Gibson, S. W.; J. M. Hamil, J. W.; J. B. Smith, S. D.; A. C. Coppedge, J. D.; J. C. Whitmire, Sec.; G. W. Matlock, Treas.; C. H. Hibler, Tyler; John M. Eaton, S. S.; Samuel Darst, J. S. The present membership of the lodge is fifty-one. Meetings occur on the Saturday on or before the full moon each month. They own a large two-story hall, in the upper story of which they have a very neat and nicely furnished lodge-room. The lower story has been frequently used by the several Christian denominations for religious worship.

Founder's Lodge, No. 224, A. O. U. W., named after J. J. Upchurch, the founder of the order, was organized Saturday, July 30, 1880, with fourteen members and the following officers: W. C. Evans, P. M. W.; John A. Headrick, M. W.; Fred Grueber, F.; I. P. Brickey, O.; O. Everson, Recorder; J. H. Boggs, G.; D. J. Puckett, Receiver; G. B. Holmes, I. W.; Thomas W. Holmes, O. W., and Dr. J. T. Coffee, Med. Ex. The present officers are: Henry Hibler, P. M. W.; J. C. Jadwin, M. W.; W. A. Upchurch, F.; Charles Bunyart, O.; John A. Headrick, Recorder; Thomas R. Gibson, Treas.; Charles Everson, Fin.; J. C. Upchurch, G.; Patrick Slack, I. W.; Andrew Pabst, O. W.; trustees—B. F. Russell, Henry Hibler and Rev. P. D. Cooper. The lodge meets each second and fourth Saturday evening in the month, in Johnson's building, over Dr. Gibson's drug store; the membership now is about sixty, and the financial condition good.

In connection with the sketch of the above lodge of the A. O. U. W., it is deemed appropriate to introduce a brief account of the origin of the order itself in the United States, inasmuch as the founder of it, Mr. J. J. Upchurch, for some years before his death, resided in Steelville.

In June, 1864, while Mr. Upchurch was at work on the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad, the train hands demanded an increase of 50 cents per day in their wages. Mr. Upchurch advised the president of the road of their demand, and was directed by him to give them an advance of 40 cents per day. This proposition was received with great derision. Their union had directed them to demand 50 cents advance and to accept nothing less, and, unless the 50 cents advance was given them, they were to go out on a strike. Mr. Upchurch at once saw the great injustice done the train men by the society to which they belonged, which thus assumed to direct them in a matter of vital importance, while the union knew but little, if anything, about the difficulty between the railroad company and its employes. However, the men went on the strike, as they were ordered to do, and were out two weeks, when the Secretary of War sent a corps of engineers and firemen and placed them in Mr. Upchurch's charge, and with this force he operated the road two weeks, in the interest of the Government of the United States. At the

end of this time the men, having lost a month's time, were ready to return to work at the advance of 40 cents per day. The questions that arose in the mind of Mr. Upchurch was, "What right has a body of men, styling themselves a union, to dictate to others what wages they shall receive?" "Whence their power to control the will of workmen?" It appeared plain that great injustice was done, not only to the laboring men, but also to their employers, and he was convinced that the societies, in the way in which they were being managed, were exercising a baneful influence on the business interests of the country. He, therefore, determined to institute an order which, if possible, should unite employer and employe, in an organization obligating them to the same great principle, "The greatest good to the greatest number."

In 1865 Mr. Upchurch mentioned the trouble then agitating the country between capital and labor to Capt. Francis J. Keffer, and disclosed to him his plan of uniting them both into one great organization. Capt. Keffer was so fully and favorably impressed with the value of the plan that, at the first opportunity, he became a Grand Master Workman. In June, 1868, at Meadville, Penn., Mr. Upchurch joined the "League of Friendship Supreme Mechanical Order of the Sun," and soon discovered that the order was working in the dark, being unable to obtain any information from the "Grand Council," without taking the degree called the "Knight of the Iron Ring" and the payment of an extra \$5, and he came to the conclusion that the entire order was of no practical benefit, that it was in fact organized for the purposes of fraud. Other members agreed with him, and hence the way was easily opened to explain to the dissatisfied ones his new idea to benefit the workingman. At a meeting of the League held September 29, 1868, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to revise and remodel the work of the order, together with the constitution and by-laws; and that the committee correspond with the Grand Council, asking for their approval.

Resolved, That, if the Grand Council will not approve of our revised work, we will return to them our charter, moneys, etc., and at once proceed to the organization of a new order.

Resolved, That the Honorable Master, J. J. Upchurch, be the chairman of said committee.

The following members were then appointed as the committee of revision: J. J. Upchurch, chairman; J. R. Umberger, W. W. Walker, M. H. McNair, H. C. Deron, A. Klock and J. R. Hulse.

This committee on the evening of October 11, 1868, expressed their willingness to leave the work in the hands of the chairman. October 17, 1868, the constitution and the first degree were ready, the charter, etc., of the League was removed, the constitution was read and adopted by acclamation, and the obligation of the first degree was administered by Mr. Upchurch, to thirteen persons besides himself, viz.: J. J. Upchurch, A. Oaster, P. Linen, T. F. Upchurch, W. C. Newberry, W. S. White, J. R. Hulse, M. H. McNair, H. C. Deron, J. R. Umberger, S. Rositer, P. Lawson, A. B. Ogden and J. R. Tracy, and thus was the Ancient Order of United Workmen organized. The first officers elected were J. J. Upchurch, M. W.; J. R. Umberger, C. F.; J. A. Tracy, overseer; M. H. McNair, secretary; J. R. Hulse, treasurer; Henry Deross, guide; A. P. Ogden, chaplain; W. S. White, O. W.; S. Rositer, I. W.; W. C. Newberry, T. F. Upchurch and P. Linen, trustees.

Business in Steelville is now being conducted by the following individuals and firms: Dry goods, groceries and ready-made clothing, Scott, Bass & Co., Matlock & Haley, Davis & Hamble, James Key and R. H. Houston; drug stores, W. A. Martin, Eugene Trask and A. Gibson & Sons; harness-maker, R. H. Baucum; shoemaker, Andrew Pabst; blacksmiths and wagon-makers, — Swack and J. P. Webb; blacksmith, — Brandle; barber, John Starks; carpenters, Upchurch Bros.; The Steelville Hotel, kept by William D. Bass; postmaster, Andrew Jackson; physicians and surgeons, Dr. J. T. Coffee and Drs. Gibson and Metcalf, all allopathists; lawyers, G. D. Clark, E. A. Pinnell and B. F. Russell; abstractors, Pinnell & Ramsey; livery stable, Bass & Bros.; meat market, Pinson & Myers; marble works, Cook & Hopkins; insurance and real estate agents, Ferguson & Russell; jeweler, William Halliburton; lumber yard, J. M. Sawyer; agricultural implements, Upchurch Bros. The town has a Cumberland Presbyterian, a Methodist and a Baptist Church, a Masonic Lodge, an Odd Fellows Lodge, and a lodge of United Workmen.

The Evans' Flouring Mill is located one and a half miles

southeast of Steelville. It was erected in 1883-84, and was a two-story frame building, 22x38 feet in size, and contained two runs of buhrs. The machinery was propelled by water power, and had a capacity of about thirty barrels of flour per day. The mill race was dug part of the way through solid rock, from a spring large enough to supply water for a twenty-horse-power water wheel. W. C. Evans and W. E. Evans, brothers, were the proprietors. September 23, 1886, this mill was burned down, causing a loss to Evans Bros. of about \$6,000, there being no insurance on the property. W. E. Evans then retired from the firm, and W. C. Evans soon commenced to rebuild. The new building is the same size as the former one, but is three stories high instead of two, above a basement. It is a frame building, and is supplied with four and a half sets of double rollers, having a capacity of about twenty-five barrels of flour per day. A turbine water wheel propels the machinery.

Steelville Mill was built in 1879, by E. Hiller, being a three-story and basement building. Its walls are constructed on the elevator plan. It was simply a buhr mill until 1886, when Jacob R. Hiller, son of the founder put in two double sets of rollers. The capacity of the mill now is about twenty barrels of flour per day, and is propelled by water power. The cost of the present mill was about \$10,000.

The Steelville Bank commenced business in October, 1884, and was incorporated about the same time. There were originally twelve stockholders—W. H. Lee (of St. Louis), J. T. Coffee, W. C. Devol, L. H. Scott, Thomas Everson, J. D. Taylor, E. A. Bass, M. D. Jamison, G. W. Matlock, G. W. Sanders, W. H. Ferguson and Thomas R. Gibson. The directors were W. H. Lee, J. T. Coffee, W. C. Devol, W. H. Ferguson and G. W. Matlock, and the first officers were G. W. Matlock, president; J. T. Coffee, vice-president, and Thomas R. Gibson, cashier. The officers are still the same. The original capital stock was \$10,000, which remains unchanged, but the surplus is now \$5,300. A two-story brick building, 36x24, was erected at a cost of \$1,900. A general banking business is carried on; deposits are received to any amount, upon which 5 per cent annual interest is paid semi-annually. The bank has now about \$10,000 on deposit.

The Crawford *Mirror* was established May 4, 1872, by Thomas H. Roberts, and was printed in a little log cabin four miles distant from Steelville, for two years. It was then removed to Cuba, and published there by Mr. Roberts, the mechanical work being done from the first by his two daughters, who also contributed largely to its columns. One of these daughters became Mrs. Dr. P. Watson, of Kirkwood, and the other Mrs. D. L. Grace. In March, 1876, the *Mirror* was purchased by B. F. Russell, who moved it to Steelville, where he commenced the publication of a Republican paper. After some months a mortgage which was held on the office by several prominent Republicans of Steelville, was purchased by John H. Wheeling in behalf of the Democratic party of the county, and Mr. Russell, not being able to redeem the mortgage, was compelled in order to sustain the interest he had in the paper to publish an independent paper. Mr. Wheeling retired about 1878, but the *Mirror* has ever since continued to be independent. The circulation of the *Mirror* now is about 1,400, and it is a six-column quarto, half ready print.

Since the *Mirror* was established there have been a number of other papers established in the county, all of which have suspended publication. The *Crawford County Express* was started in 1872 by Marcy & Scott, and was sold to John Ellis in 1874, and its publication continued until 1876. The *Shield and Temperance Advocate* was published at Cuba in 1876 and 1877. Next came the *Crawford Sentinel*, by Stewart Bros., one year (1879-80), purchased by Watson & Ives, published by them a few months, and sold to Roberts & Watson.

About April, 1884, the *Maries County Democrat* was moved from Vichy Springs to Cuba, and there called the *Cuba Democrat*. Its proprietor ran it about a year, and left the place. Millard Goodwin took possession of the office, changed the name of the paper to the *Cuba Champion*, and ran it nearly a year, when John E. Roberts took charge and run it through the campaign. The *Sentinel* was then run as the *Crawford Sentinel*, and as such published at Steelville until April, 1886, when it was leased to G. D. Clark as the *Crawford Sentinel* until August, when the publication was suspended, and the material of the office sold to Ferguson

& Martin. The material of the *Champion* was bought by Oliver F. Utt, who ran it as a Republican paper about a year, when it was leased to John E. Roberts, who ran it about three months, when he turned it over to Oliver F. Utt, who moved it to Potosi.

Cuba was laid out and surveyed in December, 1857, by M. W. Trask and W. H. Ferguson. The plat contained thirty-two blocks, and each block four lots, except those on each side of Main Street, each of which contained six lots, four of the six fronting on Main Street, on which the railroad survey had been completed a short time previously, and which was 200 feet wide, and 100 feet each way from the center of the railroad. North of Main Street and parallel therewith were Washington and Spencer Streets; south of Main Street and parallel therewith were Monroe and Myrtle. The streets perpendicular to the above and south of Main Street were Phelps, Tyce, Evans, Pond, Meramec, Prairie, Liberty, Canal and Fleming; north of Main and perpendicular thereto were Green, Hickory, Smith, Buchanan, Fillmore, Wall, Maiden Lane, Franklin Avenue and Park Place.

The survey of the town, according to the description on the plat, "commenced at a stone at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 31, Township 39, Range 4 west, and proceeded north twenty-four and three-fourths degrees, west twenty-one and a half chains to the northeast corner of Block No. 17, in Cuba; thence southwestward with a street parallel with the railroad, then to the cross street south, nineteen degrees east." It will be observed that this is only a partial description. Each block was 160x262 feet, and each lot 80x130 feet, except those fronting on Main Street, which were 30x130 feet.

At the time the town was surveyed there was no house within one-half mile, the nearest one being George M. Jamison's, at which he kept a postoffice, named Amanda, after his wife. His house was west of the town site. William Simpson lived three-fourths of a mile north, John Fleming three-fourths of a mile northeast. This locality had been known for twenty years as Simpson's Prairie, named after James B. Simpson, father of William Simpson. In 1860 the following persons built houses on the

town site of Cuba: George M. Jamison, Wesley Smith, Tyce Smith and Isaac B. Tyler. Wesley Smith and George M. Jamison—Monroe Jamison, as he was generally known—each had a general store, the latter moving his postoffice, Amanda, to the new town, and had its name changed to Cuba. Barnabas Smith owned that portion of the prairie south of the town, and had fine improvements. He was a thorough-going Yankee, a farmer, and a dealer in stock and produce. As the town grew and other stores were needed they were established by other persons, one of them being a drug store by John Kesler. Jerome Calkins bored artesian wells, usually going down through the solid rock underlying a part of Cuba about sixty feet, and getting plenty of water. In the southeast part of the town, however, water was obtained by digging wells about eighteen feet deep. A hotel was kept by one of the Tylers up to the beginning of the war. In 1862 E. G. Evans took charge of it and the postoffice at the same time, keeping the former about a year, and then moved the postoffice to his own house in Block 9, and kept it there for several years. At the first sale of lots in Cuba the east half only of the blocks along the railroad were sold, the other half being held for advance in prices. The first physicians in Cuba were Dr. A. B. Moore, who came in 1860, and Dr. T. P. Martyn, who came in 1863. The town at the beginning of the war had some seventy-five inhabitants, and during the war it about held its own, but did not grow. The depot and Stephen Sweetin's house were the only buildings burned down by the rebels during the war, and these in 1864. From the year 1870 the town grew in size, and improved in the character of its buildings, until at the present time it has about 600 inhabitants, and is surrounded by a country that will support it without its being the county seat.

Cuba has twice severely suffered by the fire fiend. October 31, 1878, a fire originated in Kessler's drug store, in Block 10, crossed over to Block 11, and consumed the principal hotel of the place, the American House, Fred Gerkin's shoe shop, Newman & Jones' general store, a large brick building, all the buildings on the east side of Smith Street and north of Main. The estimated loss was \$35,000, on which there was insurance of about half that amount.

A second fire visited the place January 7, 1886, likewise entailing heavy loss. It started in Smith's saloon, and consumed, in Block 10, Blair's saddlery shop, the telephone office, Newman & Jones' general store, thence across Washington Street, north, into Block 7, where it destroyed the Parks House. The loss at this time was \$20,000, on which there was an insurance of \$10,000.

Following is a list of the business and professional men of Cuba: General stores, Newman & Jones, J. M. Wallace, Clark & Co., M. J. Dooley, C. Ettinger and J. H. Wheeling & Son; groceries, N. M. T. Page, R. Benton, J. W. Stewart, R. Moore; drug stores, E. D. Lowe, Hardesty & Hampton; hardware, stoves and tinware, Hollow, Dressler & Co.; agricultural implements, A. M. Munrow, Taylor & Bass; livery stables, Taylor & Bass, Michael Dooley; planing mill, Hollow & Salzer; flouring-mill, Denton & Hitch; marble works, J. T. Vaughn; blacksmiths, Fort Bros., L. H. Lewis and J. T. Kincaid; art gallery, W. C. Perkins; news stand and book store, E. G. Evans; hotels, R. F. McCormick, David Parks and J. C. Maclay; saddle and harness shop, I. J. Blair; meat market, George Snyder; shoemakers, Andrew J. Rost, S. J. Jerman; carpenters, Hollow & Salzer, J. M. Kinsey and A. A. Kimball; ice dealers, Rost & Smith; millinery and dressmaking, Mrs. T. J. Mitchell; grain dealers, Clark & Co., J. M. Wallace and Newman & Jones; real estate agent, E. G. Evans; physicians, Drs. T. P. Martyn, N. H. Hardesty and W. M. Dunn; attorneys at law, F. M. Jamison and A. U. Farrow.

The Enterprise Planing Mill was built in 1884, by James E. Hollow and John Salzer. It was a frame building, 20x40 feet in size, and two stories high, and contained a planer, circular saw, edger, cut-off saw, mortising machine, etc., propelled by a steam engine of eight-horse-power. The capacity of the planer was about 5,000 feet of lumber per day. In 1888 a two-story brick building was erected, 40x60 feet, with a wing 20x30, and a new planer and shaper and other machinery, and a twenty-five-horse-power engine put in. The capacity was doubled. The building cost about \$2,000, the machinery \$500, and the new engine \$1,000.

A building was erected in 1876, on the bank of the pond

north of the town, which was subsequently used as a planing-mill until 1879. In this year it was moved to the present location of these mills, and the old system of flouring machinery put in by Lafayette McCall—three runs of buhrs, propelled by a thirty-horse-power engine. In 1883 Mr. McCall sold out to McCall & Mapwell, who continued the use of the old system until 1885, when they put in the new system, or roller process—four single sets of rolls. This firm sold out to J. L. Denton in December, 1886, and six months afterward Mr. Denton received into partnership C. R. Hitch. This mill has a capacity of sixty barrels of flour per day. The flour manufactured here is of three grades or brands, the "Maxwell Patent," the "Belle of Cuba" and "XXX." The millers have been William Hogue, T. J. Mitchell and Henry T. Burley. The building is 30x60 feet, the engine room 18x34, and the value of the property is about \$8,000.

Cuba, though a small country town, has quite a reputation as a shipping point. In November, 1887, 30 car loads, or about 17,500 bushels, of wheat were shipped from this station, 45 tons of iron ore, 8 carloads of live stock, and about 200,000 pounds of other produce. The railroad agents have been a Mr. Self, during the war; W. C. Evans; G. W. Snow, commencing in 1873; C. D. Kelley, January 1, 1874, and C. R. Hitch since June, 1874.

The Cuba Hotel was built by Franklin Askins in 1870, who ran it about three years, when he rented it to R. M. Strother, who ran it about a year. I. P. Brickey was then proprietor about four years. R. F. McCormack, formerly of East St. Louis, purchased the property in 1884, and in October, 1887, himself took charge of it. He is still the proprietor. The building is a two-story frame, and contains twenty rooms.

The postmasters of Cuba have been G. M. Jamison, Ellis G. Evans, J. N. Amsden (acting postmaster two years), William Jestin, Mrs. Emily M. Evans, and A. U. Farrow, present incumbent.

Cuba Lodge, No. 270, I. O. O. F., was chartered July 2, 1872, with twenty-three members. The charter officers were R. M. Strother, N. G.; B. F. Chuson, V. G.; William M. Haley,

Sec. and J. J. McFarland, Treas. The present officers are J. D. Taylor, N. G.; John Salzer, V. G.; John A. Cairns, Sec.; James G. Hollow, P. S.; B. H. Newman, Treas. The lodge has twelve Past Grand Masters, a membership of forty-one, and is in good financial shape, having \$1,100 in the treasury.

Star of the West Lodge, No. 282, A. O. U. W., was chartered August 2, 1883, with James L. Denton, P. M. W.; James D. Watkins, M. W.; John C. Maclay, F.; Lewis L. Givesay, O.; Isaac J. Blair, Rec.; Frank McCall, Financier; Ed. C. Kappahan, Rec.; Charles Fort, Guide; George W. Foster, I. W. and Robert Moore, O. W. The present officers are Ed. C. Kappahan, P. M. W.; J. L. Denton, M. W.; John Salzer, F.; J. C. Maclay, O.; F. R. Hardesty, Rec.; Charles Orchard, Financier; John O'Neal, Rec.; William Cain, Guide; W. P. Thompson, I. W.; I. J. Blair, O. W. The present membership is fifty-four. The lodge is in good working order, and the cost of insurance is a trifle over 1 per cent.

Cuba Post, No. 263, G. A. R., was organized in January, 1885, with seventeen members. F. L. Withaup was chosen Commander; Charles Pancost, S. V. C.; J. R. Meyers, J. V. C.; L. D. Grover, Q. M.; J. L. Denton, O. D.; G. W. Gaudy, Chap.; Dr. W. M. Dunn, Adjt.; the other members being Philip Kraher, Thomas Hickman, J. S. Jones, W. L. Craig, Samuel Snoddy, B. F. Russell, W. H. Arthur, John D. Butt and Joseph A. Young. The present officers are Dr. W. M. Dunn, Com.; Charles Pancost, S. V. C.; J. R. Meyers, J. V. C.; R. Benton, Q. M.; L. D. Grover, O. D.; Philip Kraher, Chap.; William Martin, O. G.; J. L. Denton, Adjt. The present membership is forty, and the post meets semi-monthly.

Cuba Lodge, No. 312, A. F. & A. M., was instituted June 29, 1887, with twenty-four members and officers as follows: Henry Fort, W. M.; John Lawrence, S. W.; Joseph N. Taylor, J. W.; Newton Jones, Treas.; A. U. Farrow, Sec.; Thomas H. Glosser, S. D.; J. H. Carr, J. D.; Joseph Scott, Tyler; William Brewer, S. S.; A. B. Hamilton, J. S. The charter was obtained October 13, 1887, the membership having become twenty-eight. The election resulted in the following changes in office: Joseph N. Taylor, S. W.; J. G. Simpson, J. W.; W. S. Connelly, S. D.;

Thomas H. Glosser, J. D.; William Benner, Tyler; J. A. Green, S. S. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, and holds meetings in a rented hall, over Newman Jones' dry goods store, once each month, on the Saturday on or after the full moon.

Ivanhoe Encampment, No. 101, I. O. O. F., was organized December 17, 1887, with twenty-eight members and the following officers: B. H. Newman, C. P.; J. D. Carpenter, H. P.; A. M. Munrow, S. W.; O. W. Jones, J. W.; J. D. Taylor, Scribe, and J. E. Hollow, Treas.

Cuba was incorporated at the May term of the county court, 1877, as may be seen by the following entry, from the records of that court:

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF CRAWFORD. } ss. May Term, 1877.

In the county court on the 12th day of May, 1877, the following among other proceedings was had, to wit.:

In the matter of Incorporation of the Town of Cuba:

Now, at this day, N. G. Clark presents a petition to the court, praying the court to make an order incorporating the town of Cuba; the metes and bounds of said town as set out in said petition are as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of Section (31) thirty one, Township (39) thirty-nine, Range (4) four west, running thence south with range line between Ranges (4 and 5) four and five west, to the middle of the main track of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway (originally the southwest branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad); thence east with the center of said tract to a point immediately north, 10⁰ west and opposite the northwest corner of Block (43) forty-three, in said town of Cuba; thence south 19⁰ east with the western boundaries of Blocks 43, 42, and 41, to the southwest corner of said Block 41; thence east 19⁰ north, with the southern boundaries of Blocks 41 to 33 inclusive, to the southeast corner of Block 33; thence north 19⁰ west, with the eastern boundaries of Blocks 33, 32, 13, 12 and 1, and continuing in the same direction to section line between Sections 30 and 31, Township 39, Range 4, west; thence west with said line to the place of beginning; and that they may be incorporated, and a police be established for their local government, and for the perservation and regulation of any commons appertaining to such town; and

WHEREAS, Said petition coming on to be heard, and the matters and things therein being fully understood by the court, and satisfactory evidence being produced to the court that two-thirds of the inhabitants of said town have subscribed their names to the same; It is therefore considered and

Ordered by the Court, That the said town of Cuba be and the same is hereby declared incorporated, by the name and style of the inhabitants of the town of Cuba, and by that name they and their successors shall be known in law, have perpetual succession (unless disincorporated), sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended in all courts and in all actions, pleas, and matters whatever. And, further, that the limits of said town shall extend as above described; and for the local government of said corporation the court

doth appoint the following persons trustees, to wit: E. A. Pinnell, James A. Green, Thomas Eldredge, Dr. John Green and Dr. T. P. Martyn; and that the Clerk certify a copy of this order to the said trustees.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF CRAWFORD. } ss.

I, George W. Orme, clerk of the county-court within and for the county aforesaid, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy as full as the same remains of record in my office.

{ SEAL }

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and
affix my seal of office this 24th day of May,
A. D. 1877.
[Signed] GEORGE W. ORME, *Clerk.*

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF CRAWFORD. } ss.

I, John Green, chairman of the board of trustees of the town of Cuba, aforesaid, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the copy certified by the clerk of the county court of aforesaid county as the same is spread upon the records of the town of Cuba.

{ SEAL }

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and
affix my seal, this 6th day of July, 1882.
JOHN GREEN, *Chairman.*

Cuba has since been incorporated as a city of the fourth class, in 1884, and its first mayor and board of aldermen were: Mayor, A. U. Farrow; aldermen, B. H. Newman, J. A. Rost, J. M. Wallace and M. J. Dowley; marshal, Samuel Curtis; clerk, J. E. Hollow. The present officers are: Mayor, James A. Green. Aldermen—First Ward, Andrew Rosi and Maurice Dowley; Second ward, J. E. Hollow and J. M. Wallace. Marshal, John A. Cairns; clerk, Thomas C. Smith, elected in 1886; their terms expire in 1888.

Leasburg is situated on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad eighty miles from St. Louis. It was originally named Harrison Station for William Harrison, but the name was changed in 1859, in honor of Samuel Lea, who that year built the first residence in the place, a log structure, 24x26 feet in size. Mr. Lea also built the first frame house in Leasburg, in 1860, and was also the first merchant opening a general store. The first blacksmith was a Mr. Whitehead, in 1861 or 1862. The first shoemaker was James Moore, and the first druggist Marshall Land, the latter in 1879. The first postmaster was Samuel Lea, and the present one is John West. The first school teacher was Moses Harmond, in 1863, who taught a school of from twenty to twenty-five scholars. There are two churches in this

town, a Methodist Episcopal and a Roman Catholic. The present business men in Leasburg are John West and William Trimble, each of whom keeps a general store, and John Haley, blacksmith. The population of the town is now seventy-nine.

Bourbon is situated on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad seventy-four miles from St. Louis. This place was so named from an old postoffice which had existed in the vicinity some years before, named from Bourbon whisky, a new brand introduced into the country by Turner & Lamar. The first settler in this vicinity was Uriah Burnes, about 1829, and the first house built where Bourbon now stands was a small log one by Hartwell Parsons in 1863. The first frame house was built by Richard Turner, who started the first store in 1865. The first blacksmith was Robert Reeves, about 1866, and the first druggist was Dr. S. H. McManigle, in 1875. The first postmaster was Richard Turner in 1865, and the present one is J. I. Summers. The first school was taught by a Mr. Cooper in 1875, a public school having about forty scholars. The first hotel was started in 1881 by G. M. Woodruff. There is one church organization in Bourbon, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which holds service in the schoolhouse. Rev. L. L. Pinnell is the present pastor. The business men in Bourbon at the present time are H. B. Brown, general store; J. I. Summers, general store; Lockhart Bros., general store; William Boston, general store; J. H. Hill, restaurant; F. Schuyler and J. Datler, blacksmiths, and William R. Roach, hotel keeper. The professional men are J. C. King, M. D.; L. D. Rennaux, M. D.; J. I. Woodruff, attorney-at-law and real estate agent; B. F. Johnson and M. O. Taylor, notaries public; J. H. Colvin, veterinary surgeon; J. M. Johnson, express agent, and William Boston, railroad agent.

*Anthony's Mills** is a small village on or near the county line between Crawford and Washington Counties. It was so named from the mills in the vicinity. The first house was built by S. and C. and W. J. Mapwell, in which was kept a general store. The first dwelling house was erected by B. F. Pinson, the first blacksmith, in 1878. It was a frame building. The first druggist was Dr. N. A. Bowser, in 1879. The first shoemaker was T.

* The postoffice is Anthonie's Mills.

J. Russell, in 1884. There are two churches in the town; the first, a Methodist organization, erected their church edifice in 1863. The first pastor was Rev. V. S. Carter, and the present one is Rev. Mr. Gibson. The Baptist Church was erected in 1870. The first pastor was the Rev. S. B. Grant, and the present one is the Rev. John Dodd. The present business men of Anthony's Mills are Summers & Anthony, general store, established in 1888; T. J. Russell, shoemaker; M. F. & Thomas Minks, blacksmiths, established in 1880, and two druggists, Dr. N. A. Bowser and Dr. A. H. Converse.

Oak Hill is a little town on Brush Creek. The postoffice was established about 1859, and a small village began to grow up around it in 1860. The first postmaster was Thomas Sillyman. The first building was a mill erected by Miles Pease and Jacob Souders, in 1862. A carding machine was connected with the mill and an engine was put in in 1864. The first dwelling was a log house built by Clark J. Elliott. The first merchant was Green Richardson in 1863, who kept general merchandise in a small box house. The town now consists of two stores, one saw and grist mill, one carding machine, one shoe shop, two blacksmith shops, two physicians (one homœopath, S. W. Meineke, and one allopath, Dr. Smith), the postoffice kept by L. D. Viemann, and has a population of about thirty.

Midland is situated on the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, two miles north of Steelville. It was started by the Midland Blast Furnace Company in 1872, who put up a two-story frame store building 40x65 feet in size, and have ever since run it themselves by means of an agent. The present agent is John F. Evans. There is also a boarding house, put up by the company, a two-story frame, 50x30 feet. There is also a school in which two teachers are employed, J. C. Whitmire and Miss Stella Tyler, and which is attended by about eighty-five scholars. The blast furnace of the company, a history of which is introduced elsewhere, is located here. About seventy-five men are employed about the works, and the population of the town is estimated at 350. A new two-story frame store building was erected in the spring of 1888, 60x70 feet in size. The station agent and telegraph operator at Midland is W. E. Collins. The



J. L. Denton

CRAWFORD COUNTY.



John M Bailey

BAILEY'S STATION, MD.

station was opened September 1, 1886, and the telegraph office October 1, 1887.

Other towns and postoffices in Crawford County are Berryman, C. N. Banta, postmaster; Cherryville, George Day, postmaster; Cook's Station, Lewis Taff, postmaster; Davisville, James Simpson, postmaster; Dillard, C. M. Welbon, postmaster; Dry Creek, Mr. Arney, postmaster; Jacobston, R. S. Jacobs, postmaster; Jake's Prairie, Samuel J. Williams, postmaster; Keysville, A. J. Maxwell, postmaster; Scotia, Austin Marsh, postmaster; Service, Orlando House, postmaster; Vilander, Mrs. Eliza J. Lynch, postmistress; Wilson's Mills, John Lawrence, postmaster; Knob View, Fanning, Delhi and Coffeyton.

CHURCHES.

Baptist.—The Steelville Baptist Church, of Steelville, was organized about 1836, when there were but a few log houses in the town; but some time subsequently the organization was removed to the country for the better accommodation of the few scattered members. This organization, so removed, at length became the nucleus of Bethel Church. In 1856 this long abandoned field again attracted the attention of the Baptist denomination. Rev. E. R. Fort, who was living near Steelville at the time, made occasional visits, and preached as opportunity presented itself; and, after due deliberation, the organization of a church was decided upon. A council convened in the Masonic building, May 31, 1856, consisting of Rev. E. R. Fort, L. G. Rutter and J. B. Smith, together with several deacons of sister churches, and on that day organized the Steelville Baptist Church. The constituent members were Samuel Bunyard, John and Elizabeth E. —, Keziah Anderson, J. B. Smith, Parthenia —, Rev. E. R. Fort, Harriet Fort, Gustavus F. Fort, Walter S. Hopkins, Ann Eggers, J. R. Arnold, A. R. Dyson, Elmedia A. Robinson, Harriet England, William Campbell and Sarah A. Farrar. The first members taken into the church, after its organization, were A. R. Dyson, Miss Rowena Hawkins, Mrs. Catharine Maxwell and Mrs. Levica Wilkinson. The church struggled along for several years, weak in members, influence and financial ability, and without a house of worship, meeting only once each month in

private houses and other places, until, in 1874, Elder G. Seymour, of Lebanon, Mo., visited the town, and through his encouragement and assistance the church decided to erect a house of worship. A subscription paper was circulated, a lot was donated by R. G. Clark (now of Colorado), and work was commenced on the building in May, 1874. With some assistance from St. Louis, Rolla, Salem, Washington County and the Franklin Association, the house was built, at a cost of about \$1,200. It was completed and ready for dedication in the following December. The amount expended in its erection was collected from over 200 persons, mainly in sums of 25 cents and upward, the largest contribution being that of Capt. Joe Davis, now of California, notwithstanding he was not a church member. The congregation met in their new house of worship, for the first time, December 23, 1874. On Sunday, the 27th, the church was dedicated—Rev. R. S. D. Caldwell making the opening prayer, and the Rev. Joseph Walker, of Rolla, Mo., delivering the sermon. The closing prayer was made by the Rev. E. R. Fort, the first pastor of the church. The church was admitted into the fellowship of Franklin Association in August, 1856, and in July, 1880, a letter of dismission from this association was asked for, in order to join the Meramec Association, which union was effected in the following October.

The pastors of the church have been as follows: Rev. E. R. Fort, commencing in 1856; Rev. R. S. D. Caldwell, in 1864; Rev. E. R. Fort, in 1865; Rev. J. S. Rice, in 1868; Rev. R. S. D. Caldwell, in 1870; Rev. G. Seymour, 1874; Rev. A. M. Johnson, 1875; Rev. George Boulsher, 1877; Rev. A. F. Randall, 1878; Rev. P. O. Lowers, 1880; Rev. Thomas E. Carr, 1882; and the Rev. T. A. Bowman, in November, 1884, present pastor. The church building was enlarged, repaired and refurnished, at a cost of \$400. The membership of the church is now about 100, and the Sunday-school, of which J. M. Sanders is the superintendent, has eight teachers and officers, and about seventy-five scholars. The thirtieth anniversary of the church was celebrated May 30, 1886. At this time W. M. Robinson read an interesting paper on the history of the church, from which, by permission, most of the above facts were obtained.

Mount Pleasant Baptist Church was established about 1850.

It is situated in Section 30, Township 40, Range 5 west. The original membership of the church was about thirty, and their first building (a frame one) was erected at a cost of \$350. The first minister was a Rev. Mr. David, and the present minister is the Rev. Benjamin Leach.

Bethel Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1846, by Rev. R. S. D. Caldwell, with the following members: Rev. R. S. D. Caldwell, Obadiah Ferguson and W. J. Devol, and their wives. A log house of worship was built immediately upon organization, which, with an addition, is used to the present time. Its location is Keysville. Bethel is the mother church of nearly all the Baptist Churches in Crawford County, and of many in other counties, and she has now about thirty members. Her pastors have been Rev. E. A. Hight, for about twenty years; Revs. J. R. Hamlin, C. H. Smith, Robert Fortune, P. D. Cooper and T. E. Carr.

First Baptist Church of Cuba was organized December 17, 1870, by Rev. W. O. Gibson, Joseph Steel and William Deffebach, with the following members: James B. Simpson, Mary Simpson, D. B. Snody, Mary A. Snody, J. H. Short and Nancy J. Short, in a log schoolhouse, one and a half miles northeast of the present town of Cuba. At that time the little log schoolhouse was surrounded by forests. Religious services were held in private houses until the Presbyterian Church edifice was built, when that was used for some time, but, owing to what the Baptists considered too high rent, services were then held again in private houses and other places until the completion of the present church building, by this organization, in 1885-86. It was dedicated by Rev. S. M. Brown, assisted by Rev. T. A. Bowman, Rev. C. A. Cooper and Rev. W. D. Turner. The building is a frame one, 24x40 feet in size, and cost about \$800. The pastors have been Rev. W. O. Gibson, commencing in 1870; Rev. N. O. Sowers, 1874; Rev. A. M. Johnson, 1876; Rev. George W. Boulsher, 1877; Rev. J. H. Hamlin, 1880; Rev. T. A. Bowman, 1886; and Rev. J. A. Hamlin, August, 1887. At present the membership is about twenty-eight. The Sunday-school was organized immediately after the dedication of the new church building. Its first superintendent was Mrs. Mary A. Snody, and its present

superintendent is William Jesturs, who has been church clerk since 1874. The assistant superintendent is Z. T. Maxwell. There are four officers, three teachers and about thirty scholars.

Cook's Station Baptist Church was organized March 8, 1879, by Rev. A. F. Randall, T. E. Carr and John Godby. The following were the first members: Richard Roberts and wife; William Taff; C. B. Vaughan and wife; John B. Roberts and wife; Thomas M. Roberts and wife; Mrs. Sarah Roberts; T. E. Carr and wife; Charles H. Lay and John M. Lay. The schoolhouse in District No. 1, Township 36, Range 5 west, is used for religious worship. The pastors have been Revs. T. E. Carr and John Godby. The membership is now twenty-four, and, though composed of men of wealth, the congregation has been for some time without a minister.

The following summary of the Baptist Churches in Crawford County was furnished by Rev. J. R. Hamlin: "The Meramec Baptist Association, the first in Crawford County, and a part of Washington County, was organized November 11, 1870, with six churches, three ordained ministers and 143 members. At that time there were but five Baptist Church buildings in Crawford County, worth about \$1,100. At the present time the association has twenty-one churches in her fellowship, thirteen ordained ministers and 869 members; and in Crawford County there are twelve church buildings, worth \$63,000, and there are seven Baptist Churches worshiping in schoolhouses, and in union church buildings." The Meramec Association has been in existence eighteen years, and of this time Rev. J. R. Hamlin has been moderator twelve years.

Cumberland Presbyterian.—Steelville Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized about 1845, by the Rev. John E. Braley, with R. C. Dunlap and Samuel Lofton as elders. Up to 1850 religious services were held in the courthouse, except that occasionally they were held in the schoolhouse which stood in the south part of the town. The seminary building was erected in 1851, under the authority of the St. Louis Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and this seminary building was used as a sanctuary on Sundays until 1868, when the basement of the Masonic Hall was rented and fitted up as a church. Here

services were held until the completion of the present frame church building, standing on Seminary Street north of the railroad, erected in 1874, at a cost of about \$2,500. It is 35x55 feet in size, and was dedicated in 1874, by Dr. C. H. Bell, of St. Louis. The first pastor of this church was the Rev. John E. Braley, who was succeeded by his brother, the Rev. James B. Braley, in 1844, who remained until 1851. The succeeding pastors, with the dates of the commencements of their pastorates, have been the Revs. I. B. Allen, 1852; James B. Braley, 1855; W. P. Renick, 1859; James B. Braley, 1867; E. M. Johnson, 1875; James B. Braley, 1877; W. T. Rogers, 1883; J. P. Campbell, 1884; and W. D. Hawkins, 1887. The membership of the church at present is eighty-one. Services are held every second and fourth Sunday in each month. The Sunday-school was organized in 1883. Of this school J. C. Jadwin is the superintendent. Previous to 1883 the children attended the Union Sunday-school.

Pleasant Point Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1858, by Rev. James B. Braley. The original members were Addison Adams and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, Mrs. Eliza J. Kessler, Joseph Collins, Mrs. Emeline Haley, Mrs. Margaret Laney, and J. A. Key and wife. The first place of meeting was Pleasant Point schoolhouse, near which, in 1882, a neat one-story box church building, having a capacity of 250, was erected at a cost of \$300. It stands on Section 1, Township 37, Range 5 west, and was dedicated in 1883 by Rev. J. M. Phillips. The pastors have been Revs. James B. Braley, I. C. Ritchey, I. G. Eaton, E. M. Johnson, W. D. Hawkins, J. M. Phillips, W. T. Rogers, J. P. Campbell and, at the present time, Rev. W. D. Hawkins. The present membership is 115, and the church is in an active, prosperous condition.

Crooked Creek Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized about 1834, by Frank Braley. The first members were J. Givens and wife, Obadiah, William, Elijah and John Key, John Dunlap and wife, W. Carter and wife, Mary Key, Richard Stafford and wife, and Reuben Vaughan and wife. Originally the Baptists and Presbyterians built a union log house, but disagreeing, the Presbyterians built a church of their own, also a log house, in which they have worshiped about forty-eight years.

The pastors have been the Revs. Jonathan Burris, Jacob Clark, Solomon Brown, John E. Braley, I. C. Ritchey, E. M. Johnson, George Brown, A. A. Johnson, J. W. Dobbs, James B. Braley and Isaac Eaton. The membership now is about thirty-five.

Canaan Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized about 1862. It is located in the southwest part of the county, on the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, near the county line. Rev. E. R. Jones was probably the first pastor. Originally the church had about thirty members, and started off quite vigorously, and until within about a year had regular preaching. Rev. E. M. Johnson became pastor about 1876, and conducted a series of very interesting meetings. He remained some eighteen months, and was succeeded by Rev. W. D. Hawkins, who remained about two years. Then followed the Rev. J. W. Ritchey, for three years; Rev. W. D. Hawkins, for three years, and then the Rev. J. M. Phillips. The membership is about twenty. The church building erected in 1881 is a two-story frame, the upper story being used for a Masonic Hall, and cost about \$500.

Union Cumberland Presbyterian Church is located on Huzzah Creek, twelve miles east of Steelville, and was organized about the same time with the Steelville Church, by Rev. I. B. Allen, who was a very efficient worker. At the present time the church has about sixty members, but has no regular preacher, though it is in a very sound financial condition.

Black Jack Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1878, by Rev. James B. Braley, who preached for about a year, built and dedicated the church edifice. He was followed by G. W. Dobbs, who remained about six months, and was followed by the Rev. W. D. Hawkins, who also remained nearly six months. Since then there has been no regular preaching. At the present time the church has about twenty members. The most noted character connected with this church is Mrs. Martha Copedge, who was the principal actor in securing the erection of the church edifice.

Bethesda Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in the fall of 1844, by a division of the Meramec congregation, the line dividing the two congregations being the line dividing Franklin and Washington Counties, some four or five miles below the

Bethesda camp ground. The first elders were Bartlett Martin and William Crow, and the pastor Jacob Clark, who had been the pastor before the division. The members thus organizing Bethesda Church numbered thirty-three. Rev. James B. Braley was pastor in 1854, and A. O. Melvin in 1865. This church was afterward absorbed by the Boone Creek congregation.

Presbyterian.—The First Presbyterian Church of Cuba resulted from efforts begun in August, 1865, by Rev. S. B. Shaw, then preaching in Crawford, Phelps, Dent and Franklin Counties. Interest was so awakened that by June 10, 1866, enough persons were found willing to organize themselves into a church. The following were the members: Rev. S. B. Shaw, and Mrs. Mary Ann Shaw, his wife; John and Eliza Fleming, Armstrong Glassey, J. N. Amsden, Isaac Glassey, Miss Hannah McCartney, Samuel Wilson and Mrs. Jane Greig. A confession of faith, and a covenant and a constitution were adopted. On October 7 Mrs. S. Wilson and Archibald Fleming were admitted into the church. The first elders elect of the church were John Fleming, William McMullen and Isaac Wiley, but Mr. McMullen declining to serve, there were but two ordained on November 20, 1868. The church was incorporated by the county court November 11, 1867, with twenty-six members. A frame church building was erected in 1870, costing \$2,100, and is still used by the congregation. Rev. S. N. Mitchell came to this church as pastor in August, 1874; Rev. J. N. Annon in November, 1880, and is still the pastor. The membership of the church at present is about forty. C. R. Hitch is the superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has ten teachers, four officers and about forty-five scholars.

United Presbyterian.—Pleasant Ridge United Presbyterian Church was organized by the Rev. N. A. Whitehill, with John W. Hamilton and wife, Thomas B. Hamilton and wife, Eliza Morgan, T. N. Barnes and wife, Fannie Edwards and A. W. Grossman and wife as members. A frame church building was erected in 1887, for \$500. It stands on Section 2, Township 39, Range 5 west. The present membership is thirty. The first officers were N. A. Whitehill, pastor; Thomas B. Hamilton, trustee; A. B. Hamilton, secretary and treasurer, and A. M. Munrow and John W. Hamilton, elders. The present officers are N. A.

Whitehill, pastor; A. B. Hamilton, Thomas M. Barnes and H. M. McConkey, trustees; and A. M. Munrow and John W. Hamilton, elders.

Methodist.—The First Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1872; a class, however, had been organized a number of years before the war by the Rev. J. S. Harris, with about twelve members, as follows: Dr. T. P. Martyn and wife, John Poor, Miss Mollie Poor, Mrs. Roderick, Louisa Poor and Eliza Poor, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, Miss Emma M. Harris, Samuel Curtis, Philip Reser, Albert Crandall and wife, and Mr. Kimball and wife. Services were held in the grove when the weather would permit, in private houses, in the Presbyterian Church, and other places, until August, 1885, when the present frame church building was erected. It is 28x50 feet in size, and cost about \$1,500. The pastors have been the Revs. N. H. Buck, 1872; Melancthon Smith, 1873; J. S. Harris, 1874; J. N. Moore, 1875; A. H. ———, 1876; W. V. Hamil, 1878; Charles S. Revelle, 1880; John Clark, 1882; N. E. Boyce, 1884, and G. A. Glens, 1886. The present membership of the church is forty-seven. The Sunday-school was organized in 1885, with Samuel Curtis, superintendent, and who is now the superintendent. It now has twelve officers and teachers, and about sixty-five scholars.

Union Chapel, Methodist Episcopal, Oak Hill Township, was established about 1840, by James R. Burke. The first members were John Taylor and wife, H. R. Pinnell, William Spencer and two sisters, Wesley and Arthur Hawkins, Mary Hancock, Ellen Burke and a few others. The first church building was a log one erected in 1841. Built by the neighbors, it cost but little money, though it was a large, good building. The present frame structure was erected in 1876, at a cost of \$600. It stands in Section 34, Township 40, Range 5 west, and was dedicated by John C. Williams, in 1883. The pastors have been Revs. D. F. Renfroe, W. F. Young, J. M. Peace, John Dennis, Mr. Adkison, Andrew Fenton and J. W. Johnson. The present membership is about sixty-five, and there is a flourishing Sunday-school connected with the church. The site of this church has been a noted camp-meeting ground. There are seven acres of ground devoted to this purpose, and from 1842 to 1885 camp meetings were held

annually, lasting about two weeks each time. In 1845 the camps were destroyed by fire, but the church soon rebuilt them, and carried on the work until 1885, since when it has been abandoned.

Providence Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1860 by Rev. A. J. Fields; Jacob M. Baker and Josiah Wilson were the stewards, and G. W. Forbes, class leader. The full membership was James Baker, John Baker, Martha Baker, John Kellison, Jonah Willison and wife, James Willison and wife, Thomas Smith and wife, Mary Smith, John Poor and three daughters, Aury Boehm and Rebecca Russell. The present membership is ten.

Other Methodist Episcopal Churches located in Crawford County are the Barnacle Methodist Episcopal Church, Wilson's Mills Methodist Episcopal Church, Delhi Methodist Episcopal Church, Knob View Methodist Episcopal Church, Iron Center Methodist Episcopal Church, and Davisville Methodist Episcopal Church.

One of the incidents connected with the ministry of this church in Crawford County, worthy of preservation, is the following: Rev. Stanford Ing was accustomed to preach at Cuba previous to the war. Just at the breaking out of the war, when excitement ran high against the Methodist Episcopal Church, on account of its attitude toward slavery and secession, it was understood that it was the intention of those opposed to Mr. Ing's preaching to mob him on a certain Sunday. He took his place in the pulpit, however, on that Sunday, his parishioners and friends arming themselves in anticipation of trouble, and taking their seats in the congregation. A spy sent to the church to learn the situation of affairs, reported the armed condition of the congregation, and no attack was made. But the Rev. Mr. Ing, tired of annoyances and persecutions of this kind, said that if he could not be permitted to preach, he would fight, and went into the Union army, serving with distinction as captain through the war.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Steelville, was organized in May, 1886, with thirteen members. A church building was erected at a cost of \$1,100, Rev. S. Richmond being pastor at the time. The building was dedicated in May, 1887, by

Dr. F. R. Hill. The membership of the church is now twenty-six, and the pastor, Rev. L. F. Aspley. James N. Johnson is the superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has about forty scholars.

Episcopal.—St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of Cuba, was organized in 1880 by Bishop Robertson, who appointed George S. Robertson, warden, and J. E. Hollow, secretary and treasurer. The first members of this church were Mrs. E. H. Newman, Ramsey Robertson, Mrs. S. D. Green, Daniel Curtis and Mrs. Georgiana Hollow. Services were held in private houses, in a room over a store, in the Presbyterian Church, in the United Brethren Church and other places until 1883, when a frame church building, 22x42, was erected, at a cost of \$800. It stands on the southwest corner of Block 52. The rectors have been the Rev. Mr. Dunlap, from Kirkwood, and the Rev. William Johnson, of Rolla, who is now the rector. The members now number about seventeen. The children attend the Union Sunday-school.

Catholic.—The Catholic Church of Cuba was established before the war, from which time until about 1879, mass was celebrated every three or six months by various priests from different cities. In this year a church building was erected—a frame, 20x60 feet in size—which cost about \$600, and would seat 300 people. Soon after the building was accepted from the carpenter it was blown down by a cyclone, but since then it has been rebuilt at a cost of \$700. At the present time ten or twelve families belong to it, and it is attended from Rolla by Rev. Father O'Laughlin.

The Catholic Church at Leasburg was organized in 1860 by Father Galaher, the members being Patrick Fitzgerald, Dennis Mullin, John O'Brien, William Wallace, Patrick Mullin, John Irvine, Ed. Irvine and Patrick McGrath. In 1881 a frame church building was erected at a cost of \$500. Twelve families now belong to this church, and the pastor is Father O'Laughlin.

SCHOOLS.

The first action taken by the county court in reference to school matters was on August 8, 1838, when the sheriff was ordered to sell, at the following November term of the circuit

court, the sixteenth section of Township 37, Range 4 west. On May 8, 1841, the school fund, which had accumulated from the sale of the sixteenth section in the county, was as follows:

Township 37, Range 3 west, \$708.15, interest, \$70.81; Township 39, Range 2 west, \$645.69, interest, \$41.40; Township 37, Range 4 west, \$60.50, interest, \$3.02; Township 38, Range 6 west, \$100, interest, \$8.33; total principal, \$1,514.34; total interest, \$123.56.

On May 1, 1842, the total amount of school fund was \$2,297.43. Congressional Township 39, Range 2 west, was organized for school purposes November 20, 1843. William Harrison was appointed commissioner, and William Crow and Theophilus Williams, inspectors. The first meeting of the inhabitants was appointed for December 23, 1843, at the house of William Harrison. The sixteenth section of Township 39, Range 5 west, was ordered to be sold about this time. School Township 35, Range 5 west, was organized November 11, 1847, with Lewis Dent, commissioner, and Benjamin Cooksey and Samuel Shoemate, directors. The first meeting was appointed for January 10, 1848, at the house of Benedict Plank. School Township 36, Range 3 west, was organized February 19, 1848, Martin Earney, Esq., being appointed commissioner, and G. W. Edgar and J. W. Martin, directors. The first meeting of the inhabitants was to be held March 25, 1848, in the Seminary schoolhouse. School Township 38, Range 7 west, was organized February 14, 1850, with B. Wishor, commissioner, and Archibald Jones and Michael Durnvin, directors. The first meeting was appointed at the schoolhouse in said township for April 6, 1850. School Township 37, Range 3 west, was organized November 16, 1850, with Thomas Kelly, commissioner, and Samuel Bunyard and John Carroll, inspectors. The first meeting of the inhabitants was set for December 21, 1850, at the schoolhouse. School Township 39, Range 2 west, was organized February 10, 1852, with John W. Harrison, commissioner, and Batteal Harrison and Benjamin B. Ruggles, directors. The first meeting was ordered to be held at Liberty schoolhouse on the fourth Saturday in March. In May, 1856, the school fund had reached \$8,340, besides interest due, \$767; and in 1860 it had become \$7,480 with

\$509 interest due; and in 1865 it was \$8,200 with \$1,060 interest due.

Until within recent years the common schools of Crawford County made slow progress, which was matter of grave concern to many of the citizens, who could but feel much mortification and chagrin at the unfavorable comparison sometimes made between Crawford and other counties in this respect. On the 4th of April, 1873, the *Mirror*, in a leading editorial on the subject of common schools, said:

“The people of the county will soon have an opportunity to make preliminary arrangements for having public schools opened in the various school districts; and it rests with the residents of each separate locality to provide themselves with good schools, and to enjoy all the advantages resulting therefrom, or, by following the apathetic course of the past, to still permit their county to linger in the rear of others of comparatively recent growth.

“During the present month directors are to be chosen for various sub-districts, and on the selections then made much of the success or failure of the schools of each locality will depend. When earnest friends of education are secured for these positions there will be a marked improvement on the past. Much of the complaint against our school law arises from a dereliction or neglect in the officers selected to carry out its provisions, added to the indifference on the subject of popular education on the part of many of the citizens, and a distinct opposition on the part of others, with a constant repugnance to paying school tax.

“By statistics of the county for 1872, as given by John Monteith, Crawford County, one of the oldest in the State, cut a sorry figure on the subject of education. The population of the county was 7,982, and the school population was, white children, 3,269, colored, 45; the number attending school, 1,149, and the average daily attendance, 996. The number of school districts was 73, number of schoolhouses, 66, and the number of schools, 63. There was no report from the county superintendent of Crawford County to the State school superintendent, and no teachers' institute reported. Steelville Academy is the one bright oasis in the desert of popular ignorance in Crawford County.”

Since then there has been great improvement in the common

schools of the county, and probably greater improvement than the reports from the clerks of the sub-districts throughout the county would seem to show. For these various clerks are usually men whose opportunities for securing education in their youth were not of the best, and thus, while the schools improve, the reports made out by the same men as in former years, or by similar uneducated men, show the same deficiencies. And because of these defects, with respect to which Crawford County is by no means alone in this State, it has been until within very recent years next to impossible for any county school commissioner to present to the State school superintendent a report from which an accurate idea could be obtained of the condition of the schools of his county. The improvement in the schools have been largely caused by the increased interest in the cause of education taken by the teachers themselves, and in this county, as well as in Gasconade, Franklin, Washington and Jefferson Counties, teachers' institutes have been numerous, well attended, and of great benefit to the teachers, in giving to them clearer and more enlarged views of their duties as teachers, and in awakening in them a more intense enthusiasm for their profession.

The following statistics from the latest report accessible shows the condition of the schools at the present time: Increase in the public school fund since 1876 from fines, penalties, swamp land sales, etc.—1877, \$94,20; 1878, \$273.10; 1879, \$137; 1881, \$529; 1882, \$205; 1883, \$27.55; 1884, \$420; 1885, \$482.97. For the year ending July 1, 1886—State moneys, \$3,402.55; county moneys, \$470.35; township moneys, \$1,631.50; direct tax, \$8,763.39; total receipts, \$21,778.19; total expenditures, \$13,998.78; cash on hand, \$7,779.41; county funds, \$3,738.50; township funds, \$15,870.80; total funds, \$20,609.30. Enumeration: whites—male 2,178, female 1,949, total, 4,127, colored—males 17, females 10, total 27; total enumeration 4,154. Enrollment: whites—male 1,453, female 1,133, total, 2,586; colored, none enrolled. Average number of days' attendance for each child, 62; average number in attendance each day, 2,144; number of teachers, 80; average salary, \$32.25; number of schoolrooms occupied, 87; seating capacity, 4,280; number of white schools, 80; colored schools, none; cost of education per day per pupil, 5 cents; value

of school property, \$24,975; assessed value of property in the county, \$1,619,580.

County school commissioners: Rev. E. R. Fort, 1872; Walter F. Chapman, 1865; D. L. Grace, 1878; E. A. Evans, 1880; W. L. Cowden, 1882; Job Wood, 1884; J. C. Jadwin, 1886.

Steelville Academy was established under the authority or auspices of the St. Louis Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in 1851. A two-story brick building was erected at a cost of about \$2,000. The institution was chartered by the Legislature of Missouri, in an act approved February 3, 1853. Marvin W. Trask and Silas B. Brickey were clothed with authority to appoint three other persons who, together with their two selves, should constitute a body politic and corporate, and be known as the "Trustees of Steelville Academy," to have perpetual succession and a common seal. The capital stock of the institution was fixed by this act at \$15,000, to be divided into shares of \$5 each. It was also provided that no influence in favor of the principles of any religious denomination should be taught or tolerated in the academy, but moral discipline should be provided for. It was likewise provided by the statute that the capital stock of the incorporation and its property should be exempt from taxation, so long as it was used for educational purposes.

The first principal of this academy was Prof. Stacey, who had one assistant; and about forty pupils attended the institution the first year. The course of study embraced the higher English branches, and occasionally a student pursued the Latin and the Greek. Prof. Stacey remained one year, and was followed by Rev. I. B. Allen, who a part of the time had two assistants. The number of scholars increased to about fifty, quite a number coming from abroad. Prof. Wilson succeeded to the principalship in 1854; Rev. W. P. Renick, in 1856; Prof. William T. Stewart, in 1858; Rev. W. P. Renick, again in 1864; Prof. William H. Lynch, in 1867; and then quite a number of others served in that capacity, each for a short time, until in 1872 Prof. T. A. Gayman took charge. One other principal followed him, and then finally, the property was sold to the school district.

Records of the proceedings of the school board of this district, previous to 1883, could not be found. In 1882 the teachers

for 1882-83 with their salaries were: Silas Dinsmore, principal, \$65; Miss Ella Metcalf, \$35; Miss Zora Halbert, \$25. In March, 1883, Preston Halbert was president of the board of education, and Hermon Ferguson, secretary. April 9, G. D. Day and Eugene Trask had become members of the board. In June, Prof. Landrum was elected principal of the school for six months, at \$65 per month and half the outside patronage. Miss Dora Sloan, of Cape Girardeau, was chosen first assistant, at \$40 per month, and Miss Lillie Trask, of Steelville, second assistant, at \$25. In April, 1884, E. A. Bass, G. W. Matlock and E. A. Pinnell were elected members of the board; E. A. Pinnell was made president, Hermon Ferguson, secretary, and E. A. Bass, treasurer. J. C. Jadwin was elected principal of the school, at \$65 per month, and has served ever since at the same salary; Miss May Halbert, first assistant, at \$35, and Miss Delia Adair, second assistant, at \$30. In April, 1885, E. A. Pinnell, G. D. Clark and J. C. Whitmire were elected members of the board. Nannie Marsh was chosen first assistant, at \$35, and Miss Della Adair second assistant, at \$35.

On March 12, 1886, an order was made by the board to submit to the voters of the school district, at an election to be held April 6, following, the question of borrowing \$3,000, on ten twenty-year bonds, to draw 6 per cent interest, for the purpose of building a new brick schoolhouse. This proposition was carried by a vote of 57 to 25—more than a two-thirds majority. The plan adopted by the board was that of a building, 26x40 feet, of brick, ceilings to be twelve feet high, the old building, formerly owned by Steelville Academy, to be torn down to the first story, and then rebuilt to correspond with the new building, all to form one building when completed. The proposition of S. J. Frazier to put up the new schoolhouse for \$2,650 was accepted, \$125 was allowed him for extra work, and the furniture and apparatus cost \$225, making the total cost of the building, ready for occupancy, \$3,000.

In May, 1886, Miss Cora Metcalf was engaged as first assistant, at \$35; Miss Della Adair, as second assistant, at \$35, and Miss Fannie Braley, as third assistant, \$35. That spring Preston Halbert, E. A. Bass and W. C. Devol were the new directors,

the board for 1887-88 being E. A. Pinnell, president; G. D. Clark, vice-president; E. A. Bass, treasurer; W. C. Devol, secretary, Preston Halbert and W. H. Davis. The teachers engaged in 1887 were J. C. Jadwin, principal, at \$65 per month; Rev. W. D. Hawkins, first assistant, at \$40; Miss Ura Halbert, second assistant, at \$35, and Miss Fannie Braley, third assistant, at \$30.

The principal's report of the school for October, 1887, showed the attendance to have been, males, 76; females, 90; the average number in attendance each day was 141, and the average number of days' attendance by each pupil was 17, the month consisting of twenty days.



GASCONADE COUNTY.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

Area, etc.—Gasconade County is situated in the east central part of Missouri, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Montgomery and Warren Counties, separated from them by the Missouri River; on the east by Franklin County; on the south by Crawford and Phelps Counties, and on the west by Maries and Osage Counties. It is fifteen miles in width from east to west, extending from the middle of Range 4 west of the fifth principal meridian to the range line between Ranges 6 and 7 west; and it is in extreme length nearly thirty-six miles; thus having an area of about 510 square miles or 326,400 acres of land.

Topography.—This county has all the varieties of surface known in the State, except that the hills are not so high as in many portions, viz.: bluffs, ridges, prairie and bottom lands. The northern part of the county, for a little over one-third of the distance back from the Missouri River, is quite hilly and broken, and was, in the early day, covered with heavy timber; but now the more gentle slopes have been cleared and are under cultivation. The southern portion forms a kind of plateau, and contains several small prairies, which are separated from the streams by steep hills, bluffs or gentle slopes.

Streams.—The streams of the county are the Gasconade, which enters it from Osage County on the township line between Townships 43 and 44, and, soon turning north, runs in a general northwardly direction until it empties into the Missouri River, very near the middle of Range 6 west; the Bourbeuse* enters the county from the south from Phelps County, near the middle of Range 6 west, and flows in a northeastwardly direction into Frank-

*Spelled also Bourbois.

lin County. Frene Creek enters the Missouri at Hermann, and Little Berger, Boeuf, First Creek, Second Creek and Third Creek are the only other streams of note in the county.

Soil.—The soil of the bottom lands is extremely fertile; then in degree of fertility come the gentler slopes, especially where covered with white oak, black and white walnut, shell bark hickory, etc.; prairie lands and those covered with pin oak are next in fertility; then come the lands covered with white and black oak and white hickory; the post oak table-lands belong to the fifth class, and the black jack with white clay subsoil to the sixth, the darker the subsoil the richer the soil. All along the tributaries of the Gasconade River the rock is limestone, but elsewhere it is sandstone or flint.

The timber of the county, as indicated above, consists of oak, hickory, walnut, black jack and several other valuable varieties, and the grasses are the same, both wild and cultivated, as those in the neighboring counties.

Saltpeter Caves.—Formerly there was a number of saltpeter caves* along the Gasconade River, and small quantities of saltpeter were made and shipped to St. Louis, but most of that made was used in other portions of the state in the manufacture of gunpowder. Some of the caves in the country are large and quite interesting, consisting frequently of a succession of rooms, connected with each other by arched halls and passage ways of various heights and sizes. The walls are of limestone, and in many cases present a beautiful appearance. Originally it was not an uncommon thing to find in these caves Indian axes and hammers, from which it was inferred by the discoverers that the saltpeter had been taken out by the savages themselves for some purpose which could not be conjectured. But as these tools may have been left there by an antecedent and more civilized race than the Indian, such conjectures with reference to the Indian are of not much value, and the supposition that they did belong to an anterior race is strengthened by the existence of the ruins of an ancient town, which were found near the Gasconade River, a short distance from the

* In the spring of 1810 James McDonald, of Bonhomme, and his two sons went to some caves on Gasconade River to make saltpeter, and in three weeks returned to St. Louis with 3,000 pounds. No doubt some of these caves were in Gasconade County.

road leading to St. Louis. This ancient town was laid out with great regularity, and the dimensions of some of the squares and streets, and even of some of the houses, were discernible. Stone walls were found in different parts of the area covered by huge heaps of earth. Ten or twelve miles lower down the river a kind of stone work or fort or mound was found, which was about thirty feet square. It is on a high bluff, and thus commands a fine view of the surrounding country. From this stone work a small foot-path leads to the cave, in which were found a number of axes. On Dry Fork are two natural curiosities of considerable interest—Bear Cave, which has been penetrated to quite a distance, and Beaver Pond, whose margin is decorated by small islands supposed to have been the work of beavers.

SETTLEMENT.

One of the first of the settlers in the county, if not the first, was Isaac Best, who owned and ran a horse mill somewhere in the northwest part of the county. For protection from the Indians he built a block-house, and had about a dozen dogs, which he had trained to give the alarm upon the approach of savages. One day, while grinding at his mill, his faithful sentinels attracted his attention by their uneasiness, and himself and his companion, Callahan, sallied forth to learn the cause. A shot from the Indians disabled Callahan, and compelled both to retreat to the block-house. Here they made good use of their rifles, but the Indians, nevertheless, captured the two horses with which the mill was propelled. Mr. Best, unwilling to risk another attack from the Indians, abandoned the mill and with his family and friend, paddled down the river to the nearest settlement. His family being now in comparative safety, he returned to his mill and cabin to recover some of his property, and was again attacked by the Shawnees. Being pressed too severely he jumped into the Missouri River, and, saving his rifle by placing it upon a cake of ice, “performed the almost incredible feat of swimming with the cake to Talbot’s Forts, a distance of eight miles,” and, after gaining *terra firma*, his clothing froze upon his person before he could reach the forts, 200 yards back from the river.

The above story is related by different authorities, substan-

tially as given above; but some locate it on the north side of the Missouri River, just opposite the mouth of the Gasconade. The time of its occurrence was most probably in the fall of 1811.

The first permanent settlers, it is believed, came into the county in 1812, and among them were Henry Reed, on the Bourbeuse, James Roark, three miles southeast of Hermann, and Isaac Perkins, William West, N. Riggins, and a few others who made their living principally by hunting and trading with the Indians. Some of these others were George Packett, Philip Boulware, and the Pryors, Pointers and Schockleys, John G. Heath, James Kegans, the Ridenhours, the Strains, James Crider, the Maupins, and a Mr. Wallace. Almost every one of the early settlers, as was the most natural and indeed necessary thing for them to do, settled on the bottom lands, near a small stream or good spring. No attempt was made to settle on the prairie until 1838, when Uriah Shockley located on Douglas Prairie, but, owing to the absence of water, and the difficulty of breaking new prairie land, abandoned his claim to Samuel Burchard, who, in his turn, was succeeded by Fred Douglas, after whom the prairie was named Douglas Prairie.

At that time those who followed stock raising (and the number was few), kept them during the winter on the bottom lands, along the Missouri River below Morrison, and along the Gasconade. These bottom lands were then covered with rushes and wild but nutritious grasses, upon which stock could not only live but keep fat without other feed during that season. After the Indians had been removed, and had "gone West," many of the farmers and settlers made a profitable business of rafting pine lumber from the Upper Gasconade River to St. Louis, while others found profit in hauling iron from the Massey Iron Works in Crawford County to Hermann, and in hauling provisions from Hermann to the works, as is mentioned in the sketch of the town of Hermann.

The following information about the early settlement of Gasconade County was furnished by E. R. Bowen, of Red Bird, and is inserted almost *verbatim* as written by him: On March 3, 1829, Isaiah Bowen, familiarly known as Col. Bowen, and family, pitched their tents on the banks of the Bourbeuse, about one

and a half miles southeast of the present site of Red Bird. The Colonel came to Missouri as an employe of Samuel Massey,* the founder of the Meramec Iron Works, in 1828, and superintended the building of the first gristmill at that place; and while he was employed with Mr. Massey he selected the location above referred to with the view of building a mill of his own. He continued to work at the iron works, at his trade, while his boys were engaged in clearing his land near Red Bird, what is now known as the old Bowen farm, which is owned at the present time by J. D. Faris. The Colonel, after finishing his day's work at the "Works," would, on Saturday evening, shoulder his trusty rifle [which is an heirloom in the family of E. R. Bowen, in memory of his grandfather], and set out for his Bourbeuse home, on foot, taking the North Star for his guide, as there were then no roads to follow. Wolves and bears were quite plentiful then, and the wild Indians, though not numerous, were yet frequent visitors at the Colonel's home, as it was near their trail leading to St. Louis. Later on, when the country began to settle up, Col. Bowen built his first mill on the Bourbeuse, which, owing to the sandy formation of the banks of the river, washed away a few years later. After this he built a second mill, about half a mile lower down the river, at the mouth of Bowen's Creek. This mill was a great success, and was patronized by the scattered population of an extensive territory. It was the only mill in that part of the county until some time in the seventies, when the Red Bird Mill was built. The present location of Red Bird was first settled, about 1840, by James Miller, who opened up a small farm and started a tannery. At this tannery Mr. Miller tanned hides on shares for the people, who either made their own shoes or took the leather to a neighbor, and had shoes made by him. After some years Mr. Miller quit the tanning business, and soon after this died. His family remained here, however, several years. In or about 1874 Wellington Henderson bought the farm, and started a sawmill, intending to add other improvements, but himself died in a short time, and the property fell into the hands of N. G. Clark, of Cuba, Mo., who erected a first-class gristmill and added other improvements. In 1883 Red Bird Postoffice was established, the name "Red Bird" being selected by E. R.

* Spelled also Massie.

Bowen, because he thought it would be easy to spell and remember.

Following are some of the early land entries in Gasconade County, which will serve to show the names of early settlers and their choice of lands. No entries are here introduced except those made previous to the organization of the county, November 25, 1820.

The following were made September 17, 1818: Joel Starky, Section 19, Township —, Range 6; William Clark, Section 6, Township 45, Range 6; James Kegans, Section 10, Township 45, Range 6, also a portion of Section 11, Township 45, Range 6; and William West, Section 15, Township 45, Range 6. October 14, 1818, Angus L. Langham, Section 3, Township 45, Range 6. October 20, 1818, Robert Thobe, Section 5, Township 45, Range 6; Thomas F. Reddick, Section 12, Township 45, Range 6. October 28, 1818, Samuel Merry and Richard Graham, Section 2, Township 45, Range 6. October 29, 1818, William C. Rector and Robert C. Wightman, Section 4, Township 44, Range 6. November 4, 1818, Philip Tackett, Section 15, Township 44, Range 6; November 25, 1818, Section 17, Township 43, Range 6. December 3, 1818, George Poynter and John Phillips, Section 32, Township 44, Range 6. February 5, 1819, Edmund Anderson, Section 5, Township 43, Range 6. February 27, 1819, Joseph Poynter, Section 10, Township 44, Range 6. February 1, 1819, William Pryor, Section 32, Township 44, Range 6. March 6, 1819, John Phillips, Section 17, Township 44, Range 6. March 19, 1819, James Clay, Section 22, Township 44, Range 6. June 25, 1819, Robert and J. G. Heath, Section 11, Township 45, Range 6; and, October 24, 1819, William G. Pettus, Section 6, Township 43, Range 6.

The following statement of voters, in Gasconade County, was filed June 6, 1828: Roarks, 3; Jarvis, 1; Breeding, 1; Chrismans, 2; Phillips, 1; Bromley, 1; McManus, 1; Hilton, 1; Chuisin, 1; Grada, 1; Robertson, 3; West, 1; Tackett, 4; Hill, 3; Kirby, 3; Pryor, 3; Boulware, 1; Perkins, 5; Shockley, 3; Cox, 3; David, 1; Inslow, 1; Massie, 4; Wyatts, 2; Bittick, 1; Starkey, 1; Renfro, 1; Crider, 4; Howard, 4; Reed, 2; Watson, 2; Wur, 1; Cowan, 1; Holden, 1; Burchard, 3; Babarick, 1; Skaff, 1; Rufro, 1; Pound, 1; Lane, 1; Walter, 1; Hincles, 5; Nasset, 1; Chuus, 1; Rollins, 1;

Waldo, 3; Rians, 1; Warsley, 1; Scott, 1; Keeney, 1; Hoops, 2; Barclay, 1; Glasgow, 1; Buckis, 1; Burns, 1; Francis, 1; Owens, 1; Watkins, 1; Holbavor, 2; Casons, 4; Case, 1; Sulbound, 1; Millions, 1; Evans, 2; Dinous, 3; Railles, 2; Graw, 2; Fief, 1; Jiuu, 1; Labuss, 1; Laster, 2; Heatherly, 1; Edds, 1; Gibson, 3; Laughlins, 4; Poynter, 1; Abbott, 1; Morrow, 1; Jeans, 1; Hull, 1; Shobe, 3; Alker, 1; Willow, 2; Dubois, 2; Dodds, 1; Lively, 1; "C & N," 2; Parson, 1; Taylor, 1; Hughs, 2; Maysen, 2; Simpson, 2; Foulks, 1; Wrattly, 1; Jefferson, 1; Hoffmann, 2—total voters, 163. Counting six inhabitants to each voter, as it is probably safe to do in a country as new as Gasconade County was then, there were 978 inhabitants in the county at that time, June 6, 1828.

ORGANIZATION.

The Organization of the County.—Gasconade County was organized by an act approved November 25, 1820. The boundary lines of the county, as originally made, embraced "all that part of the county of Franklin included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River opposite to the termination of the sectional line, which forms the middle line in Range No. 4 west of the fifth principal meridian; thence south to said line, and along said line south to the corner in the township line of 41, north of the base line; thence west along the line of Township 41, to the corner in the range line in Range No. 8, west of the fifth principal meridian; thence north along said range line to the Missouri River, and due north to the middle of the main channel thereof; thence along the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River to the beginning." The act of organizing the county was to go into operation January 1, 1821.

All that portion of Franklin County, which lay west of Gasconade County, as above described, and west of the line running south through Range 4 and south of Gasconade County, was attached to Gasconade County for civil, military and judicial purposes, until such time as it should be erected into one or more counties.

Daniel M. Boon, John McDonald, Patrick Cullins, Moses Welton and Edward Simons were appointed commissioners of the

public buildings to be erected in Gasconade County, any three of whom were authorized to act, and they were authorized to purchase or receive by donation any number of acres of land from fifty up to 200, upon which to fix the seat of justice of said county. Meanwhile, until a courthouse should be erected on this tract of land selected by the commissioners, the courts were required to be held in the town of Gasconade.

On January 14, 1825, an act was passed by the Legislature of Missouri with reference to the boundaries of Gasconade County, as follows:

WHEREAS, The citizens of the county of Gasconade have petitioned this General Assembly to pass a law to alter and define the limits of said county, and to authorize the removal of the seat of justice thereof; therefore,

Be it Enacted, etc., That the county of Gasconade shall hereafter be bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning in the main channel of the Missouri River, north of the termination of the sectional line, which forms the middle of Range 4 west of the fifth principal meridian; thence due south to the township line between Townships 39 and 40; thence west with said line to the range line between Ranges 11 and 12; thence north with said range line to the middle of the main channel of the Osage River; thence down the middle of said river to the mouth thereof; thence due north to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said Missouri River to the beginning.

A glance at the map will show that the above boundaries included a part (twenty-seven square miles) of what is now Crawford County, a part (seven and a half townships) of what is now Maries County, and the whole of what is now Osage County.

Section 2 of the act quoted above appointed James Williams, Asa Pinion, James Parsons, Joseph Morrow and Louis David, of the county of Gasconade, commissioners, with power and authority "to point out and fix upon the most suitable site on the Gasconade River whereon to erect a courthouse and jail for said county, and the place whereon they, or a majority of them, shall agree, shall be the permanent seat of justice for said county of Gasconade, provided said site shall be the nearest suitable site on said river to the center of said county."

By Section 4, William Bumpass, Joel Starkey, Sr., and Benjamin Simpson, of Gasconade County, were appointed commissioners of the courthouse and jail; and Section 7 provided that

the several courts then held in the county should be held thenceforward at the dwelling house of Isaac Perkins, until the commissioners of the courthouse should notify the proper officers that a courthouse had been provided at the new seat of justice of the county. Section 9 made it the duty of the commissioners to select the seat of justice of the county, to meet on the first Monday (the 7th) of March, 1825, and then proceed to perform the duties required of them under the act.

As will be seen in another part of this sketch, Gasconade City, or the town of Gasconade, was selected as the first county seat of the county.

An act was approved January 29, 1841, which considerably reduced the area of Gasconade County. Section 40 of this act was as follows:

All that portion of territory included within the county of Gasconade, being west of the range line dividing Ranges 6 and 7, is hereby created a separate and distinct county, to be called and known by the name of Osage.

March 3, 1869, a statute on county boundaries was approved, of which Section 2 reads as follows:

That Section 67, Chapter 34, of the general statutes be so amended as to read as follows: Section 67, Gasconade County; Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, where the prolongation north of the subdivisional line dividing equally into two parts Range 4 would intersect the same; thence south to the northwest corner of Section 16, Township 40, Range 4 west; thence west with section lines to the range line between Ranges 5 and 6; thence south with said range line to the township line between Townships 39 and 40; thence west with said township line to the northwest corner of Township 40, Range 6 west; thence north with the range line between Ranges 6 and 7, to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence down said river in the middle of the main channel thereof to the place of beginning.

These are the boundaries of the county at the present time. On the first day the county court was in session it passed an order dividing the county into three townships, as follows: The first to extend back the whole extent of the county to the line of Township 43, north of the base line, which should be called and known by the name of Clark Township; the second to extend back south the whole extent of the county, to the base line, and to be called and known by the name of Boulware Township; the third to extend back south to the southern boundary line

of the county, and to be called and known by the name of Boon Township.

Robert Fowler was appointed constable of Clark Township; Philip Boulware of Boulware Township, and Abraham Clements of Boon Township.

Skaggs Township was laid off January 21, 1822. Its boundaries included all that part of Boon Township bounded as follows: Beginning at the Franklin County line, where the base line crosses the same; thence along said base line due west until said line crosses the Osage River; thence up said Osage River with the meanders thereof until it intersects a line drawn due west from the mouth of Big Spring Fork of Gasconade River to the Osage River; thence due east to the mouth of Big Spring Fork; thence due east to the county line of Washington County; thence along said line and the Franklin County line to the beginning; the rest to remain Boon Township.

Gibson Township was laid off May 7, 1822, as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, opposite the range line between Ranges 7 and 8; thence south along said line to the township line between Townships 43 and 44; thence west along said line to the middle of the main channel of the Osage River; thence down the same to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, and thence down the same to the place of beginning.

Gray Township was laid off the same day, as follows: Beginning at the point where the Potosi road crosses the Gasconade and Washington County line; thence westwardly with the road aforesaid to the place where William Bumpass now lives; thence in a direct line to the lower part of David Perkins' farm, and continuing in the same direction until it intersects the township line between Townships 43 and 44; thence west along said line to the middle of the main channel of the Osage River; and thence up the same to the point where the base line crosses the said Osage River; thence east along said base line to Washington County; thence north with the Washington County line to the beginning.

Cullins Township was laid off the same day, as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Big Spring Fork of the Gasconade

River; thence due east along the Skaggs Township line to the road leading from Benjamin Skaggs' to Col. Daniel M. Boon's mill; thence along said road southerly to Spring Creek; thence down the same to its mouth; thence a straight line to the point where Roubidoux Creek first sinks; thence from the sinks a course so as to include all the waters of the Gasconade River above the mouth of the Roubidoux aforesaid to the southern extremity of the county; thence with said extremity westerly to the Osage River; thence down the same in the middle of the main channel thereof to the point where the base line crosses the said river, and thence east with Skaggs Township line to the beginning.

Bourbois Township was organized May 5, 1828, and was bounded thus: Running from William Bumpass' due east to the county line; thence south to Skaggs Township; thence west with Skaggs Township line to where the county road leading to the sawmills crosses said line; thence northwardly with said road to the above named William Bumpass'.

Maries Township was organized June 18, 1832, being struck off from the southwest corner of Gray Township, and being bounded as follows: Commencing at the Osage River opposite Prince's Landing, and running thence in a direction to where Alexander Hill lives, leaving said Hill to the right; thence a straight line to the county line passing by Charles Lane's on the Gasconade River, leaving said Lane immediately to the right, and all the extent of country south of said line and within the limits of Gasconade County.

Roark Township was organized July 7, 1834: Beginning at the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, at the corner of Gasconade and Franklin Counties; thence up said river with the Gasconade County line to the mouth of the Gasconade River; thence up the said river in the middle of the main channel thereof to the township line between townships Clark and Boulware; thence east to the line of Franklin County, and thence north to the beginning.

Osage Township was organized May 6, 1839; commencing at the mouth of the Osage River; thence up said river to the mouth of Maries Creek; thence up said creek to the mouth of Rush Creek; thence up said creek to the line between Ranges 8 and 9;

thence along said line to the Missouri River; thence up said river to the beginning.

March 8, 1841, after the creation of Osage County, Gasconade County was divided into four municipal townships, as follows:

Bourbois to extend from the south line of the county north to the line between Sections 7 and 18 on the west side of said county, and Sections 9 and 16 on the east side of said county in Township 41.

Third Creek Township to commence at the north line of Bourbois Township, and to extend north to the line between Sections 30 and 31, on the west side of the county, and Sections 28 and 33, on the east side of the county, in Township 43.

Boulware Township, commencing at the north line of Third Creek Township, and to extend north to the line between Sections 6 and 7 on the west, and Sections 4 and 9 on the east side of the county, in Township 44.

Roark Township to include all the territory in the county north of Boulware Township.

Allotting justices were appointed as follows: Roark Township, Julius Leopold; Boulware Township, Burton Cooper; Third Creek Township, Thomas Hibler, and Bourbois Township, Samuel Burchard,

Canaan Township was organized November 14, 1846, beginning at the line dividing the county of Gasconade from Franklin, and extending west for eight miles, to include all the territory within said limits that had before been in Third Creek Township.

Richland Township was organized July 20, 1846, commencing at the northwest corner of Gasconade County, and running with the county line south to the Boulware Township line; thence east to the range line between Ranges 5 and 6; thence north with said line to the Missouri River, and thence up the said river to the beginning.

Brush Creek Township was organized May 14, 1858, by the division of Bourbois Township into two townships by a line running north and south, one mile east of Range 6.

The townships at present in the county are Roark, Boeuf, Canaan, Brush Creek, Bourbois, Third Creek, Boulware and Richland. Township organization has not been experimented with in Gasconade County.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The County Seats.—Gasconade City was the first county seat of Gasconade County. According to the plat of the “City” made by John G. Heath, surveyor, this place was located in latitude $38^{\circ} 28'$ north, and in longitude $14^{\circ} 7'$ west from Washington. D. Waldo assisted Mr. Heath to lay out the town. According to the field notes of the surveyor the boundaries of the town were as follows: Beginning at a stake from which is a hackberry tree north 13° west, 8 links, and an elm south 41° east, 47 links, 2 feet in diameter; thence east 1,250 links to the banks of a “sloo;” thence south to the Gasconade; thence south 32° west, 3,024 links; thence west 20 chains to a hackberry from which there is an elm south 24° west, 27 links, 18 inches in diameter, and a pin oak north 58° west, 13 links 6 inches in diameter; thence north 40 chains to the beginning.

The second description of the town plat was as follows: Beginning at the section corner between Sections 10 and 11; thence $2^{\circ} 3'$ east 56 poles to a stake, the corner of R. & T. Heath’s, continuing 50 poles to a “sloo” bank; thence south 50° east with the bank of the sloo, 56 poles; south 60° east, 57 poles to the Gasconade; thence south 32° west, $98\frac{1}{2}$ poles; thence south 35° west, 32 poles, the water line of said town; thence west 80 poles to a hackberry 10 inches in diameter; thence north with section line 160 poles to the aforesaid stake on the east and west line between Sections 11 and 2, 56 poles from the section corner.

This town was laid out into 169 lots; the streets running one way were Virginia, Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and those running the other, Main, First, Second, etc., up to Sixth. The public square lay on both sides of Virginia Street, and between Fourth and Fifth, and contained four lots on each side of Virginia Street. The courthouse was to be erected on the south side of Virginia Street.

Gasconade City remained the county seat until 1825, when, on account of a flood, it was deemed advisable to remove it, hence, Bartonville, a more central location, was chosen. Following are some of the proceedings in reference to moving to Bartonville: On October 7, 1825, the commissioners of the county seat, William Bumpass and David Waldo, gave bond in the sum

of \$16 to James Crider, to execute to him a deed to Lot No. 57, in the town of Bartonville, as soon as they showed a patent, and payment for the lot. A similar bond was given to James Harrison, in the sum of \$11, to execute a deed to him to Lot No. 8. The following due bill was recorded:

Due Philip P. Boulware, \$53.21, being the balance of the principal of a note given to him by Bumpass & Waldo, commissioners of Bartonville, at 20 per cent interest; also the further sum of \$4.70, being the amount of the balance of the interest on said note, calculated to the 7th of April, 1828. Witness our hands and seals this 26th day of March, 1828.

DAVID WALDO,

Commissioner of the Seat of Justice.

There was due on this note May 14, 1829, when the money was tendered Mr. Boulware by David Waldo, \$58.28. Bonds were given other individuals for deeds to lots which they had selected in Bartonville, as quite a number seemed anxious to be among the first to acquire property in the new county seat. Following are some of the names of those who thus purchased lots there, with the numbers and prices of the lots:

Peter Massié, Lot 5, \$25.12, and Lot 6, \$10; William Clark, Lot 7, \$10.25; J. Harrison, Lot 8, \$11.25; J. T. Pryor, Lot 9, \$9.25; J. Stephens, Lots 10, 11, 12, 13, at \$5.25, \$5.31, \$5.37, and \$4; John Pryor, Lot 16, \$4.50; Thomas Baskett, Lot 15, \$3; Capt. Duncan, Lot 14, \$3; Charles Massie, Lot 4, \$16.12½; Lewis David, Lots 2 and 3, \$13.25; Robert Shobe, Lot 88, \$19.95; Peter Massie, Lot 56, \$10.50; Philip Boulware, Lot 89, \$20.62; Robert Shobe, Lot 117, \$11.25; Philip Boulware, Lot 116, \$11.37½; Thomas Edmunson, Lot 87, \$10, and James Crider, Lot 57, \$8.

This town was located on the Gasconade River, in Township 43, Range 7 west, and was, therefore, in what is now Osage County. It remained the county seat until 1828, when it was, like its predecessor, Gasconade City, visited by a flood, and hence was not a comfortable place for the county seat. At the May term, 1828, the county court appointed William C. Carr, Robert P. Farris, William M. Lucas, William G. Owens and David Sterigere commissioners for selecting a "scite," whereon to locate the seat of justice in Gasconade County, their meeting to be at the house of Isaac Perkins, June 5, 1828, and the following notice was published:

The people of Gasconade County are hereby notified that the commissioners to select the most suitable place for public buildings in said county, within one mile of Thomas Shockley's, will be at the house of Isaac Perkins, on the 5th day of June, 1828, to perform their duty. By order of the justices of the county court.

E. WAMSLEY, *Sheriff*.

JOSEPH WALDO, *Deputy Sheriff*.

These proceedings were had in obedience to a petition as follows:

To the Honorable the Judges of the County Court of the County of Gasconade:

WHEREAS, We had two locations of the seat of justice in said county, in both of which we have been swamped, and

WHEREAS, Thomas Shockley and Isaac Perkins have bound themselves to deed and give to the said county fifty acres of land suitable, central and in every respect appropriate for a county seat, commanding a fine view of the Gasconade River, and possessing a noble, bold and durable spring, that bids fair to be permanent as the bluff upon which it will be located, being very near in a direct line from Union in Franklin County, to the seat of Government, with a large eddy for boats, and an excellent place for a ferry; we therefore pray your honors to take the legal steps to bring about this object of our wishes, being entirely in favor of the removal from Bartonville.

This petition was filed April 19, 1828, and signed by the following persons: David Waldo, Thomas Baskett, Joseph Waldo, Philip Boulware, Samuel Duncan, Isaac Perkins, John Preston, Henry Hill, George Evans, Jesse Evans, Joseph Revau, Louis R. Hathe, Francis Fief, Charles Ruil, Podlett Danice, Gabriel Marstow, Francis D. Moyer, Battice Grayin, Sr. and Jr., Battice Danice, Edward Cason, Seth Cason, Pemberton Cason, William Cason, James Sullivant, Emanuel Case, E. Wamsley, Daniel Waldo, John Tackett, Aaron Night, B. Hinch, Ezekiel Hinch, John Scott, Hardy Keeners, Robert Rollins, Hugh Barclay, James Glasgow, James Roark, Henry Francis, James Burns, Thomas L. Walker, Joel Starky, Jr., Daniel Crider, Sr. and Jr., Joseph Crider, Fred Barbank, Edward Million, William Watson, N. Watson, Samuel Burchard, Leonard Reed, Sr. and Jr., Henry Cowan, Henry Holder, William Weir, Henry Reed, Anthony Margraves, Daniel Simpson, Moses Simpson, John Capehart, William L. Margraves, William Hughes, John Gilson, John Hughes, McCramy Hughes, Thomas Capehart, A. Eattles, Luke Jefferson, Lewis Davall, Fred Capehart, Jacob Foulks, Benjamin Ecot, James Cox, William Todds, George W. Burchard, Joseph M. Morrow, William Laughlin, John Houghmann, Sr. and Jr., and John Persiter.

The commissioners met at the house of Isaac Perkins on the day named above, and proceeded to select a "scite" for the seat of justice of the county, and found one on the banks of the Gasconade River, which they believed would answer every purpose. The place selected is sometimes known as Shockley's Bluff, and at others, as Starky's Bluff. It was known as Starky's Bluff from the fact of Joel Starky having entered the land, and received a patent from the United States Government, dated May 10, 1825, and signed by John Quincy Adams, to the northwest quarter of Section 20, Township 20, Range 6 west. Joel Starky deeded the land to Thomas Shockley, July 14, 1825, and as Mr. Shockley lived there, it was, by some, called Shockley's Bluff. Isaac Perkins' title to the portion of the "scite" sold to the county for a seat of justice was a patent from the United States Government, dated October 1, 1819, to the southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 43, Range 6 west, and the commissioners who made the selection of Starky's Bluff for a "scite" for the seat of justice of Gasconade County were William G. Owens, David Sterigere and William Lucas.

The courthouse erected in Mount Sterling was of logs, 20x24 feet in size; the under floor was dressed, laid down and staid, joined and nailed. There were two batten doors, two windows below and one above, each with twelve panes of glass, and a shingle roof. There was a judge's seat, two feet high and four feet wide across the end of the house; a jury seat, and stairs running from the judge's seat to the upper floor; a stone chimney and two fireplaces—one above, the other below—chinked and daubed with plaster and lime, and the building was underpinned with stone. On March 31, 1832, Joshua Cox, the contractor for the building of the courthouse, was paid \$303.12½.

The county seat remained upon its "scite" at Mount Sterling until 1842, when an election was demanded and held upon the question of its removal to Hermann, that city having proposed to render substantial financial assistance to the county toward its removal. The election was held March 14, 1842. In Roark Township there were 297 votes in favor of the removal, and none against it. The judges were Thomas Roark, Jacob Schiefer and D. Widersprecher. Among those who voted on this question were Cath-

erine Bayer (widow), Martha Hoehn, Caroline Pommer (widow), Charlotte Massie (widow), Paulina Pommer and Catherine Hulton (widow). The election was held at the house of James A. Matthews, in Third Creek Township, the vote standing, for Hermann, none; against Hermann, eighty-six. The judges here were Thomas Hibler, Abraham Wiseman and Henry Graf. Lots 4, 5, 6 and 7, valued at \$3,000, were deeded to the county by the inhabitants of Hermann, for the location of the courthouse and jail. These lots are on a high bluff just east of the foot of Market Street, and from the large, two-story brick courthouse, erected on the top of this bluff, a fine view of the Missouri River Valley and the country for miles around is obtained. Thus the county seat became permanently located in Hermann. Owensville, however, is now anticipating two events in her own future, viz., the completion of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad through her limits, and then the removal of the capital of the county to Owensville.

The first bond for a deed given in Gasconade County was by Angus L. Langham and Elias T. Langham, in the sum of \$2,000, to make a deed to Benjamin Laughlin for 254.79 acres of land, the fractional half of Section 1, Township 45, Range No. 8 west, for which land Laughlin agreed to pay \$318.61 in hand, the like sum on or before the 1st of June, 1821, and the like sum on or before the 1st of December, 1822, for all of which sums Mr. Laughlin executed his promissory notes, under date of October 20, 1820. The above bond, the first on the deed records of the county, was recorded January 19, 1821.

April 3, 1821, Robert A. Heath, John G. Heath and Esther Heath (wife of John G.), made an indenture with Moses Welton, Edward Simons and Daniel M. Boon, commissioners of the public buildings of Gasconade County, agreeing to sell to them, for the use of the county, etc., fifty acres of land, near the mouth of the Gasconade River, for the sum of \$10.

One of the early purchases of land in this county was that by Robert A. and John G. Heath, of 160 acres of land on the Big Island, opposite *Cote Sans Dessein*, of Joseph Rassene, who claimed preference to purchase by reason of actual habitation and cultivation, agreeable to several acts of Congress, which pref-

erence he transferred to Robert A. and John G. Heath, December 21, 1818, for \$300. This preference Joseph Rasseine (or Rassein) acquired by marrying the Widow Paraw, she having acquired the right when sole survivor and widow of Jean Baptiste Paraw. The Big Island was situated at the mouth of Osage River, opposite *Cote Sans Dessein*.

County Officers.—The officers of the county have been as follows:

Circuit Court Clerks.—Samuel C. Owens, 1821; David Waldo, 1822; John B. Harrison, 1833; E. McJilton, 1838; John B. Harrison, 1840; James Arrott, 1853; Wesselhoeft, 1865; Jasper C. England, 1866; Julius Hundhausen, 1871, and August Meyer, present clerk, 1879.

Sheriffs.—Daniel Waldo, 1821; William Clark, 1823; Samuel Burchard, 1826; Elijah Wamsley, 1827; Abraham Clements, 1828; John B. Harrison, 1829; John Scott, 1832; John Prior, 1832; William David, 1836; Madison Shaw, 1839; Gideon P. Wyatt, 1841; Burton Cooper, 1847; Silas Hall, 1851; Robert Allen, 1853; Burton Cooper, 1856; Kasten Buschmann, 1860; William Bergner, 1864; Christopher Kuhn, 1868; William S. Cooper, 1872; Theodore Bergner, 1875; Conrad Klinge, 1880; Theodore Bergner, 1882; F. W. Hueller, elected in 1884, and again in 1886.

Circuit Attorneys.—John G. Heath, May 28, 1821; Stephen W. Foreman, September 17, 1821; James Devore, February 18, 1822; James McCall, June 17, 1822; Robert P. Farris, June 9, 1825; John Bant, 1828; Hamilton R. Gamble, July 2, 1829; Robert A. Ewing, appointed October 29, 1829; James L. Murray, appointed October 29, 1830; Robert W. Wells, 1831; Thomas J. Givens, 1834; William Scott, August 1, 1834; Philip Cole, 1835; William N. Napton, attorney-general, August 21, 1836; Samuel M. Bay, August 5, 1839; John S. Brickey, 1841; John D. Stephenson, 1849; D. Q. Gale, 1850; David Murphy, 1865; George W. Hopkins, 1866; D. Q. Gale, 1867; William H. McCullough, 1868; N. G. Clark, 1869; A. J. Seay, 1870; Joseph M. Seay, 1871; Peter W. Burchard, 1875; Louis Hoffman, 1879; Ed. Neuenhalm, 1883; E. M. Clark, 1884; Robert Walker, 1886.

County Court Clerks.—David Waldo, J. B. Harrison, William

Bumpass, 1836; E. McJilton, 1837; J. B. Harrison, 1841; James Arrott, 1848; William Wisselhoeft, 1865; E. Kehr, 1866; William C. Boeing, 1870, and Conrad Klinge, 1882, present clerk.

Assessors.—Philip P. Boulware, appointed by the county court January 15, 1821, and on May 28, 1821, he returned into court his assessment, and received \$60 for thirty days' work; David Waldo, 1822 to 1827; William Coppedge, 1828; John Scott, 1830; J. B. Harrison, 1831 and 1832; Samuel Burchard, 1834; David Hooper, 1835; William Breeding, 1839; Benjamin F. Williams, 1841; William Bumpass, 1842; Thomas Roark, 1845; Silas Hall, 1848 to 1852; G. H. Gentner, 1860. Mr. Gentner was assessor continuously for many years, and systematized a plan of assessing which, in all probability, is not excelled in the State.

Surveyors.—John G. Heath was appointed by the county court in January, 1821; R. H. Wyatt was appointed July 27, 1833; Francis W. Bumpass, 1840; Hermann Bock, 1844; William C. Boeing, 1858; William Gensert, 1866; Rudolph Poser, 1873.

Collectors.—The sheriff was *ex officio* collector until 1871, since when Ed. Koeller, August Begemann and George Kraettly have been collectors, the latter being the incumbent at present.

Treasurers.—David Waldo, 1824; Samuel Harrison, 1832; John W. Hawkins, 1834; William Bumpass, 1836; H. W. D. Widesprecher, 1842; Daniel S. Lowry, 1843; Robert J. Skinner, 1845; George Klinge, 1856; H. Rutemayer, 1862; R. C. Schlender, 1870; E. Koeller, 1878; R. C. Schlender, 1880; William Klinger, 1882, and Charles Fugger, 1886.

Public Administrators(list in part).—William Bumpass, 1836, and appointed in 1860; F. W. Wolking, 1866; Wesley Massie, 1870; Charles Hoffmann, 1876; Gustav Kirchhoff, 1880; John Henry Meyer, 1884.

Representatives.—Jonathan Holloway, 1832; Hugh Barclay, 1836; Burr Harrison, 1838; A. Alexander, 1840; Isaiah King, 1842; James A. Matthews, 1844; William B. Pannell, 1846; William L. Walton, 1848; Burton Cooper, 1850 and 1852; James O. Siltan, 1854, 1856 and 1858; L. D. Wyatt, 1860; C. C. Man-

waring, 1862; W. O. Dallmeyer, 1864 and 1866; Constance Riek, 1868; Benjamin Leach, 1870; Dean W. Tainter, 1872; Henry Read, 1874; C. D. Eitzen, 1876; William A. Cooper, 1878; * * Joseph Leising, 1884.

County School Commissioners. — Chapman, 1856; E. J. Sorrell, 1858; — Rabenan, 1864; Dr. J. D. Howard, 1866; Samuel Baker, 1868; Leander Baker, 1870; Henry Read, 1872; George H. King, 1874 and 1876; August Meyer, 1877; A. Labhardt, 1879; Louis Schaumburg, 1883; L. C. Ott, 1877, present commissioner.

Elections.—Presidential votes: In 1836 the vote for President was, William Henry Harrison 81, Martin Van Buren 115; 1840, William Henry Harrison 136, Martin Van Buren 636; this, it will be remembered, was for what was afterward, in 1841, Osage County also; 1844, Henry Clay 71, James K. Polk 326; 1848, Zachary Taylor 87, Lewis Cass 349; 1852, Winfield Scott 89, Franklin Pierce 304; 1856, Millard Fillmore 220, James Buchanan 403; 1860, Abraham Lincoln 433, John Bell 157, John C. Breckinridge 51, Stephen A. Douglas 188; 1864, Abraham Lincoln 862, George B. McClellan 185; 1868, Ulysses S. Grant 1,074, Horatio Seymour 135; 1872, U. S. Grant 878, Horace Greeley 276; 1876, R. B. Hayes 1,158, Samuel J. Tilden 558; 1880, James A. Garfield 1,512, W. S. Hancock 487; 1884, James G. Blaine 1,523, Grover Cleveland 548.

On governor the vote since 1840 has been as follows: 1840, Thomas Reynolds (Democrat) 644, John B. Clark (Whig) 175; 1844, John C. Edwards (Democrat) 392, Charles H. Allen (Whig) 71; 1848, Austin A. King (Democrat) 426, James S. Rollins (Whig) 93; 1852, Sterling Price (Democrat) 348, John H. Winston (Whig) 59; 1856, Trusten Polk 52, Robert C. Ewing 207, Thomas H. Benton 491; 1860, Claiborne F. Jackson (Democrat) —, Hancock Jackson (Democrat) —, Sample Orr (Opposition) —, James B. Gardenhire (Republican) —; 1864, Thomas C. Fletcher (Republican) —, Thomas L. Price (Democrat) —; the vote for a constitutional convention was 120, against it, 70; in 1865 the new constitution received 508 votes, while 346 were cast against it; 1868, Joseph W. McClurg (Republican) 927, John S. Phelps (Democrat) 307; 1870,

Joseph W. McClurg (Republican) 283, B. Gratz Brown 779; 1872, Silas Woodson (Liberal Republican) 321, J. B. Henderson (Republican) 933; 1874, C. H. Hardin 168, Wm. Gentry 1,036; 1876, G. A. Finkelnburg 1,200, John S. Phelps 520, ——— Alexander 1; 1880, Thomas T. Crittenden 478, David P. Dyer 1,521, L. A. Brown 4; 1884, John S. Marmaduke —, Nicholas Ford —.

Commencing with 1848, the congressional district to which Gasconade County has belonged and the congressional vote have been as follows: In 1848 Gasconade County was a part of the Second District, and cast for William V. N. Bay 436 votes, to 84 for ——— Porter; in 1850 the vote was, for ——— Henderson 253, ——— Porter 97; in 1852 Alfred W. Lamb (Democrat) received 326 votes, and ——— Porter (Whig) 99; in 1854 this county was in the Sixth District, and gave for John S. Phelps (Anti-Benton) 542 votes, and for Johnson (Benton Democrat) 90; in 1856 the vote stood, for John S. Phelps 324, for Emerson 364, and for Larrimore 1; in 1858, for Phelps 245, for Richardson 541; 1860, Phelps 606, Rains 134; in 1862 Gasconade County was in the Second District, and gave to Henry T. Blow 856 votes, to Allen 95; in 1864 Blow received 988 votes and Stafford 31; the vote for 1866 could not be found; in 1868 it was, for Gustav A. Finkelnburg 1,057, for Lindley 176; in 1870, for Finkelnburg 1,034, for A. Van Wormer 5; in 1872 this county was a part of the Fifth District, and the vote stood, for R. P. Bland (Democrat) 349, for A. J. Seay 900; in 1874, for Bland —, A. J. Seay, vote not found; 1876, for Bland 554, John Q. Thompson 1,167; in 1877 the county became a part of the Eleventh District, with Carroll, Saline, Howard, Boone, Callaway and Osage, the vote of the district as thus constructed being, in 1876, Hayes 8,960, Tilden 17,964; in 1878 the vote was, for Clark 372, and in the entire district for Clark 16,600, scattering 182, majority for Clark 16,418; in 1880, for Clark in the entire district was 17,921, for Heberling 7,370; in 1884, for Dallmeyer the vote in the county was 1,501, for Bland 563, and in the entire district, Dallmeyer 14,288, Bland 16,959; in 1886 the vote in the entire district for Parker was 13,996, and for Bland 16,594, while the vote of the county at the same time for Cravens, for judge of the supreme court, was 1,674, and for Bruce 420.

Population.—The population of Gasconade County at different periods has been: In 1850, 4,996; in 1860, total 8,727, of whom 76 were slaves; in 1870, 10,093; in 1876, whites 11,059, colored, 91, total, 11,150; in 1880, 11,153.

Assessment.—Following is the assessment list of 1822, that for 1821 not being found: Clark Township—names 87; slave owners: John Estes, Sr., 1 (over three years old), value \$400; Hugh Heatherly, 1, \$400; Jane Hull, 12, \$2,395; Benjamin Laughlin, 2, \$700; John Phillips, 1, \$150; James Parsons, 5, \$1,350; N. Shobe, 2, \$700; S. Shobe, 1, \$10; Moses Welton, 12, \$3,450; total number of slaves in Clark Township, 37; value, \$9,555.

Boone Township—names 70; slave owners: Alexander Baldridge, 1, \$400; Daniel M. Boon, 2, \$700; Sylvester Patty, 2, \$400; total number of slaves in Boon Township, 5; value \$1,500.

In Bourbois Township there were 67 names, and in Skaggs, 31; no slaves in either. James Kegans had a mill in Clark Township valued at \$50, and a distillery valued at \$200. Necklen and Clark had one mill in the same township valued at \$150. These were the mills in the county that were assessed, and the only distillery.

In 1887 the assessed value of property in the county was: acres of land 319,905.26; value \$1,379,665; town lots in Hermann 2,111, value \$234,022; in Gasconade City 170, value \$1,409; total value of real estate \$1,615,096. Personal property: Horses—number 2,853, value \$104,144; mules—number 2,208, value \$94,063; asses and jennets—20, value \$895; neat cattle—11,306, value \$103,221; sheep—6,604, value \$7,288; hogs—11,912, value \$15,903; moneys, etc., \$546,297; brokers and Hermann Savings Bank, \$28,600; corporations, \$10,122; all other personal property, \$225,897; railroad property, \$286,180; total of all property in the county, \$3,037,706. Calling railroad property real estate and adding to the above \$1,615,096, and then multiplying the sum by 3, as in the case of Franklin County, to obtain the actual value of the real estate, the amount obtained is \$5,703,828, and considering the assessed value of personal property two-fifths of its real value, the real value

becomes \$2,841,075, or an actual value of all property in the county of \$8,544,913.

Taxation.—The taxes for 1887 were as follows: Railroad taxes, \$3,631.22; county tax, \$8,284.76; school tax, \$9,810.42; road tax, \$2,320.74; State revenue, \$5,519.28; State interest, \$5,519.28; merchants and manufacturers' county tax, \$386.47; stray tax, \$69.19; dramshop licenses, county, \$5,145.41; State, \$562.87; merchants and manufacturers' State license, \$600.28; total income of the county treasury, \$41,849.92.

The Gasconade County Agricultural Association was incorporated May 22, 1876, by the following persons: Bernhard Petrus, Louis Meyer, B. A. Niehoff, Henry Luebbe, Henry Bensing, Michael Jordan, H. P. Bensing, Charles C. Kropp, J. C. Christel, A. Good, Charles Teubner, John Mueller, Nicholas Bensing, Louis Poeschel, M. Romeiser, Henry Henze, John Scherer, Michael Poeschel, August Begemann, R. H. Hazenritter, S. W. Maushund, A. C. Leismer, Charles Beckmann, F. Vallet, Daniel Haid, Melchior Poeschel, Theodor Poeschel, J. G. Mueller, Charles Reifsteck, John Neidhart, J. M. Voight, David Wittmann, Christian Eberlin, Sr., Gottlieb Grossmann, C. Shubert, F. G. Teubner, William Klenk, William Klee, August Smith, M. D.; Henry Heeneck, Ed. Koeller, F. Koeller, Conrad Humburg, Julius Koeller, John Pfautsch, Henry German, Charles Hansen, August Neuenhalm, Dr. John Feldmann, Julius Hundhausen, and a few others. The object this association had in view was to improve agriculture, manufactures, stock raising, etc. The first officers of the association were Michael Poeschel, president; Rudolph Hirzel, secretary; Bernhard Petrus, treasurer; J. G. Christel, collector. There has been a fair held every year since the organization, except 1886 and 1887, and the annual premiums average about \$500, of which \$100 is given by the county. The association in 1876 bought 6.11 acres of ground, which was improved, and upon which necessary buildings and a secretary's office were erected at an aggregate expense of about \$1,500, and on the whole the cause of agriculture has been largely subserved. The present officers are William Herzog, president; William C. Boeing, secretary; Hugo Krogg, treasurer; Oswald Fluhr, collector, and William Poeschel, commissioner.

The Gasconade Bridge Disaster occurred November 1, 1855. In this accident thirty-three persons were killed and a large number wounded. Capt. Klinge and his company of militia were on board the train, having received from the officers of the railroad company an invitation to accompany them to Jefferson City on their first trip over the road. The bridge itself was not completed, and the temporary trestle work constructed underneath to sustain it was found to be inadequate to the support of the train. It is now stated that the engineer made the attempt to cross the bridge under protest, and only opened the throttle of his engine upon being peremptorily ordered so to do. Charles D. Eitzen and August Neuenhalm were in the first car, but experienced one of those "miraculous" escapes which are of such frequent occurrence. Mr. Eitzen was slightly injured about the head, and Mr. Neuenhalm had his arm broken in three places; Joseph Lessel, Jacob Rommel and Charles Boelm had broken legs.

The Centennial Fourth was celebrated in an appropriate manner by the patriotic citizens of Gasconade County. The central committee consisted of F. H. Hilker, F. L. Wensel and Joseph Leising. A Fourth of July military company was organized, of which George W. Tainter and George W. Schuert were the commanders. At a meeting of the central committee held June 21, all citizens of Hermann were requested to illuminate their houses in the evening of July 3, and it was decided to have a torchlight procession at 9 P. M. Afterward there was to be an address at the courthouse by Dr. John Feldmann, and a song by the Harmonie. On the morning of the Fourth the artillery began to fire a salute of thirty-eight shots at intervals of fifteen minutes; the bells chimed from 4 to 5 A. M., and the *reveille* and national airs were played by the band, and a song was sung by the Harmonie. A grand procession was formed on Market Street at 10 A. M., which proceeded to the fair grounds. Here the Declaration of Independence was read by George H. King, a national hymn was sung by the Harmonie, a German oration was delivered by Frederick Muench, an English oration was delivered by J. Ed. Belch, and a historical sketch of Gasconade County was read by George H. King. In the evening the celebration closed with a grand display of fireworks.

THE COURTS.

The County Court.—The first entry upon the records of this court is as follows:

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF GASCONADE, } ss.

Be it remembered that on this 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1821, being the day directed by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, in an act entitled an act erecting circuit and county clerks, for holding a county court in and for the county of Gasconade, and being the third Monday in January, Moses Welton, John Woolams and William Dodds appeared, produced their commissions, with a certificate endorsed thereon by a judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri, as justices of the county aforesaid, and took their seats as such.

The first business was to elect Samuel C. Owens, clerk; James Kegans was appointed elisor, to act in place of sheriff until a sheriff could be duly commissioned and qualified. David Pointer's will was then admitted to probate. It was ordered that the county be divided into three townships. On the next day a petition was presented for a road to lead from the mouth of the Gasconade River to Patrick Cullen & Co.'s mill. The prayer of the petition was granted, and William West, William Hughs, Samuel Duncan, Daniel M. Boon and Benjamin Skaggs were appointed viewers to lay off said road, and to report at the next term of the court. On this day Moses Welton and Daniel M. Boon produced their commissions as justices of the county court. John G. Heath was then licensed to keep a ferry over the Gasconade River, "at the place known by the name of Gasconade," by paying a tax of \$2.50. His rates of ferriage were fixed as follows, by the court: For every wagon and team, \$1; for every man and horse, 25 cents; for a single horse, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for every footman, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; each head of neat cattle, 6 cents; every 100 pounds of freight, 10 cents. A petition then came in for a road leading from the town of Gasconade through the big bottom the whole length, and thence the nearest and best way to the mouth of the Osage River. William West, Robert Shobe, John Nichols, William Laughlin and Samuel Gibson were appointed viewers.

On the 16th of April, 1821, the court met at the house of John G. Heath, the justices being Moses Welton, William Dodds and John Woolams. On this date the road leading from this

place to the mouth of the Osage River was discontinued, and James Kegans was certified to the governor as a proper person to be appointed justice of the peace. John Woolams was appointed to lay off Boulware Township into road districts, David Edwards to lay off Clark Township, and Patrick Cullins to lay off Boon Township. The seal of the county was approved by the court. It had a scale and a barshare plow on its face.

January 21, 1822, the same court met and laid off Skaggs Township. James Williams was licensed to keep a ferry across the Osage River near his residence by paying \$3 for the year, at the following rates: For every wagon and team, \$1.50; for every man and horse, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for every footman, $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents; for every head of neat cattle, 10 cents; for every horse, $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents; for every 100 pounds of freight, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for every pleasure carriage, \$1.50; for every cart or tumbril, \$1. His bond was fixed at \$100. His ferry was to be kept where the Potosi road crosses the Osage River. John G. Heath was licensed to keep a ferry over the Gasconade River at Gasconade, and John Woolams over the same river at his residence.

This court, which consisted of Moses Welton, William Dodds and Abraham Derriberly, met at Gasconade City, February 3, 1823. June 9, 1825, the court, consisting of William Bumpass, Robert Shobe and William Laughlin, met at the house of Isaac Perkins. July 4, 1825, the court comprised William Bumpass, Joseph M. Morrow and David Hoops; October 6, 1825, William Bumpass, Robert Shobe and David Hoops; June 8, 1826, William Bumpass, Robert Shobe and James Harrison; February 5, 1827, William Bumpass, David Hoops and William Brown; August 6, 1827, William Bumpass, David Hoops and Asa Pinnell. May 5, 1828, these same justices met at the house of David Waldo, "lately built by him near Isaac Perkins."

Court met at the house of David Waldo August 3, 1829. Present, David Hoops and Hugh Barclay. On this day the following interesting entry was made.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF GASCONADE. }

On this 3d day of August, 1829, personally appeared in open court in this county, held at the house of David Waldo, Ezekiel Hinchy, aged seventy-five years, December 25, 1828, resident in the township of Gray, in the county of

Gasconade, etc., first being duly sworn according to law, doth make the following declaration, in order to obtain the provision made by the acts of Congress of March 18, 1818, and of May 1, 1820, that he served in the Revolutionary War in the capacity of a private soldier, in Capt. William Little's company of infantry, in regiment commanded by Col. Dixon (Christian name he thinks was James), number of regiment not recollected, in the North Carolina line, in the Continental establishment; that he enlisted in said company in the spring of the year 1779, and was discharged from service in the fall of the year 1781, and I, the said Ezekiel Hinchy, do solemnly swear that I was a resident citizen of the United States on the 18th day of March, 1818, and that I have not since that time by gift, sale, or in any other manner disposed of my property, or any part thereof, with intent thereby so to diminish it as to bring myself within the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and service of the United States in the Revolutionary War," passed March 18, 1818, and that I have not nor has any person in trust for me any property except wearing apparel, or securities, contracts or debts due to me, nor have I any income whatever; and that it is not in my power to produce any other testimony to the facts set forth in this declaration.

EZEKIEL HINCHY.

This declaration was attested by the affidavit of David Hoops, and endorsed by the court, which ordered the clerk to certify to the Secretary of War of the United States a copy of the record in this case of Ezekiel Hinchy. On this same day the commissioner of Mount Sterling produced in court the plat of the town of Mount Sterling, which was as follows: Lots $95 \times 49\frac{1}{2}$ feet; size of large streets, $49\frac{1}{2}$ feet; of small streets, 33 feet; of alleys, 8 feet. The plat was approved, and Thomas Henry was allowed \$48.70 for surveying the town.

Court convened November 2, 1829, at the house of David Waldo. William Bumpass was appointed commissioner of the courthouse and jail, and he was ordered to give a credit of six and twelve months to purchasers of lots in Mount Sterling. The county court met at the "courthouse" February 1, 1830, consisting of William Bumpass, Hugh Barclay and David Hoops. On this day they ordered the superintendent of the courthouse in Gasconade County to have the courthouse built in Mount Sterling, the building to be as follows: "twenty-two feet square, one-story high, to be hewed down inside and out after it was put up, clap-board roof well nailed on, a window at each side containing twelve panes of glass, a chimney at one end to be cut out eight feet wide, back and jambs to be built of rock and run out with stick and clay, two plank floors, the under floor to be jointed and nailed down, and the upper floor laid down loose."

The court further ordered that the building should be valued by two disinterested men when done, and to be paid for as the public property of said county is disposed, if the fund was then sufficient to discharge the same. On the 25th of October, 1830, the justices were William Bumpass, David Hoops and Anthony Margrave. On the 2d of November, 1830, court met at the house of David Waldo, and under this date the following entry was made: "The court directs the commissioner of Mount Sterling to receive \$63.31 $\frac{1}{4}$ of Tarlton Massie for Bartonville place, the balance to be paid on old lots in Bartonville, the amount being \$61.75. The court convened at the courthouse January 31, 1831. In July, this year, the court consisted of William Bumpass, David Hoops and Hugh Barclay; July 25, 1831, David Hoops, Hugh Barclay and Samuel Burchard were the commissioners. January 30, and likewise on April 30, the court met at the house of David Waldo, and on this day the superintendent of the public buildings laid before the court his proceedings concerning them, and the valuation of the courthouse. Upon examination the courthouse was received, and the court adjourned to meet at the courthouse. April 7, 1834, the court consisted of David Hoops, Hiram Pinnell and Samuel Burchard. Some time later in this year the court consisted of William Clark and Joshua Cox. February 2, 1835, Joshua Cox and Joseph Hawkins recommended Anthony Margrave as a suitable person to take the place of William Clark, deceased. February 1, 1836, the court consisted of the above named persons. February 4, 1839, the court was Joshua Cox, Thomas Roark and Francis C. Wallace, and on this day Hermann was incorporated by the county court. February 3, 1840, the court consisted of Joshua Cox, F. C. Wallace and Anthony Margrave. February 1, 1841, William B. Pannell was in the place of Anthony Margrave. March 8, 1841, the court divided Gasconade County into four municipal townships, that is, what was left of it after Osage County was struck off into a separate county. On March 19, 1842, the county court proceeded to count up the votes cast at the recent election on the question of removing the county seat to Hermann, and, being satisfied that a majority of the votes cast had been cast for the removal to Hermann, they ordered that the several courts of Gasconade County

be notified of the same, that a suitable house for holding courts should be provided at the town of Hermann, and that all books, records, papers and furniture belonging to the county be removed to Hermann with all convenient speed. Fred. W. Pommer was then appointed commissioner of the new county seat. August 5, 1842, the court consisted of John G. Heath, James A. Matthews and William B. Pannell. May 2, previous, it was ordered that the commissioner of the public buildings proceed to erect the same on the four lots owned by the county, and fronting on Wharf Street, the buildings being estimated to cost \$4,000, \$3,000 of which was due the county from the inhabitants of Hermann, and \$1,000 was to be paid out of the county treasury. April 22, 1844, Thomas Hibler and Samuel Burchard were the only members of the court on hand for business. October 28, 1844, Lewis David was also present with the other two. July 28, 1845, Burton Cooper, commissioner to sell the county property at Mount Sterling, reported that he had sold the county's right to fifty acres there to Rebecca Perkins for \$408. Monday, November 2, 1846, the court consisted of Samuel Burchard, Solomon Kinsey and Nimrod Eldredge. February 15, 1847, the court consisted of the same persons. In May, 1851, James Greenstreet, Samuel Burchard and Nimrod Eldredge; in May, 1855, James A. Matthews, Julius Hundhausen and —————; in June, 1856, Julius Hundhausen, Samuel Smith and James A. Matthews; February, 1861, James A. Matthews, Samuel Smith and Joseph Kessler; 1863, James A. Matthews, Joseph Kessler and Daniel Strain; 1864, James A. Matthews, Joseph Kessler and Preston H. Collier; 1865, Joseph Kessler, Green C. Terry and Kasten Buschmann; 1866, Green C. Terry, John Sullins and Constance Riek; 1867, Samuel Smith, Constance Riek and D. W. Turnure; 1868, Samuel Smith, D. W. Turnure and Dan W. Tainter; 1870, William Bergner, Samuel Smith and Dan W. Tainter; 1871, Samuel Smith, E. B. Hensley and William Bergner; 1873, F. W. Boeing, E. B. Hensley and Henry Frechmann; 1874, William Bergner, E. B. Hensley and H. Frechmann; 1876, William Bergner, Henry Frechmann; 1877, Francis Oncken, Henry Frechmann and August Riek; 1879, F. H. Wolking, W. W. Deppe and William Toedtmann; 1881, F. W. Wolking, William Toedtmann and C. M.

Matthews; 1883, C. M. Matthews, William A. Cooper and Conrad Hamburg; 1884, C. M. Matthews, William A. Cooper and William Meyer; 1886, C. M. Matthews, Goerge W. Sewell and August Riek, present court.

The Probate Court was established by an act of the Legislature approved March 12, 1870, separate and apart from the county court, which up to that time had transacted all probate business. The judge was to be, under this act, elected by the people, and to hold his office from the 1st of January next after the election. The judges of this court have been Francis W. Boeing, William Berger, and, since 1876, the present judge, Francis Oncken.

The Circuit Court.—Alexander McNair, governor of the great State of Missouri, nominated and appointed Rufus Pettibone, Esq., circuit judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, “in testimony whereof I have hereto affixed my private seal, there being no seal of the State yet provided,” December 4, 1820.

The first circuit court began and was held at John G. Heath’s, on the Gasconade, on the fourth Monday of July, 1821—present Rufus Pettibone, judge; Daniel Waldo, sheriff, and Samuel C. Owens, clerk. “There being no causes at issue, and no business coming before the court, the court adjourned until court in course, without day.”

The next term commenced May 25, 1821, the same judge, sheriff and clerk being present. John G. Heath was appointed circuit attorney *pro tem*. Following are the names of the first grand jury: William Laughlin, foreman, John Morrow, Lewis Hall, Lewis Devall, John Hughes, Samuel Shobe, Joseph Poynter, William Clark, John M. Knowles, William Hughes, Joel Robertson, William Tacket, Philip Boulware, Jr., John Phillips, Jeffrey Sively, Robert Shobe, John Hoffmann, James Miller, James Woodsides, Willis Lay, Benjamin Laughlin and James Simpson. The first attorney admitted to practice in this court was Stephen W. Foreman, and the second, Everard Hall, both on May 25, 1821. The first cause then came on to be heard, and was entitled “The State of Missouri *vs.* John McDonald, assault and battery,” upon Hiram Scott. Mr. McDonald gave security, Daniel M. Boone, for his appearance at the next term of court. The second

cause then came on—Alexander Wattles *vs.* James Parson, on appeal from Franklin County Circuit Court, and was tried before a jury, the first jury in Gasconade County, viz.: John Baldridge, William Prior, John Woolams, Philip Boulware, William Laughlin, Hiram Scott, Archibald McDonald, Benjamin Heatherly, Grove Cook, John Hamilton, William S. Bursh and John McDonald. Their verdict was in favor of the plaintiff for \$40 and costs in Franklin County, \$74.50, and for costs in Gasconade.

The first divorce case in this court was that of Nancy Edds *vs.* John Edds, in which a summons was issued against the defendant, returnable to the next term of court. Nel Willson and John G. Heath were admitted to practice in this court, and on September 17, 1821, John McDonald was discharged because Hiram Scott did not appear against him.

This court began at Gasconade City, the first county seat of the county, February 18, 1822. Nancy Edds on this day was successful in securing her divorce on the ground of cruel and barbarous treatment, \$100 to be paid her for the support of the children, and \$50 annually, besides her costs and charges. A number of cases of assault and battery were disposed of, most of the defendants pleading guilty and paying \$5 fine and costs.

The next term of the court began at Gasconade City, June 17, 1822—same judge; Daniel Waldo, sheriff, and David Waldo, clerk. James McCampbell was admitted to practice in the court. Nancy Edds acknowledged that she had received full satisfaction for her decree in a warranty deed of 100 acres of land on Bailey's Creek, and John Edds was discharged, happy to be at the end of his marital troubles. The next term commenced October 22, 1822. James Stephens pleaded guilty to neglect of duty as overseer of the road, and was fined \$10 and costs. The first slander suit then came on—James Miller *vs.* James Stephens—which was *nolled* at defendant's costs. Rufus Pettibone resigned as judge, and the Governor appointed Nathaniel Beverly Tucker to serve until the next session of the General Assembly, and to preside at the term which began at Gasconade City June 16, 1823. Next term commenced at the same place, October 20, 1823. The case of James Stewart, indicted for larceny, was *nolled*. On the 16th of October, 1824, Nathan Beverly Tucker, presiding, David Sterigere was admitted to practice in the court.

June 9, 1825, court began at the house of Isaac Perkins—Hon. Alexander Stewart, judge. February 9, 1826, same judge. June 7, 1827, William C. Carr, judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, presided in this court. The first indictment for manslaughter was brought in October 4, 1827, against John Tacket. On the next day he was tried before the following jury, his plea being not guilty, and for his trial put himself upon God and his country. The jury were Thomas Bittick, Lewis David, Harney Keeney, Peter Walters, Philip P. Boulware, Daniel Boulware, Elijah Bradshaw, Charles Massey, Henry Cowan, Alexander Hill, David Massie and Henry J. Hall. The verdict of this jury was: "We find the defendant guilty of feloniously slaying Samuel Gibson, Sr.," and it was considered that the said John Tacket, convicted of manslaughter, as aforesaid, be committed to the custody of the sheriff, to await judgment. A motion for a new trial was overruled, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50, and to be imprisoned in the common jail of Gasconade County, or some other county, for one year and one day. David Perkins was then found guilty of larceny by the following jury: Josiah Turpin, John Dennison, Sr., John Lewis, Newman Pounds, John B. Waldo, Daniel Waldo, John Duncan, Jr., William Baker, Charles Stuart, John Housinger, Hiram Robertson and Obadiah Lee. David Perkins had stolen a hog, which was adjudged to be worth \$6; but as the hog had been returned to its owner, Perkins was committed to the custody of the sheriff to await sentence.

June 5, 1828, court met at the house of David Waldo, and also October 9, same year. May 16, 1831, Hon. David Todd presided, as also May 21, 1832, court being held this time at Mount Sterling. July 26, 1833, Charles H. Allen presided, judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit. The first indictment for perjury was brought in November 29, 1833, as likewise the first for gambling. William Scott, judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, presided in 1835. The first declarations of intention to become citizens of the United States were made this year by Wimmarr Gotzen and Kirmann Scheuler, John P. M. Haslach and Heinrich P. K. Huker, all natives of Prussia.

August, 1836, the case of Mary, a slave, indicted for murder, and brought to Gasconade County on a change of venue, was

remanded back to Crawford County, because the change had been improvidently made.

In 1839 there were numerous indictments for betting at cards and for selling liquor without a license. David Sterigere was judge in this circuit June 14, 1841, and in 1844 John H. Stone, judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, presided.

On March 14, 1848, William Fisher was tried for murder before the following jury: Christian Kuntz, Daniel Campbell, John M. Frakes, Thomas Meuse, Joseph Heath, Robert J. Heath, George W. Wilson, George W. Massie, John Kesseburg, Gottlieb Straub, Nelson Jarvis and Jackson Fowler. The verdict was "guilty of manslaughter in the first degree," and the court fixed the punishment at five years in the penitentiary.

In the circuit court, April 23, 1862, Fritz Heil, indicted for the murder of Mathias Croner, was found not guilty of murder in the first degree, but guilty of murder in the second degree. Thereupon the counsel for the State declined to further prosecute the defendant on the charge of murder in the first degree, and submitted the matter to the court. The court, Judge John H. Stone, thereupon adjudged that the defendant undergo imprisonment in the penitentiary for thirty years, and pay the costs of the prosecution.

James W. Owens was judge of this court, commencing September 14, 1863; Daniel Q. Gale, August 3, 1868; A. J. Seay, April, 1875, and Rudolph Hirzel, the present judge, in May, 1887.

One of the most atrocious murders that have occurred in Gasconade County was that of William Burchard, at Bem, May 10, 1883. The circumstances leading up to and connected with the murder were somewhat as follows: Two men went to the house of William Collier and ordered breakfast. While Mrs. Collier was preparing the meal she overheard remarks which led her to believe that the robbery of the store at Bem, kept by Burchard & Viemann, was in contemplation. When Mr. Collier came home she informed him of the occurrence and of her suspicions. In the afternoon of the same day he went to the residence of W. P. Burchard and told him what had taken place, and what were his wife's and his suspicions. In the evening William Burchard,

son of W. P. Burchard, and Mr. Collier, went to the store armed, the one with a shotgun and the other with a rifle, with the intention of watching for the expected robbers. A few hours after dark, upon arriving at the store they found the two men already in the store talking with Mr. Viemann, and at the same time keeping a sharp lookout, and when Mr. Burchard and Mr. Collier approached the store the two men inside the store commenced firing upon them with their revolvers. Mr. Burchard was struck in the arm and dropped his gun. Soon afterward he was struck by two more balls, one of them passing into the abdomen and inflicting a fatal wound. Mr. Collier received a shot in the shoulder and then fired upon the two robbers, killing one of them instantly, but the other escaped. This man was at length found near Detmold, in Franklin County, was captured and brought back to Gasconade County, and lodged in jail at Hermann, whence, on Monday night, June 4, 1883, he was taken by a mob of citizens and hanged to a tree in the immediate vicinity of Hermann. The name of the man thus made to pay the penalty for the murder of Burchard was Fisher, although he gave the name Whitney, when captured. The circumstances of the lynching were somewhat as follows: About midnight the back door of the jail was forced open, and a number of men armed with heavy sledges, hammers and chisels, entered the hall and battered down the doors to the cell containing Fisher. In the meantime Sheriff Bergner, who had heard of the attempt, in company with Deputy Sheriffs Mumbrauer and Oscar Schultz, arrived at the back door of the jail. Sheriff Bergner was immediately seized, blindfolded, and carried out of doors, thrown to the ground and there held down, while others of the mob found the keys of the jail in the pocket of Deputy Sheriff Mumbrauer. It thus became an easy matter to open Fisher's cell door. His hands were then tied, a rope placed round his waist, and he marched down to Front Street. He was led down to the "Iron road" about 150 yards north of the residence of Christ. Fleisch. Here the party having Fisher in charge was met by a number of masked men, who then took charge of the prisoner, marched him under a tree, where he gave his name as J. W. Fisher; the rope was thrown over the limb of the tree and fast-

ened to the trunk, and in twenty minutes he was pronounced dead. About four o'clock in the morning the sheriff, accompanied by a number of citizens, repaired to the scene of the hanging, and cut down Fisher's body. Many people considered the lynching justifiable, but by the majority it was condemned. Gov. Crittenden was especially severe upon the course of the lynchers, and urged upon Judge Seay, of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, to take prompt measures to bring them to justice, but it was thought by many that the anxiety of Gov. Crittenden to have these violators of the law brought to deserved punishment would have merited and received more respect and consideration if his own course in connection with the James' boys had evinced the same anxiety.

What was known as the Hallenscheid-Alband murder was one of the most flagrant and sensational ever committed anywhere. Henry Hallenscheid and his wife and their daughter, Wilhelmina, conspired to kill and killed on June 16, 1875, Christ Alband, the husband of Wilhelmina, with a club, and threw his body out of an upper story window. They then dragged him about 150 yards from the house and buried him, covering him over lightly with earth. The jurymen before whom the two former were tried were John H. Buddemeyer, Joseph Apprill, Fred. Remmert, Henry Holt, H. A. McKinney, Paschal Crider, Hiram Robertson, J. B. Cantly, Martin Michels, Fred Klossner, John Michels and William Norwood. The verdict of the jury in this case was: "We the jury find the defendants, H. Hallenscheid and A. Hallenscheid, guilty of murder in the first degree, in manner and form as charged in the indictment." The two convicts were sentenced by Judge A. J. Seay to be hanged December 17, 1875. The former was, in accordance with this sentence, hanged December 17, on a gallows erected on the western slope of the courthouse hill, in the presence of about 4,000 people. The Rev. Mr. Pfaff read a statement from the prisoner to the effect:

1—That he was convinced that the punishment he was about to undergo was just.

2—That through prayer and repentance he had been forgiven.

Mrs. Anna Hallenscheid's sentence was commuted by Gov. C. H. Hardin to imprisonment in the State penitentiary during her natural life, and Mrs. Wilhelmina Alband, the wife of the murdered

man, was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, where she died.

WAR HISTORY.

Soon after the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, in 1861, Julius Hundhausen raised ten companies of soldiers, who were known as Home Guards. This was in May. Six of these companies were raised in the central and southern parts of the county. Mr. Hundhausen became lieutenant-colonel of this force, Charles C. Manwaring and Constance Riek, captains, and Hermann Schlender, quartermaster. The regiment had charge of railroad bridges from St. Louis to Jefferson City until mustered out in 1863. Three months after the organization of the Home Guards they were incorporated into the Fourth Missouri Reserve Corps, under command of Gen. Lyon, George Hussmann, quartermaster, and Dr. J. Feldmann, assistant surgeon. The other officers were the same as in the old organization, except that Capt. Manwaring resigned, and was succeeded by Michael Bauer, Manwaring becoming provost-marshal of the congressional district. After the reserve corps was mustered out, Col. Hundhausen was appointed assistant provost-marshal, with his office at Hermann.

In the spring of 1864, while on a visit to his family, Capt. Manwaring was killed by a party of rebels as he was attempting to arrest one of them. The rebels were pursued, and one of them killed, while the others, abandoning their horses, made their escape. The horses were sold, and netted the Government \$600.

A militia regiment was organized, of which George Klinge was lieutenant-colonel, and Charles D. Eitzen, captain. This regiment was in several engagements. In 1864, when Sterling Price made his great raid through the State, it was called to reinforce the troops at Rolla and Jefferson City, thus leaving the town of Hermann with but few defenders. Upon the approach of Price's army from below the town, the women and children took refuge in the caves in the vicinity and upon Graf's Island. The men who were at home, and upon whom the defense of the town devolved, brought to bear upon the approaching rebels a small piece of artillery, firing upon them as they came in sight around the bluff below the town. This caused a retreat on the

part of the raiders, and their approach from another direction. By the time of their second approach the little brass cannon had been moved to another position, and as they advanced it belched forth its contents a second time. Being thus fired upon from different positions, the rebels supposed there was quite a number of pieces of artillery in the town, and their approach was made with great caution; but, at length, when it could no longer be used to withstand their approach, it was spiked and thrown into the Missouri River. It was subsequently withdrawn from the river and used on holiday and festive occasions for some years, until, at length, it was burst by an unusually heavy charge of powder. Since then it has been kept in position on Market street, as a memento of the war.

Following is a list of the military organizations from Gasconade County that entered the service of the State of Missouri or of the United States to aid in the suppression of the Rebellion:

Gasconade County Battalion.—Its field and staff officers were: lieutenant-colonel, Julius Hundhausen; quartermaster, Hermann Schlender; assistant surgeon, John Feldmann.

Company A—Captain, C. C. Manwaring; first lieutenant, John Guttmann; second lieutenant, Charles P. Stribley. The aggregate strength of this company was eighty-four.

Company B—Captain, Constance Riek; first lieutenant, Henry Germann; second lieutenant, August Hammel. The aggregate strength of this company was ninety-eight.

Company C—Captain, Julius Buckmeister; first lieutenant, Thomas Clarg; second lieutenant, Ernst Lange. The aggregate strength of this company was 100.

Company D—Captain, Bernhard Stochlin; first lieutenant, August Liebmann; second lieutenant, John Allemann. The aggregate strength of this company was ninety-one.

Company E—Captain, Frederick Pehde; first lieutenant, B. Mendmiller; second lieutenant, George Eppler. The aggregate strength of this company was ninety-seven, and the aggregate strength of the battalion 473.

The battalion was organized in June, 1861, and its services accepted by Gen. Lyon. These services consisted of guarding bridges on the Pacific Railroad, and in escorting provision trains

from Hermann to Montgomery City, Mo. It also participated in the expedition from Miller's Landing to Georgetown, in Franklin Co., Mo. This battalion disbanded October 1, 1861, and reorganized as Hundhausen's Battalion of United States Reserve Corps, for three years' service.

The Second Gasconade County Battalion was also organized in June, 1861, by authority from Gen. Lyon. Its field and staff officers were: Colonel, James A. Matthews; quartermaster, Louis Dierkegraeffe; surgeon, N. G. Matthews.

Company A—Captain, Elijah McDaniel; first lieutenant, Thomas B. Matthews; second lieutenant, George W. Sherrill. The aggregate strength of this company was seventy-two.

Company B—Captain, Preston H. Collier; first lieutenant, Joseph Perryman; second lieutenants: Burgess A. Matthew, transferred to Company D July 27, 1861, and Daniel Turner. The aggregate strength of this company was 130.

Company C—The roll of this company was not filed with the adjutant general. John B. Cooper was its captain.

Company D.—Captain, Andrew J. Hurlbut; first lieutenant, James McDaniel; second lieutenant, Joseph P. Brown. The aggregate strength of this company was sixty-four.

The aggregate strength of the battalion was 269. It was engaged in guarding bridges on the Pacific Railroad, in scouting, and in various kinds of service until September, 1861, when it was disbanded. All of its members enlisted in the State militia.

Dallmeyer's Battalion of six months' militia was raised in Gasconade County. Its field and staff officers were: Colonel, James A. Matthews, commissioned September 8, 1861, and resigned November 26, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, W. Q. Dallmeyer, commissioned September 8, 1861; major, John B. Cooper, commissioned September 8, 1861; adjutant, W. W. Clarke, commissioned September 12, 1861; quartermaster, L. Dierkegraeffe, September 8, 1861; surgeon, James L. Kierwan, commissioned December 4, 1861; assistant surgeon, W. Everard, commissioned December 14, 1861.

Company A—Captain, William Meyer; first lieutenant, Thomas McKinney; second lieutenant, Henry Buckholz; all commissioned September 7, 1861.

Company B—Captain, Elijah McDaniel; first lieutenant, George M. Sumell; second lieutenant, James P. Shockley; all commissioned September 10, 1861.

Company C—Captain, P. H. Collier; first lieutenant, James Perryman; second lieutenant, B. A. Matthews; all commissioned September 9, 1861.

Company D—Captain, W. I. Hurlbut; first lieutenant, James McDaniel; second lieutenant, Joseph P. Brown; all commissioned September 7, 1861.

Company E—Captain, William Ousley; first lieutenant, William Leach; second lieutenant, E. Fechter; all commissioned September 7, 1861.

Company F—Captain, Thomas B. Matthews; first lieutenant, Fritz Ham; second lieutenant, William Debolt; all commissioned September 12, 1861.

Company G—Captain, W. J. Williams; first lieutenant, J. B. Matthews; second lieutenant, M. S. Branson; all commissioned September 9, 1861.

Company H—Captain, W. K. Meyers; first lieutenant, Harry Berger; second lieutenant, H. Heidbrink; all commissioned September 12, 1861.

Company I—Captain, Henry W. Burnett; first lieutenant, Samuel Miller; second lieutenant, Thomas B. Matthews; all commissioned September 14, 1861.

This battalion was mustered in at Camp Matthews, in this county, its aggregate strength being 570 men. After remaining in camp for some time it marched to Chamois, Mo., and made that place the base of its operations. Numerous scouts were sent out in search of rebels, but encountered no serious opposition. About December 15, 1861, the command went to Franklin, Mo., and there spent the remainder of their term of enlistment in doing guard duty. Although the precise date of the mustering out of this command is not known, it was during the first part of February, 1862.

Gasconade County Battalion Reserve Corps, Missouri Volunteers, was organized among the Germans of Gasconade County, but was limited from the nature of its organization to service within the State. Its officers were: Lieutenant-colonel, Julius

Hundhausen; quartermaster, George Husmann; adjutant, John Feldmann; all commissioned January 7, 1862.

Company A—Captain, Charles Manwaring; first lieutenant, Christian Strabel; second lieutenant, Louis Waechler; all commissioned January 6, 1862.

Company B—Captain, Constance Riek; first lieutenant, Henry Germann; second lieutenant, Charles Riek; all commissioned January 6, 1862.

Company C—Captain, B. Mendmiller; first lieutenant, Michael Bauer; both commissioned January 7, 1862.

Company D—First lieutenant, Ernest Krech; commissioned January 9, 1862.

This battalion was consolidated with the Third Reserve Corps by order of the adjutant general, dated January 18, 1862, as the Fourth Regiment Infantry Missouri Volunteers. It was one of the regiments entertaining no idea of compromise with those then attempting to destroy the Government.

Fourth Infantry Missouri Volunteers was composed, as above stated, of the Third Regiment United States Reserve Corps, and the above Gasconade County Battalion Reserve Corps, by Special Order No. 9, issued January 18, 1862. Its officers were: Colonel, Robert Hundhausen; lieutenant-colonel, Julius Hundhausen; major, Charles H. Warren; adjutant, Jerome H. Bacon; quartermaster, George Husmann; surgeon, Edmund Boerner; assistant surgeon, John Feldmann; chaplain, George Fuetschmann; all commissioned January 18, 1862.

Company A—Captain, Adolph Nipper; first lieutenant, C. A. F. Hats; second lieutenant, Louis Kranthoff; all commissioned September 16, 1861.

Company B—Captain, Michael Bauer; first lieutenants, Christian Strabel and Alexander Lowry; second lieutenants, Louis Waechter and Julius Sperleder.

Company C of this regiment had the same commissioned officers as Company B, of the Gasconade County Battalion.

Company D—Captain, William Hirt; first lieutenant, Louis Loop; second lieutenant, Louis Miller.

Company E—Captain, B. Mundewiller; first lieutenants, Eugene Alcan; second lieutenant, J. J. Stocklin.

Company F—Captain, ————; first lieutenants, Casper Schubert and J. C. Meyer; second lieutenants, Frank Emser and W. R. McCracken.

Company G—Captain, A. E. Piquenard; first lieutenant, Louis Hild; second lieutenant, M. A. Lemoine.

The aggregate strength of this regiment was 550. It was employed chiefly within the State, and performed valuable service to the cause. It was mustered out of service under Special Orders No. 13, February 1, 1863.

Company F of the Thirty-first Infantry Missouri Volunteers was from Gasconade County. Its commissioned officers were: Captain, Egbert O. Hill; first lieutenants, James McDaniel and D. H. Middendorf, and second lieutenant, William R. Vaughan. A brief historical sketch of this regiment may be found in the history of Franklin County.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment Missouri Militia was raised in this county about the close of the war. Its colonel was W. Q. Dallmeyer, commissioned March 25, 1865; lieutenant colonel, Francis Oncken, commissioned June 24, 1865, and adjutant, Fred Dallmeyer, commissioned April 24, 1865. The war being so nearly at an end at that time, but little service was required of this regiment.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Hermann, the county seat of Gasconade County, is on the Missouri River, and also on the Missouri Pacific Railway, — miles from St. Louis. It lies on the southeast fractional quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 25, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 36, Township 46, Range 5 west; and on the southwest fractional quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 30, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 31, Township 46, Range 4 west. On March 4, 1850, Charles Tuebner appeared before the clerk of the circuit court, J. B. Harrison, as the proprietor of a part of the town site, which was surveyed May 1, 1850, by H. Bock. October 23, 1848, Jacob Schiefer laid out a part of the town of Hermann, and on the 13th of January, 1851, by Jacob Schiefer two additions were made, one of twenty-eight lots and one of 162 lots. F. Boeing's

and H. Burchard's addition lay east of one of the above additions and north of the other. This town lies at the mouth of Frene Creek, and on both sides of the same. Market Street runs north and south through the town, and is 120 feet wide. East of Market Street the streets are Schiller, Gutenberg, Franklin and Gellert; and west of Market they are Mozart, Washington, Goethe, Jefferson and Wein. The above run parallel to Market Street. The streets running east and west are Wharf Street, which extends westward only to Market, then east and west Second, Third, etc., out to East and West Seventeenth. In the original town two public squares and a graveyard were laid out. The cemetery is kept up in good shape, and the public square between Washington and Goethe Streets, and West Eighth and Ninth, has recently been newly fenced, planted in fine shade trees, and made attractive in every way.

The history of the settlement of Hermann by the Germans is particularly interesting. The movement resulting in the selection of this location was originally under the auspices of the *Deutsche Ansiedlung Gesellschaft* (German Settlement Society) of Philadelphia. The first meeting of this society of which any record is to be found at Hermann occurred June 10, 1836, for the purpose of considering the project of founding a German town. Those present at this meeting were the Rev. Heinrich Ginal, president; Anton Duenkelberg, Ferdinand Stark, — Conradt, Dr. Schmoele, Xaver Fenderich, the committee, and Ludwig Friedauf and Wilhelm Mohl other members of the society. Thomas Padaraque made a speech setting forth the advantages of Texas, which was translated as delivered by Dr. Heinrich Ginal, but the members could not agree upon Texas, some thinking Northwestern Pennsylvania more suitable for their purpose. At a meeting of June 25, 1836, Dr. Thomas Padaraque proposed Jefferson County, Mo., where 104,000 acres of land could be obtained at \$1.25 per acre. Mr. Ritter proposed the Miami country, in Indiana, and some one else the northern part of Illinois. On August 9, 1836, the constitution of the society was read, and received some fifty names of those wishing to join the society. J. C. Wesselhoeft was made secretary and served the society thereafter for some years with great efficiency. In

March, 1837, the society resolved to send some one out through Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri to look for a suitable place to form their proposed settlement, and about this time the society was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania. A committee sent out in the spring of 1837 failed to accomplish anything worthy of note, but on July 27, 1837, George F. Bayer was appointed to make the tour of investigation, and his mission was a great success. On October 5, 1837, the president of the society announced to the members that a large piece of land had been purchased in Missouri, and at this meeting it was resolved by the society that the name of the new town to be built on the land purchased should be Hermann, and the resolution was ordered to be published in the German newspaper, *The Old and New World*. November 2, 1837, a written report of the result of Mr. Bayer's travels was submitted, and Mr. Bayer was made general agent of the society, at a salary of \$600 per year. Mr. Bayer signified a willingness to accept eighty acres of land at the new settlement, the location of which he would choose. A little log house yet unfinished he was to receive as a present, and the society gave him \$300 as traveling expenses. Every member of the society arriving at the new town was to have the privilege of picking out one lot, except from those which the society reserved for itself. If two members wanted the same lot the selection should be determined by drawing lots, and if any member wanted more than one lot his desire should be gratified provided he would agree to build a house on the second lot worth at least \$300. The survey and sale of the lots were under the supervision of the general agent until the society at the new settlement should be strong enough to dispense with his services. The price of land was to be \$3 per acre for first-class, and not less than \$2 for second class.

As showing the extent of the purchase by Mr. Bayer, the following brief description of the lands in detail is introduced, taken from the original parchment deed, a curiosity in its way, on account of its extreme size.

DEED TO THE LAND AT HERMANN.

This indenture made on the 14th day of November in the year of our Lord 1837, between George F. Bayer, of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsyl-

vania, merchant, and Catharine, his wife, of the one part; and Adam Maag, of the district of Spring Garden, in the county of Philadelphia, bottler; Adam Smith, of the Northern Liberties, of the City of Philadelphia, morocco dresser; Jacob Hummell, of the Northern Liberties, aforesaid, morocco dresser; and Frederick Klett, of the Northern Liberties, aforesaid, druggist, of the other part, witnesseth; that the said George F. Bayer and Catharine his wife, as well for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar (\$1) lawful money of the United States of America, unto them, at or before the sealing and delivery hereof by the said Adam Maag, Adam Smith, Jacob Hummell, and Frederick Klett, well and truly paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, as for divers other causes and considerations them thereunto moving, have granted, etc., and by these presents do hereby grant, etc., unto the said trustees and to their heirs and assigns, etc., all those forty-five certain tracts or bodies of land, situated, lying and being in the county of Gasconade, Mo., to wit: The west half of the northeast quarter of Section 35, Township 45, Range 5 west, 80 acres, conveyed by the Government to Stephen Atkins, by duplicate No. 5,660, dated at St. Louis, October 19, 1835; the southeast fractional quarter of Section 26, Township 46, Range 5 west, 73.95 acres, conveyed by Government to William Guyler by duplicate No. 7,678, dated at St. Louis, August 29, 1836, and conveyed by Guyler to Stephen Atkins, by deed dated September 18, 1836; the west half of the southeast fractional quarter of Section 25, Township 46, Range 5 west, containing 47.54 acres, conveyed by Government to Charles Roark by duplicate No. 7,435, dated at St. Louis, July 20, 1836; the southwest fractional quarter of Section 25, Township 46, Range 5 west, containing 86.60 acres, as per patent of the general land office at Washington, dated February 11, 1832, and numbered 2,592; the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 36, Township 46, Range 5 west, 80 acres, conveyed by Government to William Guyler by duplicate No. 7,678, dated August 29, 1836, and conveyed by William Guyler to Willis Hensley by deed dated September, 1837; the south half of Section 2, Township 45, Range 5 west, 320 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,636, dated at St. Louis, September 1, 1837; the southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 45, Range 5 west, 160 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate 9,637, dated at St. Louis, September 21, 1837; the south half of the northeast quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter, the west half of the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 45, Range 5 west, 395.42 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,638, September 21, 1837; the southwest fractional quarter of Section 26, Township 46, Range 5 west, 48.10 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,639, September 21, 1837; the northeast fractional quarter and the east half of the southeast fractional quarter of Section 33, Township 46, Range 5 west, 90.68 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,640, dated September 21, 1837; the north fractional half of Section 34, Township 46, Range 5 west, 220.61 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,641, September 21, 1837; the south half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the southwest quarter of Section 36, Township 46, Range 5 west, 360 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,642, September 21, 1837; the northwest quarter of Section 35, Township 46, Range 5, west, 160 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,643, September 21, 1837; the east half of Section 10, Township 45, Range 5 west, 320 acres conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No.

9,644, September 21, 1837; the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 35, Township 46, Range 5 west, 120 acres, conveyed by Government to Godfrey Schoenthaler by duplicate No. 9,645, dated at St. Louis September 22, 1837; the west fractional half of the southwest quarter of Section 29, Township 46, Range 4 west, 39.73 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate 9,689, October 4, 1837; the west fractional half of the southeast quarter of Section 30, Township 46, Range 4 west, 53.62 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,690, October 4, 1837; the east half and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of Section 31, Township 46, Range 4 west, 250.07 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,691, October 3, 1837; the east half of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of Section 5, Township 45, Range 5 west, 238.90 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,692, October 4, 1837; the northwest quarter and the south half of Section 14, Township 45, Range 5 west, 480 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,693, October 4, 1837; the east half and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of Section 9, Township 45, Range 4 west, 280 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer October 4, 1837; the east half and the northwest quarter, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, the northeast quarter and the southwest quarter of Section 8, Township 45, Range 1 west, 480 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,700, October 4, 1837; the west half of Section 17, Township 45, Range 4 west, 320 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,701, October 4, 1837; the west half of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of Section 32, Township 46, Range 4 west, 240 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,702, October 4, 1837; the south half of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of Section 22, Township 45, Range 6 west, 240 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,703, October 4, 1837; the north half and the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 45, Range 6 west, 450 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,704, October 4, 1837; the north half of Section 24, Township 45, Range 6 west, 320 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,705, October 4, 1837; Section 5, Township 45, Range 5 west, 640.16 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer, No. 9,706, October 4, 1837; the south half of the northeast fractional quarter, and the northwest fractional quarter and the south half of Section 21, Township 46, Range 6 west, 504.68 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,707, October 4, 1837; the northeast quarter of Section 7, Township 45, Range 4 west, 160 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,708, October 4, 1837; the northwest and southeast quarters of the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of Section 19, Township 45, Range 5 west, 376.40 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer October 4, 1837, by duplicate No. 9,709; a portion of Section 20, Township 45, Range 6 west, 328.91 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate 9,710, October 4, 1837; the southwest fractional quarter of Section 3, Township 44, Range 6 west, 73.58 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,728, October 9, 1837; a part of Section 4, Township 44, Range 6 west, 132.44 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,729, October 9, 1837; Section 9, Township 44, Range 6 west, 640 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by dupli-

cate No. 9,730, October 9, 1837; the west fractional half of Section 10, Township 44, Range 6 west, 162.73 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,731, October 9, 1837; part of Section 15, Township 44, Range 6 west, 359.13 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,732, October 9, 1837; a portion of Section 25, Township 46, Range 5 west, 74.46 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,733, October 9, 1837; portions of Sections 32 and 33, Township 46, Range 5 west, 202.75 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate 9,734, October 9, 1837; portions of Section 9, Township 45, Range 5 west, 160 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,735, October 9, 1837; portions of Section 15, Township 45, Range 5 west, 480 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,736, October 9, 1837; a portion of Section 29, Township 45, Range 5 west, 80 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,737, October 9, 1837; portions of Section 30, Township 45, Range 5 west, 265.27 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,738, October 9, 1837; portions of Section 26, Township 45, Range 4 west, 250 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,752, October 10, 1837; and the north half of Section 34, Township 45, Range 4 west, 320 acres, conveyed by Government to George F. Bayer by duplicate No. 9,753, October 10, 1837, conveying to them in trust, "for the use and benefit of the members of the association, styled "Die Deutsche Ansiedlung Gesellschaft" (the German Settlement Society), and under and subject to and in compliance with all the rules and articles of association made and adopted, or which may be hereafter made and adopted by the members of said association.

(Signed)

G. F. BAYER.

CATHARINE BAYER.

Such is the remarkable deed by which George F. Bayer formally transferred to the trustees of the German Settlement Society 10,467 acres of land for the nominal sum of \$1, for the benefit of the members of the association. The deed was filed for record in the office of E. McJilton, recorder, September 21, 1838, and recorded on the 28th of the same month.

On the 1st of November, 1839, the trustees above named, to whom Mr. Bayer had transferred the land, themselves transferred the same land, except such portions as had in the meantime been sold by them to private individuals, and also the west half of the southeast fractional quarter of Section 25, Township 46, Range 5 west, containing 47.55 acres, purchased by them of Polly Phillips, to the corporation known as the inhabitants of the town of Hermann, one of the conditions being that shares should never be reduced below \$50.

The association at a meeting held November 7, 1837, in Philadelphia, ordered Mr. Bayer to return to the settlement at

Hermann, but in a short time afterward excused him from obedience to the order on account of sickness. On the 4th of the same month he had been authorized to buy provisions for the settlement and to sell the same to the inhabitants at cost price. He was also authorized to have a sawmill built at the new settlement, the cost of which should not exceed \$500. The Association also decided to reserve for itself lots on Wharf Street, and to sell them during the first three months at \$150 each, the purchaser of one of these lots being required to build a house thereon within one year from time of purchase, worth at least \$500, and the association at the same time resolved to sell to no one member more than 200 acres of land. The plan of the town was adopted at this meeting, Market Street to run north and south, to be ten feet wider than Market Street in Philadelphia, and to have a market house in the middle of the street. There were to be four public squares on Blocks 33, 38, 83 and 88, and a tract of land, 2,000 feet south of the south, as broad as the town from east to west, to be reserved for the association. On the east and west sides of the town there was to be a promenade 100 feet wide, the entire length of the town from north to south. On January 3, 1839, it was considered whether it would not be better to conduct the business of the association at Hermann instead of at Philadelphia. September 17, 1839, it was resolved that the trustees of the association at Philadelphia and those at Hermann make a trust deed to the town council at Hermann, which act virtually closes the history of the association so far as its separate action is concerned, and it is now necessary to devote the space in this sketch to the immediate affairs of the settlers themselves.

It was stated above that on November 7, 1837, George F. Bayer was ordered to return to the new settlement at Hermann, but that he was excused some days afterward from obedience to the order on account of sickness. Those who did start, however, at the time Mr. Bayer was intending to start, and who say Mr. Bayer then came as far west as Pittsburgh, Penn., where, on account of sickness, he remained some weeks, with his family, were Christopher Oelschlager, wife and one child; G. Henry Gentner and wife, married November 7, 1837, and both still liv-

ing at Hermann; Daniel Oelschlager, wife and one child; Henry Johns, wife and two children; George Riefenstahl, wife and five children. This party traveled from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, Penn., on the cars; thence to Pittsburgh, Penn., on the canal, and thence to Hermann, Mo., on the steamboat down the Ohio River, and up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to their destination; passing up the Missouri on the last boat up that season, and arriving at Hermann December 6, 1837. They landed on the bluff below the mouth of Frene Creek, and had to cross that creek to get to the end of their journey. At that time there was a farmer living on the town site named Willis Hensley, and there was not even a log house along the river nearer than St. Charles. Besides Mr. Hensley's house there was also a hewed log house standing a little below the present residence of Probate Judge Oncken's. These were above the mouth of Frene Creek. Below this creek lived Polly Phillips, a widow; Stephen Atkins lived where Mr. Herzog now lives. None of these houses had glass windows, and, as Mr. Gentner was a carpenter, and as there had been brought to Hermann some window glass, he made a sash window and put it in Mr. Hensley's house. This window was an object of great admiration to the primitive inhabitants of Hermann, and all the rest then wanted windows put in their houses, but the information seems credible that Mr. Gentner did not put a window in the Widow Phillips' house. Mr. Hensley's house contained a loom for weaving the material for home-made clothing, which was generally worn here previous to the arrival of these new settlers, but when Mrs. Gentner's calico dress came to be seen by Mr. Hensley's daughter, nothing would satisfy her but a calico dress. Across the Missouri River and about two miles above was Hunter's store, to which a party of men, having crossed the river on the ice, went soon afterward, and brought down a load of goods on a small hand sled, among them the material for the coveted calico dress.

About a month after the arrival of the settlers named above Jacob Rommell arrived at Hermann, having walked out from St. Louis, and in the spring following, Mrs. Phillips and Mr. Hensley moved away from Franklin County, and Stephen Atkins bought a farm on Second Creek, not far from the present loca-

tion of Bay postoffice. Jacob Rommell, mentioned above, cut the first timber and sold the logs to a cigarmaker named Dehs, who came in the spring of 1838, in company with eight or ten other families to Hermann, at the head of whom was George F. Bayer, the general agent of the association. The names of some of the heads of these new families were Krauter, Kroeber, Meyer, Rohrbacher, Maushund, Nieder, Weber, Quandt, Nuesche and Morlock. Mr. Bayer had a shanty built in March, 1838, himself living meanwhile in the hewed log house standing in front of where Charles D. Eitzen's store now stands. Daniel Oelschlager moved into Hensley's stable, fixed up a bedstead and set up a stove, the only one then in Hermann, and now standing in Mr. Gentner's smoke house. Dehs' hewed log house stood just east of the site of the present flouring-mill, on Front and Guttenberg Streets; Morlock was the next to build, where now stands the residence of R. N. Hasenritter, adjoining Concert Hall Garden. Kroeber and Meyer built a double log house, two stories high, on Front Street, opposite the present courthouse. John Hoffmann built on Front Street, the building now occupied by Mrs. C. Silber as a millinery store, and adjoining that house to the eastward G. H. Gentner built a double two-story log house for two families. This house was removed in 1885, and the site is now occupied by the fine meat market of H. Geiseke. Krauter built on Wharf Street, where Charles D. Eitzen's dwelling house now is. Among the newcomers of 1838 were Francis Jacob Langendoerfer, Charles Trautwein and Charles D. Eitzen. About 150 persons in all came to the settlement that year, some of them remaining in Hermann, others going into the country and settling down on farms. The following are the names of some of those who came in 1839: William Edward and Louis Pommer, brothers. Their father came with them part of the way, but died en route. George Noe, Paul Hoffmann, John Kohl, — Greber, both carpenters; John Bohlken, still living; Henry Heinrich, a carpenter, August Leonhardt, a tinsmith, and for a number of years the main leader in the preparation of theatrical entertainments, now living in Washington, Franklin County; John Idemann, a house carpenter; Louis Breyer, a shoemaker, who remained about six months and then returned to Philadelphia; Charles

Helmendach, a farmer, and Gottlieb Grossmann. By the beginning of 1840 there were about 200 inhabitants in the town.

The first storekeeper in Hermann was H. W. D. Wiedersprecher, whose store stood where now, on Wharf Street, stands the store of C. D. Eitzen, who was Mr. Wiedersprecher's clerk for about three years, at the end of which time, in 1841, the clerk bought out the proprietor, and has been in business at the same place ever since. While new settlers were arriving in considerable numbers, everything passed off smoothly in the new town, but in a few years money became scarce and hard times followed. In 1842 and 1843, a good many people left and went to other places, some to St. Joseph, some to St. Louis. Mr. Leupold kept a store a short time in Hermann, as also did Mrs. Pommer. The first gunsmiths in the town were Morlock and Rudolph, who were also the first blacksmiths, commencing business in 1838; the first shoemaker was John Nieder, and the second Francis Langendoerfer, both in 1838; the first carpenter was a Mr. Betzhold, the second Paul Hoffmann, and the third G. H. Gentner, the latter being also a cabinet-maker. Drugs were for a long time kept in the general stores; the first physicians were Drs. Kramer and Kempf, in 1842; the first frame house was built by Hans Wiedersprecher, in August, 1838, and the first brick house was built by H. W. D. Wiedersprecher, on Wharf Street, just above Mr. Eitzen's store. It is at present used as a saloon, by Albert Schubert, the saloon being known as "Jumbo Saloon." The first birth in Hermann was that of Hermann Strecker, date unknown; the second that of Hermann Bensing, Sr., and the third that of Charles Hoehn. George F. Bayer, whose name is more prominently connected with the settlement of Hermann than that of any other man, was born in Weingarten, Baden, September 27, 1800, and died at Hermann, Mo., March 18, 1839. His widow, in 1841, was married to Joseph Dayon, who is now living in South St. Louis. She died in 1880.

From 1854, when the Pacific Railroad was built through the town, to 1861, when the War of the Rebellion was inaugurated, money was plenty and times were good, and at the latter date the population was about 1,500, which is about its present (1888) population. The houses were then, however, not so good and

substantial as at the present time, they now being mostly frame and brick. There had been prosperous times previous to the building of the railway. Commencing some time between 1840 and 1850, iron from the Meramec Iron Furnace, situated in Crawford County, about sixty-five miles south of Hermann, was hauled across the country by means of ox teams to Hermann, for shipment down the Missouri River to St. Louis. Most of the iron came in blooms of about 100 pounds weight. Previous to the establishment of the Chouteau Iron Works at St. Louis, these blooms found their way to Cincinnati, Wheeling and Pittsburgh. About two tons was the usual load for a team of from four to eight yoke of oxen, and these ox teams always returned to the Meramec Iron Works, loaded down with dry goods and provisions for the men. When the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad was constructed through Crawford County, it was no longer necessary to haul iron blooms to Hermann, nor dry goods from Hermann.

Another profitable business enjoyed by Hermann for some years was the trade in short-leaved southern pine lumber, which, like the iron, was hauled from a long distance southward, and piled up along the Missouri River in front of the town, whence it was shipped by boat to St. Louis and other lumber markets. For some years this was a very important feature of the business life of Hermann, which lasted almost up to the time of the war. The lumber usually sold at from \$4 to \$5 per thousand, and occasionally there was piled up at the same time, on the wharf at Hermann, as much as 200,000 feet of this southern pine lumber.

The first newspaper published in Hermann was started in 1840, by a Mr. Muellenstehle, and was named *Die Volksfreund*. One thing very remarkable about this paper was that it advocated the abolition of slavery. A most serious occurrence of 1842 is still remembered by all who are now living who were living in Hermann at that time, viz.: the explosion of a steamboat, on the river, named the "Big Hatchie." Many lives were lost, and many were severely scalded and wounded. A large frame house in Hermann was used as a hospital. Thirty-five of the dead lie buried in the cemetery at Hermann, and many bodies never were recovered from the waters of the Missouri River.

The first church building was erected in Hermann in 1844, by the Evangelical Church. Its first pastor was the Rev. Frederick Hundhausen. At the outset this church was independent; finding, however, that it could not sustain itself, it secured aid from the missionary society. The Catholic Church was also built the same year.

Hermann has always been very particular about her schools. From the first a school has been sustained, in which both the German and English languages have been taught. At its establishment this school received \$1,500 from the trustees of the town, and afterward this sum was increased to \$10,000. This amount is still maintained as a kind of endowment fund, the interest only being used. For a number of years it was separate from the public school fund, but since 1871, when the present schoolhouse was built, the two funds have been blended, and the teachers have been paid regular salaries.

In pursuance of notice published in Hermann, March 2, 1867, a book of subscription to shares of stock in Hermann Savings Bank was opened March 4, following. The shares were fixed at \$300, and 10 per cent to be paid in. The idea of starting the bank originated with Philip Weber, and the bank was organized under an act of the Legislature passed March 19, 1866, and was entitled "An act for the formation of savings banks." There were forty-four subscribers to the capital stock of the bank, which was fixed at \$50,000. The first directors of the bank were P. W. Hinke, George Husmann, Fred Kaempf, A. Loewenberg, Otto Monnig, Henry Reitemeyer and Philip Weber. Otto Monnig was made president, Henry Reitemeyer, vice-president, and Philip Weber, cashier. The bank was opened for business May 1, 1867, in the building now occupied by the "Jumbo Saloon," where it remained until June 2, 1868, when it was removed to the Kessler Building, on Schiller Street, between Front and Second Streets. December 6, 1873, the bank bought the property now occupied, on Front Street, the Weinert Building, for \$4,000, and moved into it January 6, 1874. Philip Weber was killed in the vault of the bank, April 16, 1880, by an explosion, which, it is thought, was caused by some powder taking fire while he was in the vault with a light. John Scherer

was appointed cashier temporarily, and on the 19th of the same month Robert Robyn was appointed and has been cashier ever since. The capital stock of the bank was reduced June 6, 1882, from \$50,000 to \$30,000, at which it still remains. John Scherer was elected vice-president December 6, 1870, and served as such officer until chosen president, when Michael Jordan was elected vice-president. Eugene F. Rippstein was appointed assistant cashier, January 6, 1882. Deposits are received of \$1 and upward, which draw interest at three per cent per annum when the deposit amounts to \$10.

Hermann Star Mills were built by Mr. Reidemeyer in 1860. The building is of brick, four and a-half stories high, 45x65 feet in size, and cost about \$40,000. It originally had five run of buhrs, propelled by a steam engine of 125 horse power, having a capacity of 160 barrels of flour per day. The property was bought in 1872 by George A. Klinger, and the milling business was carried on by him until his death in 1886, when his sons, W. and R. Klinger, became the proprietors, and now conduct the business. Eighteen double sets of the Case rolls were put in in 1884, at an expense of \$15,000, a new steam engine having been set up in 1880, costing \$7,000. The present capacity of the mill is about 240 barrels of flour per day, and the entire property is worth \$30,000.

Hermann Lodge, No. 123, A. F. and A. M., was chartered May 10, 1850, with seven members: August Leimer, W. M.; Sol. Keinzey, S. W.; I. W. Stafford, J. W.; J. Kessler, S. D.; J. M. Traker, J. D.; C. Moller, Secretary; Jacob Schiefer, Treasurer; C. Goldkofer, Tyler. At present there are thirty-six members in the lodge, and the officers are William Klinger, W. M.; H. H. Rulle, S. W.; G. F. Heineke, J. W.; E. W. Wild, Secretary; William Eberlin, Treasurer; George Kraettly, Jr., S. D.; A. B. Walker, J. D.; H. Sobbe, S. S.; Daniel Haid, J. S.; C. A. Riek, Tyler. The lodge is at present in a flourishing condition, and a large number of Masons have received the various degrees at this lodge, this having been especially the case during the California excitement in 1849.

The Harmonie Singing Society was organized January 29, 1875, for the purpose of educating the people in vocal music

and of giving concerts. Julius Hundhausen was the first president of the society; William C. Boering, vice-president; Rudolph Hirzel, secretary; Oscar T. Mertens, treasurer; Fritz Valantin, librarian, and Theodor P. Stork, director. As a general thing, about four concerts have been given each year, from the proceeds of which a fine piano has been purchased. A fund is also provided by means of monthly dues, for the purpose of keeping up the musical library and to pay the director. The present officers are William C. Boeing, president; R. H. Hasenritter, vice-president; Charles Neuenhahn, secretary; Philipp Kuhn, treasurer; Charles Kimmel, librarian, and Theodor P. Stork, director. Prof. Stork has filled the office of director ever since the organization of the society, and under his instruction and leadership the "Harmonie" has developed into one of the finest musical societies in the State.

The Hermann Apostle Band was organized July 30, 1882, with twelve members: Louis Rincheval, August Riek, Louis Teitzel, John Teitzel, Theodor Graf, Henry German, Charles Maushund, Henry Maushund, Albert Schubert, Charles Honeck, Fritz Beversdorf and F. Keune. The present members are the same, except that the places of Louis Teitzel, John Teitzel and Henry German have been filled by Albert Mumbrauer, Henry Evaldt and Mr. Seltzmann. This band plays on instruments imported direct from Europe, and gives an occasional concert.

The Menitz Apostle Orchestra was organized February 1, 1882, and consists of fourteen members.

Girard Assembly, No. 5980, K. of L., was organized March 7, 1886, with twenty-one members. The first officers were Andrew Bock, M. W.; Charles Sperry, W. F.; Charles Maushund, F. S.; Charles Honeck, R. S.; H. A. Hibbard, V. S.; Louis Kiehlmann, Treas. The present membership is sixty-three, and the present officers are Henry Bock, M. W.; Charles Honeck, W. F.; H. A. Hibbard, V. S.; Charles T. Maushund, R. S.; August Baer, F. S.; Henry German, W. I.; Louis Kiehlmann, Treas.; Paul Calame, U. K.; Edward Honeck, I. E.; Charles German, O. E.; Charles Sperry, S. This assembly has been of great service to its members in the way of rendering needed assistance, and is in a good, healthy condition.

Hermann Lodge, No. 77, K. of P., was organized July 14, 1882, with fifteen members. The officers were O. T. Mertens, P. C.; Otto E. Monnig, C. C.; Theodor Graf, V. C.; G. Ettmueller, P.; Charles Honeck, M. E.; William L. Heckmann, M. F.; John Sutter, K. of R. and S.; Frank Thomas, M. A.; Julius Graf, I. G.; Albert Christel, O. G. The present membership is twenty-six, and the present officers: F. L. Wensel, P. C.; O. E. Monnig, C. C.; Julius Graf, V. C.; Theodor Graf, P.; Charles Honeck, M. E.; Gustav Wodet, M. F.; Henry Bock, K. of R. and S.; Henry Fleemann, M. A.; Jacob Schwab, I. G.; Ferd. Bohl, O. G. The lodge meets on Friday, and is in excellent financial and social condition.

Hermann Mutual Insurance Association was organized in January, 1860, with George Klinge, president; Philip Schneider, vice-president; E. B. Miche, secretary; H. Reitmeyer, cashier and Louis Austermell, Peter Mueller and Magnus Will, inspectors. The present officers are William C. Boeing, president; H. Honeck, vice-president; B. A. Niehoff, treasurer; Hermann Schlender, secretary, and Hermann Bensing and John Goodman, inspectors.

Hermann Lodge, No. 32, A. O. U. W., was organized with twelve members September 1, 1886. The first officers were: Edmund Nasse, Mel. Ex. and Rec.; E. M. Clark, M. W.; Christ Noe, P. M. W.; Julius Graf, F.; Theodor Graf, Rec.; R. C. Mumbrauer, Finc.; Joseph Jeager, O.; Ed. Hoffmann, Guide; John Land, I. W.; F. W. Rulle, O. W.; George Schneider and Edward Voss. The present membership is also twelve, as follows: E. M. Clark, P. M. W.; Edmund Nasse, M. W.; F. W. Hueller, F.; August Meyer, Rec.; Theodor Graf, Finc.; Julius Graf, Rec.; R. C. Mumbrauer, O.; Joseph Jeager, Guide; F. W. Rulle, I. W.; Fred. Ochsner, O. W.; John H. Meyer and William Meyer. The lodge meets on each second and fourth Monday in each month. The only death loss, \$2,000, paid so far, was that of John Land, who died by drowning June 22, 1886.

Manwaring Post, No. 320, G. A. R., was organized in the spring of 1887 with the following officers: W. L. Heckmann, C.; Louis Meyer, S. V. C.; Fred Koeller, J. V. C.; E. M. Clark, O. D.; H. L. Heckmann, Q. M.; Gottlieb Biebusch, Chaplain; J. W.

Ingrum, O. G.; Conrad Klinge, Adjt.; Louis Rencheval, Q. M. S., and Christ. Schlender, S. M. The present officers are the same, except the following: Louis Rencheval, S. V. C.; Casper Schubert, J. V. C.; Louis Meyer, Chaplain; J. W. Ingrum, O. D.; Gottlieb Biebusch, O. G.; Mr. Lawrence, Q. M. S.; Albert Reasamen, Sent. The charter members are as follows: Conrad Klinge, John W. Ingrum, Charles Klick, Francis Baer, Lorenz Rauss, Hy. L. Heckmann, Jacob Baer, William M. Clark, August Toedmann, John Hoersch, Christopher Schlender, Fred Koeller, Gottlieb Biebusch, Charles Mumbrauer, Louis Meyer, William L. Heckmann, Frank Scheidecker, Casper Schubert, Aaron Bensing, John Flusch, Louis Rencheval, Albert Ribsamen, John Guttman. There are now about sixty members.

Hermann Fire Company, No. 1, was organized in October, 1859. Its present officers are Hugo Kropp, captain; Gottfried Bay, assistant captain; Charles Rieger, lieutenant; Charles Fugger, treasurer; William Monnig, secretary. This company has an excellent steam fire engine, and has done effective work in extinguishing fires. A hook and ladder company was organized in 1884.

Hermann Mutual Savings Fund Association was incorporated August 22, 1885. The officers were G. Ettmueller, president; Jacob Rothfuchs, vice-president; M. P. Bensing, secretary; H. Honeck, treasurer; directors—Casper Christmann, A. C. Leisner, Joseph Leising, F. W. Rothemeyer and F. L. Wensel. The capital stock consists of 350 shares at \$200 each.

Robert Blum Lodge, No. 46, I. O. O. F., was chartered April 27, 1850. The charter members were Louis Austermell, N. G.; Christopher Hoffmann, O. G., Fritz Tuebner, Sec., August Lehnard, U. G.; Henry Kehr, W. The present officers are Nicholas Fleutsch, N. G.; G. Ettmueller, V. G.; L. Jenecke, Sec.; Henry Honeck, Treas.; Robert Robyn, D. G. M.; Representative to Grand Lodge, A. C. Lemmons. The lodge meets regularly on Friday evening of each week, and is in excellent financial condition, having about \$1,200 in the treasury.

Stone Hill Wine Company was established in 1861 by Poeschel & Scherer. In 1878 the firm changed to M. Poeschel & Co., and to the Stone Hill Wine Company January 1, 1883, the company consisting of the same individuals as at present. The main



STONE HILL VINEYARDS AND CELLARS OF THE STONE HILL WINE COMPANY,
HERMANN, MO.



STORAGE CELLAR. CAPACITY, 185,000 GALLONS.



building of this company, which is used for wareroom and office, was erected in 1869. It is a two-story brick, 60x60 feet. They have three cellars and warerooms. The shipping cellar was built in 1861, and was enlarged in 1882. It is now 20x102 feet, arched like a tunnel; the old part is stone and the new part brick. In one cellar one cask holds 4,483 gallons, and another, 4,552 gallons. There are twelve other casks, named for the twelve apostles, and each cask having engraved upon its head the portrait of that apostle after whom it is named. These twelve casks hold from 1,500 to 2,000 gallons each. Other illustrations are engraved on other casks. The cellar in which are situated the "apostles" is 80x60 feet in size, and was built in 1874. The cellar beneath the main building is used for fermenting purposes, and is 40x60 feet, built of brick, and has a capacity of 75,000 gallons. Besides putting up wine in large vessels, this company also put up small quantities in bottles, and they have on hand wine made in almost every year since 1858. Their wines are, undoubtedly, the purest made in the world, as the numerous gold and silver medals conferred upon them, as wine manufacturers, by various national and international expositions, testify. Some of the expositions have been those at Vienna, Austria, in 1873; at Philadelphia, in 1876; at Paris, France, in 1878, and at New Orleans, in 1885. They have received awards from State expositions, as at St. Louis, in 1858, and at the Kansas Exposition, in 1870, and they also have numerous diplomas from winemakers' associations. The company own thirty-five acres of vineyards, and buy grapes from growers from this and neighboring counties, making annually about 200,000 gallons of wine, thus bringing thousands of dollars into the pockets of the grapecultivators, and being the main industry and support of Hermann. The officers of the company now are William Herzog, president, and George Starck, secretary and treasurer.

Following is a list of the present business and professional men of Hermann: General stores—August Begemann, William Eberlin, C. D. Eitzen, Charles Fugger, M. Jordan, George Kraettly, S. W. Maushund, B. A. Niehoff; groceries and provisions—A. J. Prudot, William J. Hafner; bakery and confectionery—Louis Hafner; dry goods and groceries—Eliza Quandt;

clothing—Jacob Jacobs, Adolph Schlender; boot and shoe dealers—Christ Schlender, William Klee, M. P. Bensing; book store—Oswald Fluhr; saddles and harness—Louis Kielmann, F. W. Roethemeyer; hardware store—Otto Monnig, Mrs. E. Dietzel, H. H. Rulle; jewelers and watchmakers—Jacob Schwab, Ferdinand Will, Joseph E. Pfautsch; blacksmiths and wagon-makers—Ruger & Neuenhahn, H. Honeck; blacksmith—A. Kirchhafer; tailor—C. Christman; lumber dealers—Henry Tekotte, Casper Schubert; granite and marble works—R. H. Hasenritter, Henry Schuch; stone sawmill—Henry Schuch; wool carding machine—Casper Schubert; machine shop—Charles F. Sperry; shoemaker—Albert Leimer; carpenters and builders—Klenk & Bensing; agricultural implements and machinery—Louis Meyer; furniture—A. C. Leisner; milliners—Mrs. Louisa Koeller, Caroline Silber, Barbara Sutter; real estate and abstracts of titles—Otto Neuenhahn; livery stable—Fred Ochsner; roofing—William C. Boeing; sewing machines—Emil Fretsch; drug stores—G. Ettmueller, E. Nasse; cooper—Henry Bock, Henry Thee; barbers—Fretsch & Son, A. Guillemin; meat market—H. Giesecke, G. Bay, Charles Hahn; cigar factory—H. & C. Maushund; photographer—R. C. Munbrane; music teacher—Theodor Stork; lime kiln and contractor—Henry Sohns; railroad and express agent—H. E. Phillips; hotels—City Hotel, M. Allemann; United States Hotel, Conrad Schuch; Central Hotel, Charles Kimmel, and the White House, A. C. Leiner; saloons—Concert Hall, Philip Kuhn; Central Hotel, Charles Kimmel; Jumbo, Albert Schubert; White House, A. C. Leiner; United States Hotel, Conrad Schuch; and others by Fred. Koeller, Philipp Haeffner and William Braemle; lawyers—Robert Walker, F. L. Wensel, E. M. Clark; physicians—John Feldmann, G. Ettmueller, J. Freymann, A. Smith; dentist—H. A. Hibbard; Hermann is solidly built, has about five miles of paved streets, and a population of 1,500.

The first newspaper published in Hermann was the *Hermann Wochenblatt*, a weekly paper, by Edward Muehl and C. P. Strehly, in 1843. Mr. Muehl died in 1854, and Mr. Jacob Graf became the proprietor of the paper, changing its name to the *Hermann Volksblatt*. After his death, in 1870, the paper was published

by Mrs. C. Graf, and edited by Rudolph Hirzel, until 1873. Mrs. Graf then sold it to Charles Eberhardt, in 1874, who sold back to Mrs. Graf at the end of one year, after having started the *Gasconade County Advertiser*. Mrs. Graf, in partnership with Joseph Leising, continued both the *Volksblatt* and the *Advertiser* until 1880, when Graf Bros. succeeded to the ownership of the establishment, and put in a power press. In 1872 Fred. Wensel started a campaign sheet, and, in 1874, the *Gasconade Courier*, which, in 1877, was merged with the *Advertiser*, and the consolidated paper named the *Advertiser-Courier*. Both the *Volksblatt* in German, and the *Advertiser-Courier* in English, are still published by Graf Bros., and are both Republican in politics. The former has a circulation of about 1,100, and the latter of about 900.

The county court of Gasconade County, under date of February 4, 1839, adopted the following order:

Know All Men by these Presents, That we, Gideon Cox, Thomas Roark, and ———, justices of the county court of Gasconade County, in consideration of the petition presented to us, duly signed by two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants of the town of Hermann, as by the statute in such cases made and provided, wherein the petitioners pray that their said town may be duly incorporated as a body politic. Now, we, the aforesaid justices, in virtue of the power in us, under the act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled "An act for the incorporation of towns," do declare that district of country, known by the name of Hermann, lying within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, the west boundary line beginning north at the half-mile line of Section 26, and running south 4° west, 5,060 feet, through Sections 26 and 35; the east boundary line beginning at the quarter section line in Section 25, and running south 4° west, 5,620 feet, through Sections 25 and 36; the south boundary line beginning at the point where the above mentioned 5,620 feet cease, and running west 4° north, till it strikes the west boundary line at the end of the aforementioned 5,060 feet; Township 46, south of the Missouri River, north of the base line, and Range 5 west of the fifth principal meridian, to be a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the Inhabitants of the Town of Hermann.

This act of incorporation provided that there should be a board of trustees, to consist of five members, to be elected on the first Monday in April, 1839, which, among other powers, was to have exclusive power to license and regulate ferries in the town, and to appoint an assessor, collector, clerk, and one or more constables. The board of trustees appointed to serve temporarily by the court, consisted of William Senn, Ludwick Heinrich, Frederick Leder, D. Widersprecher and Julius Leupold.

At the first election the following trustees were chosen: Frederick Leder, Heinrich Heckmann, Hermann Bock, Julius Leupold and Silvester Doess. They held their first meeting in May, 1839, and elected Julius Leupold chairman, and A. W. Friederichs clerk, at a salary of \$300 per annum, "as heretofore granted him by the German Settlement Society." Jacob Rummel was appointed constable, "on the conditions provided by law, and that he shall be collector until otherwise resolved," compensation as collector to be 2 per cent of all moneys collected for the town—his bonds to be \$400. William Pommer was appointed treasurer, and it was provided that the journal of the proceedings of the trustees should be kept both in the English and the German languages; that the publication of the ordinances should be in six public places, one-half in English and one-half in German; the board of trustees was to assemble at the house of Frederick Lehder, every Wednesday evening; that the stone-masons desirous of making the two millstones for the horsemill of Hermann might apply to Frederick Trautmann for particulars, and hand in their testimonials until the 22d of that month; and that Frederick Lehder and H. Heckmann be appointed to inspect the work done to the above named horsemill, within the twenty days, for which a bill had been presented to the board by F. Trautmann, and direct F. Trautmann to enter into contract for the remainder of the work to be done on the mill; and the late trustees of the German Settlement Society were required to deliver and hand over to the trustees of the town of Hermann all those papers and documents belonging to the society now incorporated by the name of Hermann.

May 29, 1839, it was considered by the board of trustees to be their duty to take without delay legal measures necessary to have the property of the German Settlement Society conveyed over and transferred to the inhabitants of the town of Hermann, the trustees of the German Settlement Society having failed to regard the letter addressed to them by the inhabitants of the town of Hermann, under date of April 1, and J. G. Wesselhoeft was appointed agent of the town of Hermann, to cause the transfer to be made. H. Heckmann was then authorized to have two millstones, each two and a half feet in diameter, made by the

stonemasons of the town. On June 5, 1839, D. Widersprecher was requested to purchase two French buhr millstones, for the horsemill, in Hermann, and to forward them at the first opportunity; and on the same day all persons who had entered land of the society were to be notified to pay forthwith the first installment, to wit: one-third of the fixed price, otherwise they were to lose all claim to the same. June 19 it was determined to build a log house for a jail, and J. P. Hoffmann, H. Heckmann and Julius Leupold were appointed a committee to locate the same. July 21 Mr. Trautmann, H. Bock and P. Hoffman were appointed a committee to examine the patent mill of Widersprecher, and in case they found it suitable for a town mill they were to buy it. This committee reported that this patent mill was unsuitable for a town mill, and advised the purchase of millstones in St. Louis as soon as possible; and Fifth Street was ordered cleared from the horsemill to Market Street so that persons could turn round in front of the mill with their wagons.

January 3, 1840, owners of town lots were required to fence them in, to build on them within twelve months, or forfeit their then title to the same, and receive back what they had paid, and on the 29th it was ordered that four wells be dug at the most suitable places.

At the election for trustees in April, 1840, there were chosen Julius Leupold, John H. Wittmann and L. T. Wallbaum; A. W. Friederichs was chosen clerk, at a salary of \$250 per annum. June 15, 1840, John Henry Koch was permitted to select forty acres of land, and then himself donated the same to the use and benefit of the almshouse. In April, 1841, Jacob Schriefer was chosen chairman of the board of trustees, and Julius Leupold, clerk, at a salary of \$200 per year. April 17, Semoken and Julius Thamer were licensed to run a ferry for five years between Hermann and Loutre Island. The trustees in 1842 were D. Widersprecher, F. Lehder, John G. Bartz, Louis Kuhne and Gottlieb Straub; clerk, Julius Leupold; treasurer, C. D. Eitzen. Trustees in 1843: D. Widersprecher, J. Leupold, J. Schiefer, C. C. Wallbaum, and J. G. Ackermann; A. Miller, treasurer, compensation $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on moneys collected; Edward Cramer, clerk, salary \$200. On April 28, 1843, the lands of the German

Settlement Society were ordered to be sold in forty-acre tracts, at not less than \$2.25 per acre. February 12, 1844, the balance of the lands of this society was ordered to be sold at public auction, at not less than \$1.25 per acre, special privileges being offered to those who might wish to plant the vine. They were to have ten years in which to pay for their land, without interest, and they were required to plant one-fourth of an acre yearly until two acres had been planted.

August 7, 1844, the board passed an ordinance prohibiting hogs from running at large; but the chairman, D. Widersprecher, protested against the passing of the ordinance, and refused to publish it until he had received the legal opinion of the State's attorney. On the next day the board passed a resolution that the chairman showed disrespect toward the board of trustees by refusing to publish the resolutions of said board legally made, etc.

Therefore, Be it resolved, that Mr. D. Widersprecher be expelled and ousted of his office as a member of the said board of trustees of the inhabitants of the town of Hermann from this date, and that an election be held on the 19th of August for a member of the board of trustees, in the place of Mr. D. Widersprecher.

On August 26, the board laid over until its next meeting the consideration of the punishment of Mr. Widersprecher. September 14, this punishment was again laid over until October 28, when he was fined \$25, and a public meeting was held to consider the new charter.

The trustees in 1845 were Edward Cramer, Charles Vogt, Francis J. Langendoerfer, Hermann Burchardt and Joseph Lessel; clerk, Julius Leupold, at a salary of \$100 per year; Anthony Miller, treasurer, compensation $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on money collected.

Trustees—1846, Edward Cramer, F. W. Boeing, D. Widersprecher, T. B. Niehoff and August Leimer; Fred. Krumpf, clerk, at a salary of \$69; Anthony Miller, treasurer, compensation $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on money collected.

Trustees—1847, F. W. Boeing, C. D. Eitzen, G. Klinger, F. Noe and J. Morlock; clerk, C. F. Lemken, at \$69 per year. A. Miller, treasurer.

September 21, 1847, licenses were fixed as follows: Merchants, \$2.50; grocery keepers, \$1.25; dramshop keepers, \$1.25; tavern keepers, \$1.25.

Trustees—1848, Christoph Moller, George Klinge, Ferdinand Koempf, John Beust; clerk, C. F. Lemken, salary, \$85; Anthony Miller, treasurer. 1849—George Klinge, Conrad Buer, Charles Eitzen, Charles P. Strehly and Philipp Schneider; clerk, C. F. Lemken; John Paul Hoffmann, treasurer.

In 1849 the cholera visited Hermann, and caused great sickness and distress. The courthouse was turned into a hospital, and every suitable provision made for the comfort of the sick and needy. August 18, 1849, the following resolution was passed:

That the great attention and untiring exertions of Capt. John Lee and lady in attending the sick and in alleviating the sufferings of the poor, sick and needy, during the late epidemic in our town, entitle them to the gratitude of all our citizens.

2. That the trustees of the town tender to Capt. Lee and lady our public thanks for their great and disinterested services rendered our citizens during the time our town was visited by that dreadful epidemic, the cholera.

3. That Joseph Lessel, Frederick W. Noerrenberg and Gottfried Krotzel distinguished themselves during the raging of said epidemic, in voluntarily assisting the most helpless sick and needy, without regard to their own safety. In acknowledgment of their great and disinterested services rendered, the town of Hermann tenders to each of said gentlemen a vacant town lot of their own choice, and that our public thanks are offered them; also all other good Samaritans who so sacrificingly and disinterestedly sought to ameliorate the situation of the suffering.

1850—trustees—Ferdinand Kaempf, Christoph Moller, John H. Bohlken, Edward Cramer and Joseph Schach; clerk, C. F. Lemken, \$85; treasurer, Christoph Hoffman. 1851—trustees, C. D. Eitzen, George Klinge, Jacob Wehle, Philipp Schneider and E. Cramer; clerk, Charles Behne, salary \$85, and \$3 for stationery. 1852—trustees, Christoph Moller, Rudolph Schlender, Charles Vogt, Julius Hundhausen and Joseph Lessel; clerk, F. W. Boeing, salary, \$82, and \$3 for stationery; treasurer, Hermann Burckhardt. 1853—trustees, Christoph Moller, Julius Hundhausen, C. D. Eitzen, Gottlieb Straub, Edward Cramer; clerk, F. W. Boeing, \$82, and \$3 for stationery; treasurer, Ferdinand Kaempf. 1854—trustees, Joseph Lessel, Carl Vogt, Philipp Schneider, Louis Austermell and Magnus Will; clerk, F. W. Boeing; treasurer, George Klinge. 1855—trustees, Magnus Will, Louis Austermell, Philipp Schneider, George Christel; clerk, Charles Behne; treasurer, George Klinge. 1856—trustees,

Christoph Moller, George Klinge, Philipp Schneider, Rudolph Schlender, Mathias Krauter; clerk, F. W. Boeing, salary \$82, and \$3 for stationery; treasurer, Joseph Lessel. The above named trustees all resigned July 12, 1856, and a new board was elected July 26, as follows: Joseph Kessler, Ferd. Lemke, Wilhelm Kiehlmann, Mathias Wutherick and E. C. Baer. 1857—trustees, Joseph Kessler, Mathias Wutherick, Ferd. Lemke, Franz Rippstein and August Nasse; clerk, George Klinge, salary \$80; treasurer, Joseph Lessel. 1858—trustees, Mathias Wutherick, Ferd. Lemke, F. Rippstein, Christoph Hoffmann, Jacob Grafsen; clerk, Philip Weber, \$80; treasurer, Julius Hundhausen. 1859—trustees, Magnus Will, Constance Riek, George Christel, Christoph Hoffmann, Jacob Strobel; clerk, George Klinge, \$80; treasurer, Julius Hundhausen. 1860—trustees, Magnus Will, John A. Langenberger, George Pfautsch, C. D. Eitzen, Joseph Kessler; clerk, Philip Weber, \$80; treasurer, Julius Hundhausen. 1861—trustees, C. D. Eitzen, John Gutmann, George Pfautsch, Magnus Will, M. Wutherick; clerk and treasurer the same. 1862—trustees, C. D. Eitzen, George Pfautsch, Louis Tertzel, Magnus Will and M. Wutherick; clerk, same; treasurer, John B. Niche. 1863—trustees, Louis Auster-mell, C. D. Eitzen, Constance Riek, Francis Rippstein, M. Wutherick; clerk, same; treasurer, George Klinge. 1864—trustees, Frederick Hilker, Joseph Mueller, Rudolph C. Schlender, Francis Rippstein, T. L. Kraettly; clerk, William Wesselhoeft; treasurer, Jacob Graf, Jr. 1865—trustees, Joseph Mueller, H. Reitemeyer, H. Honeck, Nic Schwarzenbach, Christoph Hoffmann; clerk, William Gensert; treasurer, Jacob Graf. 1866—trustees, F. Rippstein, R. C. Schlender, Nic Schwarzenbach, Casper Schubert, George Christel; clerk, Philip Weber; treasurer, Jacob Graf. 1867—trustees, J. G. Christel, C. D. Eitzen, John Hoersch, Lorenz Straub, Magnus Will; clerk and treasurer the same. 1868—trustees, C. D. Eitzen, Magnus Will, J. G. Christel, Lorenz Straub, John Hoersch; clerk, John B. Niche; treasurer, J. Graf. 1869—trustees, Ferd. Kaempf, Lorenz Straub, Jacob Finklang, John Pfautsch, Philip Schneider; clerk, same; treasurer, Nic Schwarzenbach. 1870—trustees, Lorenz Straub, Philipp Schneider, John Pfautsch, C. D. Eitzen, J. G. Christel; clerk, same;

treasurer, Joseph Kessler. 1871—trustees, C. D. Eitzen, Philipp Schneider, Lorenz Straub, John Pfautsch, H. L. Heckmann; clerk, F. H. Hilker; treasurer, Edward Cramer. 1872—trustees, Philipp Schneider, J. G. Christel, Louis Meyer, H. L. Heckmann, C. D. Eitzen; clerk, F. H. Hilker; treasurer, Edward Cramer. 1873—trustees, C. D. Eitzen, J. G. Christel, Philipp Schneider, L. Austermell, Louis Teitzel; clerk and treasurer the same. 1874—trustees, Louis Kiehlmann, Louis Meyer, Philipp Schneider, August Neuenhahn; clerk, F. L. Wenzel; treasurer, E. Cramer. 1875—trustees, C. D. Eitzen, Philipp Schneider, Louis Meyer, J. G. Christel, Henry Honeck; clerk, F. L. Wenzel; treasurer, E. Cramer. 1876—trustees, C. D. Eitzen, J. G. Christel, Henry Honeck, Louis Meyer, Philipp Schneider; clerk and treasurer the same. 1877—trustees, C. D. Eitzen, John G. Christel, Henry Honeck, John Zumalt, G. A. Mertens; clerk, Robert Robyn; treasurer, Joseph Kessler. 1878—trustees, C. D. Eitzen, J. G. Christel, H. Honeck, Rudolph Hirzel, Edward Koeller; clerk and treasurer the same. 1879—trustees, C. D. Eitzen, Rudolph Hirzel, Hugo Kropp, Henry Sohns; clerk and treasurer the same. 1880—trustees, H. Honeck, Hugo Kropp, C. D. Eitzen, B. A. Niehoff, Christ Kuhn; clerk, W. F. Mertens; treasurer, Hermann Schlender. 1881—trustees, C. D. Eitzen, H. Honeck, Hugo Kropp, J. G. Christel, B. A. Niehoff; clerk, F. L. Wenzel; treasurer, Hermann Schlender. 1882—trustees, H. Honeck, Hugo Kropp, A. C. Leisner, F. Koeller, Charles Riege; clerk, O. T. Mertens; treasurer, Hermann Schlender. 1883—trustees, H. Honeck, Hugo Kropp, A. C. Leisner, F. Koeller, Charles Riege; clerk and treasurer the same. 1884—trustees, Francis Oncken, A. C. Leisner, Fred. Koeller, C. D. Eitzen, Constance Riek, C. Mumbrauer; clerk, Theodor Graf; treasurer, Hermann Schlender. 1885—trustees, A. C. Leisner, F. Koeller, C. D. Eitzen, Francis Oncken, Hermann Bensing; clerk and treasurer the same. 1886—trustees, Fred. Koeller, C. D. Eitzen, Francis Oncken, Hugo Kropp and H. Honeck; clerk and treasurer the same. 1887—trustees, F. Koeller, C. D. Eitzen, Hugo Kropp, Charles Riege, F. L. Wenzel; collector, B. A. Niehoff; assessor, John Guttmann; constable, Fritz Ochsner; clerk, Theodor Graf; treasurer, J. G. Christel; roadmaster, William Remmert; beadle, B. A. Niehoff.

Morrison is situated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in the northwest corner of Gasconade County. The first settlers in this vicinity of whom anything could be learned were Fischer, Shope, Nundle and Morrison, the latter of whom bought out the other three in 1857 or 1858. A Mr. Wessenbach built the first house in Morrison, a frame building, standing on Lot 5. Mr. Wessenbach was a wagon-maker. Mr. Morrison put up a small store in 1858, and moved the railroad station up from Dresden a short distance below. A Mr. Rautzahn kept the store a short time for Mr. Morrison, which was sold to Sam. Hunter in 1859. The first blacksmith was Charles Roos, who commenced work here in 1868, in which year Rautzahn & Morrison built a brewery. The postmasters have been Rautzahn, Sam. Hunter, West & Baumann, Fred. Buente, Adolph Goebel, Brashear F. Nolte, F. W. Mollenbrock, Henry Kemper, Charles Tourville and Henry Schwarze. The first school building erected in Morrison was in 1876, a one-story frame structure, costing about \$800. The present teacher is Emil Gungoll, and the English language is used in teaching all branches. The churches in Morrison are the German Methodist Episcopal, the Lutheran and the Catholic. The business men are Henry Binkhoelder & Co., Louis Thee & Co., and Albert Taube, all general merchants; John Gaphthuler, furniture; Victor Mueller and Charles Roos, blacksmiths; Henry Stock, wagon-maker; Philip Neitzmann, tailor; John Tegler, furniture; Birk & Tegler, lumber; Charles Nagel, shoemaker; Mrs. F. Beunte, millinery; William Bockting, stonemason; Hermann Gangoll, hardware; H. Binkhoelder & Co. and Charles Lountag, saloons, and Rommel and Sobbe, nursery and vineyard. The present population of Morrison is about 175.

Morrison Lodge No. 390, A. O. U. W., was organized in July, 1887, with nine charter members: Jacob Rommel, M. W.; G. A. Speckelmeyer, Receiver; Louis Thee, Financier; M. M. Townley, F.; Henry Schwarze, Recorder; Joseph Angiston, Guide; George Whible, I. W.; John Tegler, O. W.; G. A. Ferguson, O. The present membership is fifteen, and the present officers: H. Binkhoelder, M. W.; Henry Schwarze, Recorder; G. A. Spreckelmeyer, Receiver; Louis Thee, Financier; August Toedemann, Guide; John Tegler, I. W.; George Whible, O. W.; Jacob Rommel, O.;

J. C. Wehmeyer, F., and G. A. Spreckelmeyer, Med. Ex. The lodge meets every Saturday evening, and is in good financial condition.

Gasconade City lies on the Gasconade River, near its entrance into the Missouri River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railway. It is on the northwest quarter, and fractional northeast quarter and fractional southwest quarter of Section 11, Township 45, Range 6 west. It is divided into fifteen blocks and also into 255 lots of various sizes, because of the course of the Missouri Pacific Railway around which the town is built. The streets running nearly parallel with the Gasconade River are First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, each 50 feet wide, except Second Street, which is 60 feet wide. Those running perpendicularly to Gasconade River are Ash, Oak, Bank and Elm, each 50 feet wide, except Oak, which is 60 feet wide. The plat was made by Robert J. Heath and Sarah A. Heath, his wife, and Eliza Sharman, widow of William Sharman, May 29, 1857. It was certified to before Joseph Lessel, justice of the peace, and recorded May 30, 1857, by James Arrott, recorder. The town was so named because it lies near the mouth of the Gasconade River. The first settlers in this vicinity were John G. Heath and a Mr. Shuman, the first named of whom built the first house, a log one, 40x50 feet. John Roark built the first frame house in 1868. The first druggist in this place was Richard Zumwald, and the first blacksmith, Joseph Mundwiller; the first shoemaker, John Wolter, and the first grocery keeper, John G. Heath. The various postmasters have been Louis Wild, John Roark, Ferd. Fleischer, John Shelton and A. Vanderwerken. The present business men are A. Vanderwerken and Dan. Zackisch, general merchants; John Wolter, shoemaker; Grisley & Murray, ice dealers. The present population is about sixty-five. Gasconade City is chiefly distinguished for having been the first county seat of Gasconade County; for having been the scene of the historic railroad bridge disaster in 1855, and for having once come within two votes of securing the capital of Missouri, instead of Jefferson City, its failure to secure which it regrets even to this day.

Little Berger is situated in the northeast part of the county, about six miles south of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The first settlers came into this vicinity about 1832, a Mr. Roark, and

Hensley McKinny. The first frame house was built here by a Mr. Beckman; Joseph Vogel was the first blacksmith; William Barnes was the first shoemaker; the postmasters have been Frank Meyer, John Boehm, J. J. Stoecklin and P. Marter. There are three churches in the place, an Evangelical Church, a Catholic Church, and a Presbyterian Church. The Catholic Church was built in 1874. The business men of the town at the present time are Fritz Hake, F. Rothschafer and F. A. Achenhausen. The present population of the town is about 200.

Lange Store is situated in the northwest part of the county, about three miles south from Morrison. It was named after E. Lange, Sr., who settled there in April, 1858, and immediately built a storehouse one and one-half stories high, and 20x50 feet in size. Mr. Lange was the first merchant, and built the first frame house here in 1870. The first druggist was G. A. Spreckelmeyer; the first blacksmith, Charles Wetzel; the first shoemaker, John Bein, and the first grocery keeper, Omar Stempel. Mary E. Spreckelmeyer was the first postmistress. The present business men are G. A. Spreckelmeyer, merchant; E. Lange, Sr., wine-maker and dealer, and G. A. Spreckelmeyer, physician. The present population of the place is about fifty.

Fredericksburg is a small place a short distance southwest of Lange Store, very nearly on the line between Gasconade and Osage Counties. The first house was built here by William Geiser, who was the first postmaster, followed by Joseph Geiser and George Gambs. The business men of the place now are A. P. Bracht, merchant; Charles Kruger, blacksmith; and Charles Bock, wagon-maker, and the population is about twenty-five.

Swiss is a small village about ten miles south of Hermann. It is so named because the inhabitants are mostly from Switzerland. The first residence was built by H. F. Brinkmann; it was a two-story frame 18x30 feet, and built in 1881. Mr. Brinkmann was the first merchant; the first blacksmith was S. A. Schmidt, and the first shoemaker, Fred Schoening, Sr. The postmasters have been Jacob Boesch, Jurger Frankenfield and M. F. Brinkmann. The present business men are H. F. Brinkmann, J. M. Hoehner, Jacob Sutter, and Ferdinand Schoening, Sr. The population of Swiss now consists of five families.

Stony Hill is a small village situated about five miles southeast of Swiss. It was so named from the fact that the hillside where the postoffice was first situated was covered over with many stones. The first settler in the vicinity was Hart McWilliams, about 1852, who built a small log cabin, 16x24 feet in size. The first frame house was built in 1858 by R. M. Miller. The first merchants were Koepfneker & Karstedt, who started their store in November, 1865. The first blacksmith was G. Gumper, in 1874; and the first shoemaker was J. Woelfel, in September, 1883. The postmasters have been C. J. Karstedt, James Armstrong and Charles Andreas, C. J. Karstedt being the present postmaster. The present business men are C. J. Karstedt, general merchant; Gumper Brothers, blacksmiths; and Philip Mueller, wagon-maker. The population now is twenty-four.

Bay is a small town about six miles southwest of Swiss. Kasten Buschmann is the postmaster.

Drake is a small village situated near the center of Township 43, Range 5 west. It was named after Senator Charles D. Drake. Greenberry Lee is said to have been the first settler in this vicinity who came in and built a log cabin, 18x20 feet, in 1833. The first frame house was built in 1861 by Dr. H. A. Gross. The first merchant was Casper H. Riepe, in 1865; and the first druggist and physician, H. A. Gross, in 1860; the first blacksmith was Mike Miller, in 1863; and the first shoemaker, Casper Binkhoelter, in 1856; the first grocery keeper was a Mr. Chapman, in 1855. The postmasters have been Green B. Lee, Caspar H. Riepe, H. A. Gross, Louis Gove, Frank Stoner, Fritz Stambach and Gustave Blanke. The present business men are Simon Boeger & Co., Henry Hobein, Henry Moore, Fred. Wehmhoner, Sr., Fred. Wehmhoner, Jr., and Caspar Binkhoelter; H. A. Gross, physician, and George W. Henkler, teacher. The present population of Drake is fifty-four.

Woollum is a postoffice about six miles southwest of Drake, and *Burbois* is another postoffice about eight miles southeast of Drake.

Cleaverville, named after Cleaveland Luster, is a small town situated about three miles south of Bland. The first residence

built here was a small log one, sixteen feet square, erected in 1821, the Reeds and Criders being the first settlers in the vicinity. The first merchant was J. Cleaveland Luster; the first blacksmith, Daniel Crider; the first shoemaker, Philip Durbin, and the first grocery keeper, J. Cleaveland Luster. Mr. Luster was also the first postmaster, and has been succeeded by H. Hamilton, W. Read, W. J. Faris, W. H. Taylor, P. F. Spalding and W. E. Luster. There is a Catholic Church located in Section 20, Township 41, Range 6 west, and a Christian Church was organized in 1870, of which Frank Jones is the present pastor. The present business men are W. E. Luster, F. Lict, A. Meisher and J. L. Burnes. The present population of the place is sixty.

Bland, so named after Congressman R. P. Bland, is situated near the northwest corner of Township 41, Range 6 west. The first settler in the vicinity was William Haynes, in 1850. The first frame house built in the place was by John Homfeldt, in 1862. It was 20x50 feet in size. The first merchant was Henry Koenig, and the first blacksmith, Fred. Crider, in 1860. The first shoemaker was Charles Bunge, Sr., and the first grocery keeper, Henry Koenig. The first postmaster was H. J. Aufderheide, and the first mail arrived at this place August 17, 1877. A gristmill was started here in 1864. Alfred Rickring was the first school teacher, in 1858, and had about thirty scholars. The German Evangelical Church originated here in 1857, the German Methodist Episcopal Church in 1866. The present business men are H. J. Aufderheide, store, and Joseph Alberson, store and mill; W. F. Creschin, blacksmith, and D. Werfelmann, wagon and carriage builder. The population of the place is now about fifty.

Leduc is about six miles south of Cleavesville, and is a short distance northwest of the center of Township 40, Range 6 west. Thomas Veach settled here in 1839, and built the first house, a log one, 16x18 feet. The first frame house was built in 1860, by S. W. Smith, who, in partnership with Henry Grote, established the first store. John Merrel was the first blacksmith. The postmasters have been S. W. Smith and T. J. Smith. A subscription school was started here in 1847, and the district school in 1850, since which time the school has been kept in good condition. There is a Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, and two Bap-

tist Churches, in the vicinity. There is at present no business establishment in Leduc, but the postoffice is surrounded by some of the best farming and timber lands in the county.

Canaan is a postoffice situated just west of the center of Township 41, Range 5 west. The postmasters have been J. W. Willard, Ed. W. Millan, and since 1879, Henry C. Kehr.

Bem is a postoffice about three miles north of Canaan. F. Linke is postmaster at the present time.

Owensville was laid out in the spring of 1886 by the Owensville Improvement Company, consisting of Robert Robyn, Dr. G. Ettmueller, Michael Jordan, Dr. M. W. Hoge and George H. Buschmann—the first three being citizens of Hermann, the latter two of Owensville. The company bought 280 acres of land, and the town plat comprises the northeast quarter of Section 32, and the southeast quarter of Section 29, Township 42, Range 5 west, and lies south of the survey of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railway. An organization of the Owensville Improvement Company was effected August 21, 1887, when Dr. G. Ettmueller was chosen president, and Robert Robyn, secretary. Owensville is located on as fine a site for beauty and health as could be desired. The place was named after a Mr. Owens, the first settler here, who in partnership with E. Luster started the first store. A. W. Moore was the first druggist; Louis Kuhne, the first blacksmith, and E. Luster, the first grocery keeper; B. Leach was the first, and George H. Buschmann is the present postmaster. There are here two secret societies, a Masonic Lodge and a lodge of the United Workmen. The present population of the town is about 100.

Red Bird is a small village in the southwest part of the county, twelve miles northwest of Cuba. The first settler in this vicinity was Isaiah Bowen, who came here and built a small log cabin with a stick chimney in March, 1829, and the first frame house was built by R. A. Bowen, in 1887. The first merchant was L. D. Viemann, who also kept the first grocery, and the first blacksmith was Charles Fort. The only postmaster has been the present one, F. H. Buschmann. The first school in the vicinity was kept by J. Smith, about 1852. J. R. Brown was the first to preach in this place, in the schoolhouse and in private houses.

Rev. Mr. Brown was a Presbyterian. The present business men are Buschmann Bros. (F. H. & R. D.) merchants, and Cahill (Samuel) and Devault (E.) millers, and Mr. Rethemeyer, blacksmith. The population consists of eight families.

Gebler is a small town of recent origin. The first settler in the vicinity was John Breeding, in about 1820, who built a little log cabin 16x18 feet in size. The first frame house was built by Christian Kotthoff; the first merchant was Charles Bushmeyer. In 1886 S. Sutter started a general store. The first druggist was Charles Kehr; the first blacksmith, John D. Bruns; the first grocery keeper, Christopher Weber, and the first postmaster, and only one, Samuel Sutter. Charles Behne taught the first district school in 1850, and had about twenty scholars. The present business men are Samuel Sutter, general store; Fred Bruns, miller, and Godfried Ulrich, blacksmith.

Oldenburg lies on the Gasconade River, just below the mouth of Sugar Camp Creek. It was laid out September 22, 1857, by Jacob D. Schiefer, and the conveyance acknowledged by him before James Arrott, clerk of the circuit court, that day. The town lies around the bend of the river in the form of a crescent, and the streets conform in a general way to the crescent form. The town was originally divided into four blocks; Block 1, having 32 lots; Block 2, 46 lots; Block 3, 46 lots, and Block 4, 47 lots. Jackson, Jefferson, Franklin and Washington Streets were laid out perpendicularly to the river, and diverging from each other similarly to the spokes of a wheel. First, Second and Third Streets ran parallel to the river, Third Street being the outer boundary of the town. It was finely located on a bluff.

Palestine, an ancient town, by most forgotten and by many never known, was located on part of the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 42, Range 5 west. It was surveyed for Thomas Hibler, and contained forty lots, each lot containing one-fourth of an acre. The town plat contained ten blocks of one acre, and each block was divided into four lots. Main Street ran east and west through the center of the town and was 403½ yards in length. Fourth Street ran north and south through the town, each being 53½ yards in length and forty feet wide. The town was laid out October 31, 1840, by Gideon P. Wyatt.

The plat was filed November 2, 1840, and recorded December 16, 1840, by Eli McJilton, circuit court clerk.

RELIGION.

The first traces of a Catholic society can be found in Gasconade County as early as 1853. In that year Rev. George Tuerk, of Hermann, Mo., visited the few Catholic families near Gasconade City, and celebrated mass in the residence of Mr. Nich. Wolz. After this his visits were very irregular, months often intervening between them. During the pastorship of Rev. Fr. Ruesse (January, 1862, to December, 1865), the worthy successor of Rev. G. Tuerk, the small congregation was attended more regularly. At a meeting called in 1866 by Rev. William Klevinghaus, it was decided to erect a church building, and, although work was soon begun, it was four years before the house was completed, owing to the poverty of the members. The original members were as follows: Nicholaus Wolz, Fr. X. Birk, Sr., Jacob Henneberger, Mathew Birk, Peter Gerard, Sr., Joseph Kuebler, Edward Epple, George Neckermann, Adam Englert, Leon Soisson, Mrs. Carl Epple, Philip Neckermann, Nicholaus Grein, Ignace Wetzels, Henry Kaiser, Joseph Gieger, Joseph Storch. The church was finished during the pastorship of Rev. William Hinssen (October, 1868, to October, 1870). Rev. August Schilling (October, 1870, to April, 1875), the next pastor, had Very Rev. Henry Muehlsiepen, vicar general of the diocese, to dedicate the church October 24, 1870. It was a frame building, costing \$800, situated near Gasconade City on the land of Nicholaus Wolz, Section 9, Township 45, Range 6 west. Early in the year 1875 the Franciscan Fathers took charge of the Catholic congregation of Hermann, Mo., and together with it the mission of Gasconade.

As most Catholics lived west of Gasconade City, and in the eastern part of Osage County, it was decided to erect a new church building at Morrison, this town being more in the center of the congregation. A larger frame building was erected at the cost of \$3,000, and dedicated by Very Rev. Henry Muehlsiepen, vicar general, August 28, 1875, during the pastorship of Rev. John Rings, O. S. F. (April, 1875, to July, 1879). His successor, Rev. Martin Vom Kolke, stayed only three months. Rev.

Rudolph Horstmann, O. S. F., remained from November, 1879, to October, 1882. Rev. Benignus Schuetz, O. S. F. (October, 1882, to July, 1885), erected a Catholic school near the church at Morrison. The old church building was moved from Gasconade City, and changed to make a comfortable schoolhouse. School was opened December 10, 1883, by Miss Lizzie Mundmiller, who has been teaching ever since. Average attendance is between forty and fifty.

The present pastor of Morrison Catholic Church (title "Assumption Church") is Rev. Jerome Hellhake, O. S. F., since August 1, 1885. In May, 1886, a few acres of ground near the town were bought for a graveyard, as the old is five miles distant. The present membership is over fifty families. Service is held regularly on the first, third and fifth Sundays of the month, and on all holy-days. It is a German congregation, with a few Irish, French and Polish families. The pastors have been Rev. George Tuerk, from 1853 to 1862; Rev. Fr. Ruesse, January, 1862, to December, 1865; Rev. William Klevinghaus, January, 1866, to October, 1868; Rev. William Hinssen, October, 1868, to October, 1870; Rev. August Schilling, October, 1870 to April, 1875; Rev. John Rings, O. S. F., April, 1875, to July, 1879; Rev. Martin Vom Kolke, O. S. F., July, 1879, to November, 1879; Rev. Rudolph Horstmann, O. S. F., November, 1879, to October, 1882; Rev. Benignus Schuetz, O. S. F., October, 1882, to July, 1885; Rev. Jerome Hellhake, O. S. F., August 1, 1885. Rev. Jerome Hellhake was born at Quincy, Ill., August 22, 1854. He finished his classical studies at St. Francis Solanus College, Quincy, Ill.; entered the Franciscan order at Teutopolis, Ill., June 16, 1871; studied philosophy at the same place; completed his study of theology at St. Louis, Mo., at the Franciscan monastery, on Meramec Street; was ordained by Rt. Rev. P. J. Ryan, at that time assistant bishop to Archbishop Kenrick; had charge of the public institutions of St. Louis for two years; was called to the College of Teutopolis in July, 1879, and had charge of the American congregation of St. Elmo, Ill., and the German of Altamont, Effingham County, for nearly six years; was recalled to St. Louis to resume his former duties; removed to Hermann, Mo., in July, 1885, to take charge of the mission at Morrison and Chamois.

St. George's Roman Catholic Church, at Hermann, was organized in 1840 by Magnus Will, Coelestin Dibold and Bernard Niehoff, as trustees, and thirty other members. The present stone church edifice was commenced in 1845, and finished in 1850, under the pastorate of Rev. Laurentius Kuepper, at a cost of about \$4,500. It was dedicated in the year of its completion by Very Rev. Fr. Muehlsiepen, vicar general of the arch-diocese of St. Louis. In 1866 an addition was made by Rev. Fr. Klevinghaus, at a cost of \$2,200. The size of the church now is 34x64 feet. Since that time the constant aim of the several pastors and of the parishioners has been to bring it to perfection inside, so that now it is one of the finest churches in the country; the three Gothic altars deserving special mention. They were made according to the art of altar building by a Franciscan brother. Before the church was built the several pastors were the Jesuit Fathers, from Washington, Mo., Fathers Einvogel, Elias, Buschenots, and others. The first settled pastor was the Rev. Laurentius Kuepper, in 1849, who was succeeded in 1851 by Rev. George Sicerk, who organized and was pastor for the neighboring Catholic congregation at Little Berger, and that at Morrison, Gasconade County, as well as that at Berger Station, Franklin County, Chamois, Osage County, and Rhineland, Montgomery County. He was succeeded by Rev. F. Ruesse, in 1861, who built the new pastoral residence. In 1866 Rev. W. Klevinghaus took his place, and in 1868 Rev. W. Hinssen became pastor. In 1870 Rev. A. Schilling assumed the office, to whom particularly belongs the honor of having erected the new schoolhouse. In March, 1875, the pastorate of this and neighboring churches was commissioned by the Most Rev. Archbishop of the diocese to the Franciscan Fathers, and the following named Fathers have since been the pastors of the congregation and superiors of the monastery: Revs. Libarius Schaefermeyer, O. S. F.; Dominicus Droessler, O. S. F.; Lullius Muss, O. S. F.; Felix Horbach, O. S. F., and Ambrose Janssen, O. S. F.

The present pastor of the congregation, Rev. Father Ambrose Janssen, O. S. F., was born in the year 1838 in Susterseel, Rhine Province, Prussia. After having absolved the elemental school of this place he entered, when fifteen years of age, the classical

course of studies. After having finished he was admitted to the Franciscan Order, was sent the same year (1863) to America to the convent of the Franciscans at Teutopolis, Effingham, Ill.; commenced there his philosophical studies, and, after graduating, entered theology, and was, in the year 1868, elevated to holy priesthood. Since that date he has been engaged in pastoral duties in several monasteries and congregations of his order throughout America. July 15, 1886, he became Superior of the Franciscan Monastery and pastor of the Catholic congregation at Hermann.

The present schoolhouse of the parochial school is of brick, and was erected by Father A. Schilling, in 1870, at a cost of about \$3,500. The average attendance of pupils is about sixty. Since the establishment of the monastery, in 1875, the teacher has been a Franciscan brother.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church was organized, in 1874, by a number of parishioners who withdrew from St. George's Catholic Church at Hermann. They erected a frame church building and schoolhouse that year at a cost of about \$1,000. The trustees who organized the congregation were Peter Neumann, Xavier Duffner and Philipp April. The church is situated on the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 25, Township 45, Range 5 west, and was dedicated by the Very Rev. Father Muehlsiepen, vicar general, in 1875. The pastors have been Rev. A. Schilling, Rev. Hilurius Scholz, O. S. F., Cletus Giershesky, O. S. F., and the present pastor, Rev. Fulgentius Eich, O. S. F. About thirty-five families now belong to this church.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, situated in Township 42, Range 5 west, was organized by Father Alexander Mathaushek, in 1870, with the following members: P. Noonan, Joseph Piconik and Thomas Szczegial. A frame building was erected and dedicated the same year, by Father Mathaushek. The church is attended from Washington, Mo., and has about twenty families connected with it.

The Church of the Holy Family (Roman Catholic) was organized in 1874, by Father Mathaushek, who the same year built a church edifice for the congregation about four miles south

of Owensville. The original members were John Wilcox, Joseph Zeman and Robert White. This church is also attended from Washington, Mo.

St. Paul's Evangelical Church was organized, July 17, 1841, by A. Leimer, J. A. Sitzler, D. W. Widersprecher, C. D. Eitzen, J. H. Bohlken and others. The first trustees were J. P. Hoffmann, M. Krauter, Fred. Koch, J. A. Sitzler and D. W. Widersprecher. The church building, which is still in use, is of brick, and was built in 1844, on Lots 8, 9 and 10, on West Wharf Street, in Hermann. It was dedicated by the Rev. F. Hundhausen, who was the first pastor. His successors have been F. Birkner, Charles C. Nestel, Conrad Eppens, Charles Feldmann and Hermann Koenig, the present pastor. The membership of the church is now forty-seven.

The Independent Evangelical Reformed Church was organized in 1856 by H. U. Rahn. A log building was erected about the same time, which was used until 1868, when the congregation began to use the frame building of the Methodist Episcopal Church, erected that year at a cost of \$1,600. A frame building was erected by this church in 1883, at a cost of \$700. It is situated on the northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 41, Range 6 west. The pastors have been the Rev. H. U. Rahn, A. Picker, H. Bruegemann, E. Michels, Mahl Zahn, Neuham and Dobler.

St. Johannes Evangelist Church, at Bem, was organized in 1869. The first trustees were Frederick Drush and Gottfried Enke, and there were about sixteen other members. They bought some eighty acres of land, and erected upon it a church building, of logs. The present frame building was erected in 1887, on the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 41, Range 5 west. It was dedicated December 26, 1887, by the pastor Rev. M. Kruse. The pastors have been, first the Rev. Mr. Werning, Rev. Paul Foerster, for about three years; Rev. Mr. Tobler, then Rev. P. Foerster and since June, 1887, the Rev. M. Kruse. The membership of the church is now twenty-eight. The old church building is used as a schoolhouse.

St. Jacob's German Evangelical Church was organized in April, 1880, by the Rev. H. Pfundt. The original members

were F. W. Mollenbrock, Dr. Leo Kometzke, F. Buente, C. Ernst, J. H. Witthaus, C. F. Nagel, C. Sontag, A. W. Watbel, H. Schlo-mann, G. Spaete, C. Schwarze, J. Schlormann, J. A. Meyer, W. Westerdark, J. Shaeperdaus, W. Kelb, H. Hergenmueller, H. L. Warnken, L. Wolf, H. Brewe, W. Cruwal, J. Warbel and A. Reinholz. A frame church building was erected, in 1881, costing \$1,575. It was situated on Section 26, Township 45, Range 6, in the town of Morrison. It was dedicated March 21, 1882. The pastors have been Revs. Hermann Pfundt, Hermann Koenig, Jonathan Seybold, J. H. Fleer, C. Koenemann and Christ. F. C. Kinker, the present pastor. The membership of the church is now thirty, and it belongs to the German Evangelical Synod of North America.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church, at Hermann, was organized in 1876, with the following members: Christ. and Mary Wehmer, John M. Schaumberg, Gottfried Boehm and wife, Charles Ott and wife, and others. The present church building was purchased, March 10, 1876, from the Presbyterian Church, at Hermann. It was a stone edifice, and the present building was erected in the summer of 1883, at a cost of \$3,000. It stands on Lot 1, Market Street, and was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. H. A. Koch, president of Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Mo. The pastors have been the Revs. William Schluster, Frederick Rock, Henry Vosholl, M. Neutzmann, August Koewing, and William Schwind, the present pastor. The membership of the church is now about twenty.

German Methodist Emanuel Church was organized in 1868 by Rev. J. M. Dewein. The first trustees were H. C. Grannemann, H. Hoberg, Jacob Rufi, G. Holstenberg and H. Withause. A frame church was erected, in 1873, costing \$800. In 1882 this church was sold for \$350, and a fine, large frame building erected with steeple and bell, costing \$2,500, and also a handsome frame parsonage, in the same yard, one and one-half stories high, and containing five rooms. The church is in Morrison, and was dedicated by Rev. J. M. Dewein, the first pastor. The subsequent ones have been Revs. John Hausam, Jr., F. Nickel, George W. Reitz, J. Kraettly, C. Mardorf, H. Hankemeyer, M. Neutzmann, H. Schlueter, H. Brinkmeyer, H. Melter, and the present pastor,

Rev. J. M. Rohde. There are at present forty-five members in this church.

Zoar Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1858 by Rev. Gottfried Gieck, with the following members: Hermann Toelle, Carl Ehlert, William Bicker, F. Brand, F. Rieke and Carl Blume. The first building erected was a log one, in 1860, and the present building, a frame one, situated in Drake, was erected in 1880, at a cost of \$1,500. It was dedicated by Rev. J. M. Dewein, in 1880. The pastors have been Revs. Gottfried Gieck, J. Grannemann, Henry Hankemeyer, H. Brinkmeyer, John Meyer, H. Brune, F. Schumacher, C. Bauer, Henry Vosholl, Fr. Rock, Fr. Koenig, and the Rev. C. C. Stahmann, present pastor. The membership is now 156, which number is steadily increasing, showing that the church is in a very flourishing condition.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1868, and a church building erected on the south half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 4, Township 41, Range 6 west, the cost of the building being \$1,600. This building was dedicated in 1869 by Rev. F. Stoffregen. The pastors of this church have been Revs. H. Brune, John Meyer, H. Brinkmeyer, C. Steinmeyer, H. Kung, F. Miller, H. Hankemeyer, C. Mardorf, A. Koewing, J. M. Rohde and H. Miller. The church is in fine condition, and has a membership of about twenty-five.

Zion Presbyterian Church was organized, in 1848, by Rev. Mr. Heyer. Among the names of the first members were Obenbain, Brand, Schlemeyer, Ott and Lalk. A log building was erected, in 1848, at a cost of \$150. The present building was erected in 1886. It is a frame structure, cost \$1,000, and stands in Section 30, Township 45, Range 5 west. It was dedicated by the Rev. Mr. Bardill. The pastors have been Revs. Van der Lippe, Funke, Krebs, and Wasser. The present membership of the church is twenty.

Mount Pleasant Missionary Baptist Church was organized, September 16, 1844, by Rev. E. R. Fort, David Stiles and W. P. Devol. The call for an organization was made by Peter Purnell, John Miller, Susan Bell, Phebe Purnell, John Cuthbertson, A. J. Russell, Martha Russell and Rebecca Bell. The

first church building used for church purposes was a log schoolhouse, with one log cut out the full length for a window, and a wooden chimney occupied nearly the entire end of the building. The present frame building was built in 1881. It is 24x40 feet, is painted inside and out, has a neat pulpit, good walnut seats, and cost \$600. It stands in Section 25, Township 40, Range 6 west. It was dedicated in 1881 by Rev. John B. Dodd. The pastors have been E. R. Fort, Benjamin Leach, R. S. D. Caldwell, Robert Reed, William G. Ferguson, John Goad, W. M. Briggs, Joseph Shanks, H. Beckham, W. O. Gibson, J. Braley, J. B. Dodd and J. H. David, the present pastor. The membership of the church is now 100.

Iron Hill Christian Church was organized by James H. Allen, in October, 1870. The first elders were J. M. Luster, S. J. Mathews and H. Wilson. A frame church building was erected, in 1873, at a cost of \$250, and is situated in Section 28, Township 41, Range 6 west. It was dedicated the same year it was built by Elder H. Ferrell. The pastors have been Elders J. H. Allen, H. Ferrell, J. J. Lane, J. Rutter, J. Gideon, and, at present, F. W. Jones, of Maries County. The membership is forty.

EDUCATION.

The first action taken in Gasconade County by the county court in reference to the schools was on April 16, 1821, when Philip P. Boulware, William Clark, Joseph Morrow, William Hughs and James Kegam were appointed commissioners of the public lands allotted to Gasconade County for the benefit of the public schools. These commissioners were ordered to attend at the next term of the court to receive such instructions as the court might order. William West was appointed commissioner of school lands January 21, 1822.

On the 1st of July, 1829, two-thirds of the inhabitants living in Township 42, Range 8 west, petitioned the court to have said township organized and incorporated for the government and regulation of the schools, and the court being satisfied that said petition was reasonable, it was "ordered that the inhabitants of said district be incorporated by the name and style of The First School District, and it is further ordered that Sandford Bachus,

James Burns and Robert Rollins be appointed a board of trustees for the same."

April 4, 1830, James Caldwell was appointed trustee of the first school district in place of James Burns, and on the 25th of October, 1830, Robert Rollins, Sandford Bachus and James Caldwell were appointed trustees of the first school district of Gasconade County. In 1831, Robert Rollins, Sandford Bachus and James Jett were trustees of the first school district in Gasconade County, and in July Sandford Bachus received \$48.90 belonging to this district, the first reference to a school fund found upon the records. On the same day Joseph Waldo was appointed commissioner of school lands, and required to give bonds in the sum of \$5,000. June 3, 1833, the court ordered that the commissioner of school lands sell at public auction, Section 16, Township 42, Range 8 west, and at private sale if the plan by public auction should fail. He was also ordered to sell that part of Section 16, Township 43, Range 11 west, that lay in Gasconade County. On the 2d of September, 1833, he was ordered to sell Section 16, Township 44, Range 6 west, the first sale ordered of school lands lying within the present limits of Gasconade County. On the 28th of October, 1833, Hugh Barclay, commissioner, made report of the sale of Section 16, Township 42, Range 8 west, and during the year 1834 Section 16, Township 40, Range 5 west, was ordered to be sold. John B. Harrison was appointed school land commissioner in place of Hugh Barclay, resigned. December 1, 1834, Section 16, Township 43, Range 9 west, was ordered to be sold. May 2, 1836, the school lands in Township 43, Range 7 west, were ordered to be sold.

On October 23, 1843, Congressional Township 42, Range 5 west, was organized as School District No. 4, by the name of Independence School District. The first meeting of the inhabitants was fixed for the fourth Monday in November, 1843; Thomas Hibler was appointed commissioner of the district, and Isaac Smith and Thomas Smith, inspectors. On January 22, 1844, this same district was reorganized as Liberty School District; Francis Sullivan was appointed commissioner; Isaac Smith and Edward Luster, inspectors, and the first meeting of

the inhabitants was ordered to be held at the house of Thomas Hibler, on the second Monday in March, 1844. On the same day the order organizing Bourbois School District was renewed, and the same was carried into effect by the inhabitants organizing themselves on the second Monday in March, 1844, at the house of William Kinkaid. Township 42, Range 6 west, was organized as a school district, by the name of Marion School District, the first meeting of the inhabitants being fixed for the first Monday in June, 1844, at the house of Joshua Cox, who was appointed commissioner, and Joshua Burgess and Perry D. Williams, inspectors. Township 45, Range 4 west, was organized as a school district, November 2, 1844, to be called Roark School District; Thomas Roark was appointed commissioner, and David McKinley and Silas Hall, inspectors. The first meeting of the inhabitants was to be at the house of Thomas Roark, on the first Saturday in February, 1845. Township 41, Range 6 west, was organized on the same day as Dry Fork School District; Francis C. Wallace was appointed commissioner, and Philip Dearbin and William Reed, inspectors. The first meeting of the inhabitants was to be on the first Saturday in February, 1845. Township 44, Range 6 west, was organized January 31, 1845, as Lebanon School District; Thomas E. Clary was appointed commissioner, and Owen Shockley and John G. Huffmann, inspectors. The first meeting of the inhabitants was to be at the house of Henry Kirby, on the first Saturday in March, 1845. Roark School District was reorganized July 28, 1845. November 14, 1846, Township 46, Range 5 west, was organized; William B. Pannell being appointed commissioner, and Robert J. Skinner and Francis H. Kieny, inspectors. The first meeting of the inhabitants was fixed for the first Monday in January, 1847. February 16, 1847, Township 40, Range 5 west, was organized; Nimrod Eldridge being appointed commissioner, and Perry Eldredge and J. W. B. Reynolds, inspectors. The first meeting of the inhabitants was set for the first Monday in April, 1847, at the house of Nimrod Eldredge. On the same day Township 42, Range 6 west, was organized, with John Burgess, commissioner, and George W. Yeater and Fred. Barbuck, inspectors. The first meeting was to be at the house of Richard

Shockley, on the third Saturday of September, 1847. Township 43, Range 4 west, was also organized on the same day, with William H. Chambers, commissioner, and William Maupin and George Adams, inspectors; the first to be at the house of George Adams, on the fourth Saturday of September, 1847.

The first statement of the school fund of Gasconade found upon the records was for 1848, as follows: Township 40, Range 5 west, \$35; Township 40, Range 6 west, \$410.84; Township 43, Range 4 west, \$270.18; Township 43, Range 6 west, \$387.97; Township 44, Range 6 west, \$723.39; Township 45, Range 4 west, \$302.01; total then accumulated, \$2,129.39. In 1850 the school fund, including the interest due on money loaned, amounted to \$4,105.76. At this time, according to the census of the United States, there were 3 public schools, 3 teachers, and 73 pupils in the county, and 95 adult males and 141 adult females unable to read and write.

More recent statistics show quite a contrast in the condition of the educational interests of the county. For 1877 the statistics were: Between six and twenty years of age—whites—males, 2,128, females, 2,099; colored—males, 6, females, 5. Enrollment: Males, 1,265, females, 975; scholars in attendance each day, 1,482; teachers employed—males, 49, females, 6; monthly salary—males, \$35.51, females, \$36.11; total amount of teachers' wages paid, \$8,181.16; value of school property owned by districts, \$17,885. For 1880, the figures were: Enumeration—whites—males, 2,120, females, 1,919; colored—males, 20, females, 12. Enrollment—whites—males, 1,332, females, 1,051; colored—males, 2, females, 3; average number of days' attendance of each child, 69.53; average number in attendance each day, 16.99; number of teachers employed—males, 44, females, 10; average salary of male teachers, \$36.14; females, \$33; total amount paid out to teachers, \$10,056.30; value of school property, \$17,870; total receipts of school moneys, \$13,384.26. The statistics for 1887 were as follows: Enumeration—whites—males, 2,132, females, 1,947; colored—males, 6, females, 3. Enrollment—males, 1,361, females, 1,039; average number of days' attendance of each child, 78; average number of scholars in attendance each day, 1,802; number of teachers employed—

males, 49, females, 8; average salary of male teachers, \$48.01; of females, \$35.08; total amount paid out to teachers, \$11,839.54; value of school property, \$29,174. The average annual increase in the public school funds of this county for the ten years previous to 1887, from fines, penalties, swamp land sales, etc., was \$218.33. For the year ending July 1, 1886, the total receipts of school moneys were \$19,958.72, and the total expenditures, \$15,670.92. The county fund amounted to \$14,492.21, and the township fund, \$8,354.99, and the total of all funds, \$22,847.90. The number of white schools in the county was 52; of colored schools, none, and the cost of educating each pupil per day was 7.9 cents. The number of third-grade certificates issued was 52; second-grade, 0, and first-grade, 1.

Hermann has always taken great interest in the success and efficiency of her schools. August 7, 1839, a committee was appointed, consisting of William Pommer, T. Leupold and D. Widersprecher, to examine Mr. Hume as to his knowledge of the English and German languages, and the examination being satisfactory, Mr. Hume, on the 12th, was appointed teacher of the town school on the following conditions:

1. That he obey the instructions of the trustees of the town.
2. That his salary for the present shall be not less than \$350 per annum.
3. That he shall attend school from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. in the winter, and from 6 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. in the summer; no school to be held Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.
4. That he give instructions in reading and writing the German and English languages, grammatics, arithmetic, history, geography and drawing.

5. That the school commence on the 26th of August, 1839.

School books were to be furnished by the town, and sold to the parents of the children at cost price. There were to be bought 100 copies of Wilmsen's *Kinderfreund*, fifty copies of Webster's spelling books, \$10 worth of common writing paper, quills and inkstands. A stove suitable for the schoolhouse was ordered in St. Louis, and a blank book for the purpose of regis-

tering the names of the children. Pupils from outside of the town were required to pay \$1.50 per month. On September 21, 1840, Mr. Hume was notified that another teacher would be engaged to take his place, but that he could retain his office until his successor should be chosen, at the same salary he was then receiving, and it was ordered that two of the trustees visit the school together, so as to ascertain the progress the school was making. July 28, 1842, a certain quantity of land in Townships 45 and 46, Ranges 4 and 5 west, amounting to 1,170 acres, was deeded to Hermann School District. August 23, 1847, Charles Behne was appointed teacher for one year from September 1, at \$300. Children out of town but within the township were to be charged 50 cents per month; children out of the township but within the county, \$1 per month, and children out of the county, \$2 per month. December 22, 1847, it was ordered by the board "that for the benefit of Hermann Town School, a capital of \$5,500 be and hereby is set aside as a permanent town school fund." Francis W. Boeing was appointed trustee of this fund, which, on April 10, 1849, was paid over to the proper authorities. April 12, 1849, the town trustees were requested to meet with the school trustees on Saturday evening, the 14th, to consider school affairs, and on the 19th an examination of the school took place. It was then decided that large scholars should attend in the morning, and small ones in the afternoon. To the first class all should belong who wished to learn German, reading and writing. The school year was divided into two terms—one term from Easter to Michaelmas, the other from Michaelmas; no scholar to be under six years of age, and those attending must commence at the beginning of the term, except in cases of sickness and of those settling in Hermann during the term. Charles Behne agreed to teach up to August 1, 1849. In May, 1849, E. Muhl was authorized to buy a map of Europe, and in September Charles Behne was re-engaged. In 1850 the trustees of the school were J. Lessel, L. Austermell, Mr. Krotzsch and H. Kiehlmann; secretary, Julius Koch; W. Krech was chosen teacher June 26. In 1851 the trustees were: F. W. Boeing, R. Schlender, C. Moller, H. Burkhardt, F. Kaempff; clerk, Julius Koch. Two teachers were employed for the school year 1851-52. March 29, 1852,

a meeting of the citizens was held to take into consideration the interests of the German school. The question of building a schoolhouse came up, and it was considered best to build it out of town money, and then to so increase the fund as to be able to pay a second teacher. The trustees in 1852 were: F. W. Boeing, P. Hoffmann, C. Strehly, H. Burkhardt and R. Schlender. Mr. Krech resigned as teacher, and Wilhelm Doerner was elected at \$300 per year, from November, 1852. In 1853 the trustees were: F. W. Boeing, F. Hundhausen, C. Miller, P. Hoffmann, F. Kaempff, and Mr. Doerner was re-engaged in November, 1853. In 1854 the trustees were: E. Cramer, Gottlieb Straub, George Klinge, J. G. Christel and Conrad Baer; Mr. Doerner again engaged at \$300 per year. In 1855 the trustees were: J. Klinge, E. C. Baer, J. H. Bohlken, J. Kesseling, A. Leonhard; clerk, Alfred Baer. In 1856 the trustees were: John Feldmann, J. Straub, P. Miller, A. Nasse and Alfred Behr; Mr. Doerner still retained at the same salary. In May, this year, the school fund was increased by \$5,000, making it \$10,500. Mr. Kaune was engaged as second teacher, August 18, 1856, at \$250 per annum, and on February 16, 1857, W. Gensert succeeded Mr. Kaune. In 1857 the trustees were: John Feldmann, P. Miller, J. Rommel and Peter Zorn.

In September F. R. Binde succeeded Mr. Gensert. In 1858 the trustees were Dr. Feldmann, Dr. Kaempff, Joseph Kessler, F. Hilker and E. Cramer; in 1859, Dr. Feldmann, Dr. Kaempff, Joseph Kessler, George Klinge and G. W. Wesselhoeft. F. R. Binde was engaged as principal teacher at \$400, and a Mr. Kilian for the second place at \$300; in 1860 the board consisted of F. Kaempff, E. Cramer, W. Wesselhoeft, F. R. Hundhausen and Rudolph Schlender; in 1861 the same board; in 1862, J. G. Christel, F. Hundhausen, S. Rommel, Joseph Weinert, William Wesselhoeft; in 1863, F. Hundhausen, E. Cramer, E. Krech, J. G. Christel, C. Gross; 1864, Constance Riek, H. Schlender, H. L. Heckmann, Joseph Weinert; 1865, F. Hundhausen, E. Krech, E. Cramer, F. Hilker, August Riek. Mr. Gensert resigned as first teacher in September, and Mr. Buehrle was employed at \$500 per annum. In 1866, the trustees were Dr. A. Nasse, Dr. Kaempff, F. Gritzner, J. J. Schmidt and John B. Miche; in

1867, Dr. Kaempf, Peter Saalmueller, George Christel, John Schmidt and Constance Riek. On February 23, 1867, at a meeting of the citizens to take into consideration the ways and means of uniting the two schools (an English school having been kept up separately from the German school), a committee was appointed, consisting of Kaempf, Dr. Feldmann, Otto Monnig, E. Kramer, Carl Nestel, H. L. Heckmann, August Neuenhahn, August Nasse, H. Reitemeyer, John B. Miche, Peter Saalmueller, Fred Gritzner, Louis Austermell, Ernst Lessel, John J. Schmidt and August Riek, who were to report to the meeting to be held March 3, 1867. Their report was to the effect that the schools of Hermann, being separated, were not doing what they could do were they united, because one of the schools was only temporary, and therefore it was

Resolved, That the schools be organized under the new school law as the Hermann Town School by the election of six directors as a board of education, the school to be divided into three classes; in the first the English language shall be taught, and in the second and third the German language shall be the leading one, but the English shall be taught as heretofore. The school year shall continue eleven months, from the first of September to the last of July.

In engaging teachers for the first class the board of education was to have control, but was required to consult with the trustees of the German school, and the latter were to engage the teachers for the second and third classes, but were to consult with the board of education. The question of adopting the new school law was submitted to the people March 14, 1867, and decided in favor of it by the vote of 100 to 4. An election was held, March 26, for members of the board of education, resulting in the choice of Otto Monnig, Dr. John Feldmann, Ernst Lessel, August Riek, August Neuenhahn and Michael Poeschel. The three teachers engaged were a Mr. Johnson, first class; Mr. Buehrlen, second class, and Bernard Rauck, third class. November 9, 1867, a meeting was held to consider the question of building a new schoolhouse. This question was considered at a mass meeting on the 24th, when it was resolved that a new school house should be built unless the cost should exceed \$15,000. In 1868, the three teachers were, for the first class, Mr. Oberhaus; second and third classes, same as above. The board of education was Louis Austermell, George

Cristel, Philipp Quandt, M. Raechele, Constance Riek. March 21, 1869, the German school board elected E. Cramer, Henry Fritzmeier, Julius Hundhausen, F. R. Hilker and R. C. Schlender. On January 15, 1870, the committee reported that a schoolhouse could be built for from \$5,000 to \$6,000. This year the board was Julius Hundhausen, E. Cramer, H. Fritzmeier, F. R. Hilker and R. C. Schlender; and Mr. Hammell was the first class teacher. Mr. Bohlken and Mr. Eitzen were appointed to go to St. Louis to see the schoolhouses there and to study their inside arrangements, and also to see an architect. June 25, Mr. Bohlken brought two plans before the board, one of which was to be selected at their next regular meeting, on July 2. At this meeting it was resolved to build as soon as possible, according to one of these plans, the building to be 70x37 feet, and two-stories high, but the erection of the building was afterward put over until 1871. February 4, 1871 bonds were issued to the amount of \$8,000, bearing 8 per cent interest, and to extend for ten years. Mr. Bohlken was chosen commissioner of the building, and was to hire all the men. The teachers were, for the first, Mr. Buehrlen; for the second, Mr. Rauck; and for the third, H. C. Stephenson; and the board of trustees, C. D. Eitzen, August Begemann, Julius Hundhausen, E. Cramer and R. C. Schlender. F. Langendoerfer this year donated \$100 for the use of the German school, and at the beginning of the school year 1871-72, George H. King became the principal of the school, retaining the position seven years. In 1872 the board was Julius Hundhausen, E. Cramer, R. C. Schlender. Mr Cramer donated his salary to the school, \$100. In 1873 the officers were the same; in 1874, Julius Hundhausen, E. Cramer, Louis Teitzel, August Neuenhahn and R. C. Schlender; in 1875, R. C. Schlender, E. Cramer, Dr. John Feldmann, August Neuenhahn, Christ. Kuhn; in 1876, Dr. J. Feldmann, E. Cramer, August Neuenhahn, Christ. Kuhn, R. C. Schlender; in 1877, the same; in 1878, Dr. J. Feldmann, William C. Boeing, Christ. Kuhn, August Neuenhahn, R. C. Schlender; in 1879 same board; in 1880, L. Meyer, W. C. Boeing, Christ. Kuhn, August Neuenhahn and R. C. Schlender; in 1881, L. Meyer, W. C. Boeing, A. Meyer, August Neuenhahn, R. C.

Schlender; in 1882, L. Meyer, A. Meyer, Theodor Bergner, Ed. Koeller, Louis Kielmann; in 1883, L. Meyer, A. Meyer, Louis Kielmann, William Heckmann and Gustav Ettmueller; in 1884, A. C. Leisner, H. Heckmann, A. Meyer, L. Meyer and G. Ettmueller; 1885, A. C. Leisner, Jacob Rodhfuchs, Robert Baumgaertner, August Meyer, G. Ettmueller; 1886, Jacob Rodhfuchs, A. Meyer, Christ. Rieger, Hugo Kropp, R. Baumgaertner; and in 1887, Christ. Rieger, C. D. Eitzen, William Klinger, Christ. Schlender and Robert Baumgaertner. The school fund in April, 1887, amounted to \$10,477.39.

In 1873, F. B. Daleiden succeeded Mr. Rauck, and, in 1874, Carl Durand succeeded Mr. Daleiden. Mr. Durand resigned August 18, 1875, and was succeeded in September by L. Roepke, at \$700 per year; Messrs. King and Buehrlen each to receive \$750. July 21, 1876, F. H. Hilker was engaged to teach the fourth class at \$450 per year, and, in 1877, Mr. Buehrlen's salary was reduced to \$700. July 5, 1878, both Mr. Buehrlen and Mr. Roepke were discharged, and, it was resolved to engage a lady teacher for the third class. Adeline Loehr was engaged, and G. W. Barteldes for the second class. August 4, 1879, M. Roos was engaged to teach the third class, and, in 1880, A. Labhardt was employed as principal. March 5, 1881, M. Roos was discharged, and G. A. Freund engaged in his place at \$50 per month. July 1, 1881, the teachers engaged for the ensuing year were: A. Labhardt, at \$700; G. W. Barteldes, at \$650; G. A. Freund, at \$500, and Velda Hilker, at \$450. Mr. Barteldes was discharged December 9, 1882, and, on the 28th, Henrietta Wittmann took his place. Early in 1883, Mr. Labhardt resigned, and entered the business of merchandising, and was succeeded by Mr. Adelman. In May, 1883, Mr. Adelman was engaged for the year 1883-84, at \$80 per month, with \$50 gratuity if the board was satisfied with him at the end of the year. In July, 1883, a fifth class was established, and Miss Bertha Durer engaged as teacher. In December, 1883, Mr. Adelman became sick, and Mr. Ohly took his place at \$75 per month. In January, 1884, S. A. Kleinschmidt became teacher of the second class, and, in May, 1885, Miss L. C. Meyer was engaged to teach the fifth class. In July, 1885, the present efficient principal of the school was engaged at

\$65 per month, as teacher, and \$50 per year as superintendent. The enumeration of the school for 1887, was: Males 274, females 281, total 555; the enrollment—males 160, females 126, total 286; average attendance—males 124, females 112, total 236.

A brief account of the consolidation of the schools has been given above with the names of the first board of education. Following may be found a more or less complete list of the members of the board to the present time. For the sake of comparison, however, the following enumeration of the scholars, in 1867, is introduced: White—males 325, females 289, total 614; colored—males 8, females 4, total 12; total enumeration, 626; attendance—males 195, females 190, total attendance 385. Board elected May 5, 1868—C. P. Strehly, C. D. Eitzen, Philipp Schneider, Peter Miller, S. W. Maushund and E. Krech. Afterward two members were elected each year, and for three years. In September, 1868, E. Krech and S. W. Maushund; 1869, August Begemann and C. P. Strehly; 1870, C. D. Eitzen and Philipp Schneider; 1871, S. W. Maushund and W. C. Boeing; 1872, Hermann Schlender and P. W. Hinke; 1873, C. D. Eitzen and Rudolph Hirzel; 1874, Constance Riek and Christ Kuhn; 1875, P. W. Hinke and John Scherer; 1876, C. D. Eitzen and Rudolph Hirzel; 1878, board was C. D. Eitzen, H. Honeck, Robert Robyn, Hermann Schlender, John Scherer; 1879, John Scherer and Rudolph Hirzel, for three years—November 7, Rudolph Hirzel resigned and Francis Oncken was elected to the vacancy; 1880, C. D. Eitzen, Francis Oncken, H. Honeck, Hermann Schlender. In the spring of 1880 the enumeration of the school children of the district showed: Between six and twenty—males 255, females 266, total 521; attendance—males 132, females 108, total 240. 1881, board, H. Honeck, Robert Robyn, for three years; 1882, W. C. Boeing, W. Herzog; 1883, C. D. Eitzen, Francis Oncken; 1884, Robert Robyn, H. Honeck; 1885, W. Herzog, Conrad Klinge; 1886, Charles Fugger, Francis Oncken; 1887, Robert Robyn and G. Ettmueller. The teachers at the present time are J. Pfaff, \$75 per month; G. A. Freund, at \$70; A. Walker, at \$65; Louise E. Weikusat at \$40, and Miss E. Hirkel at \$40.

BIOGRAPHICAL APPENDIX.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

John F. Adams, bridge contractor and practical blacksmith, is a resident of New Haven, and a native of Virginia, born in 1839. His parents, George and Nancy (Anderson) Adams, were also natives of Virginia, where they were reared, married, and where the father died in 1847. The mother is still living. Our subject was reared by the filial care of a mother, and secured a fair education in the common schools. In 1859 he went to St. Louis, and from there to Louisiana, Mo., where he worked at his trade. He made a trip to his home in 1860, but soon returned to Louisiana at about the time of the breaking out of the late war. He espoused the Union cause, and, in August, 1861, enlisted in Company H, of Henderson's brigade, and after about five months' service (the time of enlistment) he re-enlisted February, 1862, in Company C, Third Missouri Cavalry, and remained in service in Arkansas and Missouri until March, 1865, participating in all the engagements in which his command took part. He was captured at Centerville, Mo., just before Christmas, 1863, and held a prisoner four days, when he was retaken by his command. He was discharged at Macon City, in March, 1865, after which he returned to Louisiana, Mo., and resumed his trade. In 1866 he wedded Miss Martha C., a native of Indiana, and the daughter of John S. and Elizabeth Tipton. Seven children were born to this union, only one now living, viz.—Ida R. In 1878 our subject left Louisiana and came to New Haven, where he has since made his home. He continued blacksmithing until about 1882, since which time he has engaged in contracting and building bridges for the county and for various railroad companies. He also runs his shop by employes. In 1880 he was chairman of the board of town trustees, and this was followed by three terms as mayor of the city. He has been a Republican in politics since the war, and cast his first presidential vote for S. A. Douglas. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., a member of the G. A. R., has taken one degree in Masonry, and belongs to the Baptist Church. Mr. Adams learned his trade in early life, and has followed it more or less ever since.

William Ahrens, manufacturer and dealer in foreign and domestic cigars, of Washington, Mo., is a native of Westphalia, Germany, born in 1858; son of Ernest and Mary Ahrens, natives of Germany, born in 1822 and 1824, respectively. The father was a teamster and mail carrier. He died in 1873, and his widow in 1879. Of their twelve children only three are now living, viz.: William (our subject), August, painter in Wichita, Kas., and Augusta, in Germany. Our subject was educated in his native country, and at the age of thirteen commenced learning his trade, working as an apprentice for three years. He after-

ward worked as a journeyman in Germany until 1880, when he immigrated to the United States, and for three years worked in various cities throughout the Union. In 1883 he came to Washington, Mo., established his factory and began the manufacture of cigars on his own responsibility. He manufactures about 108,000 per annum and makes ten different brands. His best, however, are "Little Billy," "Stonewall," and "Washington's Daisies." Mr. Ahrens is a first-class workman and a good business man.

Henry Alberswerth, dealer in general hardware and farm machinery, at New Haven, is a native of Lyon Township, Franklin Co., Mo., born in 1850, and the son of Fritz and Wilhelmina (Oberwortman) Alberswerth, natives of Germany, who came with their parents to Franklin County, Mo., and were here married about 1848. They located in Lyon Township, where the mother died when our subject was quite young. The father died in 1859, at the age of thirty-four. He spent a few years in St. Louis after coming to the United States, having a position in the postoffice, but passed the greater portion of his time engaged in agricultural pursuits. Henry remained with different relatives until about fifteen years of age, his entire schooling being not more than a few months. He then began for himself at such work as he could obtain until 1872, when he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline, daughter of William and Charlotte Koch, natives of Germany. Mrs. Alberswerth was born in Franklin County, and by her marriage became the mother of six children, five now living, viz: Ida, William, Edward, Amanda and Caroline. After marriage our subject first located on the old home place in Lyon Township, and this farm he afterward purchased. It consisted of 200 acres, on which he lived and farmed until February, 1885, when he removed to New Haven, and has since been engaged in the hardware business with very good success. Politically a Republican, he cast his first presidential vote for J. G. Blaine. Although not identified with any religious denomination he and family are regular attendants and supporters of the Evangelical Church.

Edward J. Alberswerth, a native farmer of Boeuf Township, and the elder of the two sons of Franz and Frederica (Fleer) Alberswerth, was born in 1859. Franz Alberswerth, a native of Hanover, Germany, born in 1836, was brought to the United States by his parents, Henry and Margaret Alberswerth, when but three years old. They located in Franklin County, six miles south of Berger Station, where they spent the remainder of their lives, and where Franz, the father of Edward J., still resides. He is one of the well-to-do pioneer farmers of the county, where he has led an industrious, though uneventful life. He has been twice married, his first wife being the mother of our subject, by whom he had two children, Edward J. and Arnold F. Mrs. Alberswerth died in 1862, and in 1864 Mr. Alberswerth married Miss Annie Fleer, a sister of his first wife, and both natives of Germany. By the latter union there were nine children, six of whom are living: George H., Augusta, Lena, Emma, Frank and Louis. Politically Mr. Alberswerth has been a life-long Republican. He and his wife are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Edward J. Alberswerth studied German and English in the public schools, and spent two years at the Central Wesleyan College at Warrenton, after which he taught successfully three terms of school. Since then he has been engaged in farming, and has recently purchased 200 acres of land, about ten miles south of Hermann, Gasconade County, where he intends making his future home in the pursuit of agriculture. He is an industrious and rising young man, and bids fair to become one of the foremost farmers of Gasconade County. He adheres to the same political views as his father.

Charles Alder, farmer and stock raiser of Boeuf Township, Franklin Co., Mo., is the fifth of seven children born to John and Frances (Rogers) Alder. The father was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1790, and was of English descent. He was reared principally in Virginia, and when young learned the shoemaker's trade, which occupation he followed until thirty years of age. When about twenty-two he started for the West, but stopped at different places to work, so that he was several years reaching Missouri. In 1830, prior to his marriage, he settled upon the farm where Charles now resides. This is situated three and a half miles south of New Haven. Here he died in 1872. He was a man of industrious and temperate habits, and was universally respected. He started life a poor boy, and, at the time of his death, was worth, perhaps, \$20,000, owning over 500 acres of land. The mother was born in Kentucky, and died in 1874, at the age of fifty-seven years. They were married in the year 1832. She was a member of the Christian Church. Charles was born April 8, 1849, was reared at home, and received but a limited education, not having attended over four winter terms of school. June 16, 1875, he married Miss Augusta, daughter of Daniel F. and Wilhelmina Byersdorf, natives of Germany. Mrs. Alder was born in Gasconade County, Mo., and by her marriage became the mother of two children: Jessie and John Arthur. Our subject has passed his entire life on the farm where he was born and reared, which now consists of 270 acres. He is a Republican in his political views, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Grant in 1872. He has been for many years a faithful and consistent member of the Christian Church. He has five sisters living—two in Callaway County, two in Franklin County, and one in Kansas. All are married. (Picture p. 328)

Monroe Allen was born in Miller County, Mo., April 1, 1843, and is the son of Joel and Jemimah (Gardner) Allen, both of whom were natives of Barren County, Ky. The father was born August 4, 1808, and died in Franklin County, Mo., November 20, 1884. The mother was born in Miller County, Mo., and died in the same county when Monroe was but a child of four years. The family came to Missouri in 1840, and finally located in Miller County, but from there moved to St. Louis County in 1864, and one year later moved to Franklin County, Mo., where the father died. He was a farmer by occupation, and the son of Isaiah and Rachel (Brown) Allen, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. Isaiah Allen was born April 15, 1786, and died on the farm on which our subject is now living, January 17, 1869. He came from Kentucky to Missouri when his son, Monroe's father, came and located in Miller County. He afterward moved with him to St. Louis County, and from there to Franklin County. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife was born September 25, 1788, and died in Franklin County at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Joel Allen, after the death of his wife, married Elizabeth Shelton, a native of Tennessee. Monroe received the rudiments of an English education in the schools of Miller County, and, after moving to Franklin County, farmed one year with his father, after which he purchased land, and began farming on his own resources; this he has continued ever since. September 3, 1866, he married Nancy J. Reed, a native of Miller County, Mo., born April 2, 1844, and the daughter of David and Elizabeth Reed. To this union five children have been born, all of whom are now living: Frank B., Mary O., Joseph R., Anna J. and Alice A. David Reed, the father of Mrs. Allen, was born in Cole County, Mo., in 1808, and died in Howell County, Mo., December 25, 1871. He was a farmer, and for many years held offices in Miller County, such as judge, assessor and sheriff. His wife was born in Wythe County, Va., in 1811, and died in Howell County,

Mo., in 1874. The father served under Gen. Price in the late war, and was wounded at Wilson Creek. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which he was a steward. Mr. Allen now owns 180 acres of some of the best land in Franklin County, and is a successful farmer. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, he being deacon in the same. He is also overseer in Excelsior Lodge, No. 399, A. O. U. W., and a Democrat in politics.

August Altheide, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Prussia, born March 25, 1842, and is the fourth of nine children born to Philip and Hannah (Kamparmarm) Altheide, who were born in 1807 and 1813, respectively. They were married in 1834, and in 1852 came to the United States, locating in Boeuf Township, where they spent the remainder of their lives, dying in 1884. The mother is still living. When a young man the father learned the trade of finelinen weaving, and followed this occupation while in the old country, where he had several men under his control a portion of the time. After coming to this country he attended exclusively to his farm. August was but ten years old when he came with his parents to the United States. He spent about three years at school in Prussia, and, after coming to the United States, only about three months in the public schools. He had a great desire to learn the English language, and availed himself of every opportunity to further his knowledge in that direction. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, Fifth Missouri Cavalry of "Benton's Hussars," which in November was consolidated with the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, serving in Company M, and afterward in Company D. He operated in Southwest Missouri and Arkansas until the spring of 1863, when he went to Columbus, Ky., spent one year, then went to Mississippi and Tennessee, and in January, 1865, was camped at Vicksburg, where he was mustered out May 24 of the same year. His first important engagement was with Gen. Forrest at Ivy Town, Miss., February 22, 1864, at which place he displayed much gallantry, and had his horse shot from under him. The second important battle was at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864, and the third on December 28, 1864, at Egypt Station, Miss. He was in nearly all the engagements in which his command participated, entered the ranks as a private, and was mustered out as corporal of Company D. He then returned to Franklin County, remained there until 1867, when he spent one year as a clerk in a grocery store at St. Louis, but was obliged to abandon this on account of his health, and returned to the farm. In 1870 he clerked for about nine months in a store at Drake, Gasconade Co., Mo., and in 1872 was elected constable of Boeuf Township, and served until the year 1876, when he was elected township collector. Since then he has been a member of the school board. March, 1877, he married Miss Anna, daughter of Christian H. and Louisa Gerding, and a native of Boeuf Township. Four children were born to this marriage: Alfred A. S., A. L. A., Frederick William Herman and Anna. Mrs. Altheide was educated in Colorado, and was for several years a successful teacher. Our subject, since his marriage, has resided on the old home place, situated five miles southwest of New Haven, and this consists of 183 acres, all the result of diligent labor and successful financiering. Mr. Altheide is an honest worker for the cause of education and the general upbuilding of the country, and for the comfort and advancement of his family. He is a Republican, politically, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864. He is quartermaster of the "Capt. Blandowsky Post" G. A. R., at New Haven. He and his wife are consistent members of the Evangelical Church.

Louis A. Ambs, the subject of this sketch, is one of the young and leading business men of Union, Franklin Co., Mo., and proprietor of the leading harness and saddle establishment in the place. He was born in the city of St. Louis, Mo., August 16, 1859, and is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Dotzel) Ambs, both of whom were natives of Germany, the father born in 1824, and the mother in 1822. The father immigrated to America in 1844, and located in St. Louis, Mo. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, but for the last thirty years of his life was engaged in the wholesale liquor business in St. Louis, first under the firm title of Jacob Ambs & Co., and last of Jacob Ambs Distilling Company. He was quite prominent in business circles in St. Louis, and was a highly respected citizen. His death occurred in July, 1885. The mother died in February, 1881, and was the daughter of George Dotzel, who settled in Union, Franklin Co., Mo., and carried on a boot and shoe business until his death. Our subject was reared in St. Louis, and received a good education in the common schools and in a private German institute. At the age of fifteen he learned the saddle and harness-maker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years. For the next seven years he was engaged as traveling salesman for his father's business, and two more years were passed in traveling for J. D. Sickles Saddlery Company, of St. Louis. In 1880 he married Miss Rosa Spilker, daughter of August Spilker, of St. Louis, who now makes his home with his daughter. To this union one son, Lewis Jacob, was born, July 21, 1881. Mr. Ambs located in Union in the spring of 1887, and opened up his present business. He erected a large, two-story building in Oak Street, where he has a large and increasing business.

Valentine Anderes, a native of St. Gall, Switzerland, was born in 1838, the youngest of the eleven children born to Sebastian and Mary Ann (Mader) Anderes, the former of whom was a successful farmer. Valentine Anderes was educated in the common schools of his native country, and reared on a farm until ten years of age, when his parents died and he was thrown upon his own resources. He worked in cotton factories for the following four years, when he went to St. Gall to learn the locksmith's trade, which he followed until seventeen years of age. He next engaged in railroading for six years, being employed as fireman and engineer on the Union Swiss Railroad, until, on account of ill health, he was forced to give up that work. He kept a hotel in St. Gall until 1869, when he came to the United States, settling at Gray's Summit, Mo., where he engaged in peddling goods until 1871, when he opened a store, which he conducted about two and one-half years, or until December, 1873, when he lost about \$5,000 by fire. He subsequently engaged in farming for four years, peddled goods one year, opened store again in 1879, and met with good success. In 1881 he purchased another farm near Pacific, which he kept improving until about three months ago, when he opened the Continental Hotel, in Pacific, under the firm name of V. Anderes & Sons. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Baumgartner, a native of Switzerland, who died in 1882, having been divorced from Mr. Anderes in December, 1872. They had five children: Emil, Frederic, Bertha, Frida and Ida. In April, 1873, Mr. Anderes married Miss Ida Vallmer, a native of Franklin County, of German descent. Six children blessed this union, viz.: Otto, Walter (deceased), Valentia, Edgar, Henry (deceased) and Blanche. Mr. Anderes is a member of the Catholic Church. He is independent in politics, but Democratic in principle.

H. Arand, the subject of this sketch, was born in Union, Franklin Co., Mo., September 21, 1856, and is the son of C. and Anna E. (Wiegel) Arand, both of whom are natives of Germany. The father was born in Heiglenstadt, Prus-

sia, August 16, 1825, and immigrated to America in 1850, locating in New Orleans, from which place he removed to St. Louis, Mo. He located in Union in March, 1856, and has since resided here. He is a dealer in boots and shoes, and a shoe-maker by trade. He carries a complete line of custom and hand-made boots and shoes, and is meeting with success. The mother was born in Freinhogan, Prussia, May 18, 1828, and immigrated to America in 1848, locating in St. Louis, and was here married to Mr. Arand. Their family consisted of six children, four of whom are now living. Our subject was reared in Union, and attended the public schools until his fifteenth year, securing a fair education. He was engaged with his father in business until 1885, and on July 25 of that year he was commissioned postmaster of Union, a position he now holds.

James Armstrong was born in Greenbrier County, Va., April 9, 1813, and when quite young accompanied his father's family to Chariton County, then Territory of Missouri, in 1819. In 1820 they moved to Labaddie Bottom, Franklin County, in which vicinity and the neighborhood of Washington young James was brought up. In 1822 his father died. In the original family of three daughters and four sons all are deceased save one daughter, now Mrs. Harvey Campbell, who lives near Washington, and the subject of this sketch. In 1840 Mr. Armstrong married Miss Cynthia Ann Hinton, daughter of Col. C. B. Hinton, a prominent citizen living near Washington. He moved to his present residence in the western part of the county (Section 34, Township 44., Range 4 west) in 1843, settling on Government land, and living on it until he had accumulated means with which to enter it. As might well be supposed, neighbors at that time were scarce, and many hardships were undergone in establishing a home amid such pioneer surroundings. Mr. Armstrong raised six children to be grown—four sons and two daughters. Two of the former are now living in Kansas City, and two sons and a daughter reside near the old homestead. One married daughter died in 1867. Mrs. Armstrong died in 1886. Mr. Armstrong has never held any office except that of justice of the peace. He was deputy collector about the year 1858. He has never taken any active part in politics, but has exercised his right of suffrage in a conscientious manner, casting his ballots only for men he believed to be pure and upright and qualified for the position they were seeking, and only for measures which had for their end the advancement of the principles of good government.

Marsters E. Armstrong, a farmer of Franklin County, and a son of James and Cynthia A. (Hinton) Armstrong, was born in Franklin County, December 26, 1845. He was reared on the farm, and educated in the primitive log school-house of forty years ago. Upon reaching years of manhood he clerked in a store for about two years. In 1869 he married Miss Martha E. Walton, a native of this county and the daughter of Hamden O. Walton. After marriage Mr. Armstrong moved to Saline County, where he farmed until 1871, after which he moved back to Franklin County, and has made it his home ever since. The same year his wife died, and three years later he married Mary E. Bridges, also a native of Franklin County, born January 28, 1855, and the granddaughter of H. O. Walton. One daughter, Martha L., was the result of his first marriage, and three sons the result of the second marriage. They are named as follows: Edwin E., Charles L., and Hamden C. After farming until 1881 Mr. Armstrong opened a store in Beemont, which he ran for about six years, having a very liberal patronage. Finding the confinement irksome he returned to farming, and now has a farm of seventy-two acres. He is a staunch Democrat, and for three years held the position of deputy assessor. He and wife are members of

the Missionary Baptist Church, as was also his first wife. He is a man of good business qualities, and, with the exception of about two years, has made Franklin County his home. In 1864 he volunteered in Company D, Forty-seventh Missouri Infantry (United States army), and served until the close of the war.

Thomas Bacon, general merchandise dealer of Pacific, was born in St. Louis County, Mo., December 2, 1838. His parents were Edward and Elvira (Hurt) Bacon, natives of Virginia and Missouri, respectively, who had nine children, of whom Thomas was the fourth. Edward Bacon, a farmer by occupation, was a son of Langston and Elizabeth Bacon. Mrs. Elvira Bacon was a daughter of Berry and Lucinda Hurt, of French descent. Thomas Bacon was educated at the common schools of his native county. He was reared on a farm until fifteen years of age (1853) when he moved to Pacific and clerked in a saloon owned by A. McClure about two months; he then secured a clerkship in the dry goods store of Mr. Watson, where he remained about five years. He subsequently began braking on a freight train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at which he continued about one year, and the following year took charge of a general store, owned by Reese & Morris, at Catawissa. In about a year he was appointed mail agent on the 'Frisco Railroad (the first one on that road), at which he continued eleven months, being removed by President Lincoln. He then opened a general store in Pacific, which he sold to Mr. Northington in 1870, soon securing a position as bookkeeper for the Metropolitan Hotel, of Little Rock, Ark., remaining twelve months, when he went to New York City. After one and one-half years he returned to Pacific; in 1880 went to Alamosa, Colo., where he clerked in the Perry Hotel; in 1881 went to Eureka Springs and acted as hotel clerk two years, then returned to Pacific, and established an auction business, which he conducted until 1883, since which time he has been engaged in his present business. He served in the Missouri State Militia during the late war. October 9, 1864, he married Mrs. Malinda Eoff, *nee* Pruitt, who died May 11, 1870. June 23, 1880, Mr. Bacon married Mary V. Dawes, a native of Franklin County, Mo., and a daughter of William and Mary V. (Triplett) Dawes, natives of Kentucky and Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon have three children, Bay E., Milton E. L. and Grover T. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Bacon is a Democrat in politics and a Royal Arch Mason.

Julian Bagby, senior member of the firm of J. Bagby & Son, proprietors and owners of the New Haven Nurseries, established their business in 1867, twelve miles south of New Haven on Cedar Fork. They continued there until 1872, when the location was transferred to their present property, which is located one mile southwest of the Missouri Pacific depot at New Haven. The company is carrying a complete stock of fruit and ornamental trees, small fruit of all kinds, etc. This is one of the most extensive and complete nurseries in Southeast Missouri, having an annual stock of about 200,000 apple, besides other varieties of fruit in proportion. They furnish employment for from ten to twenty men in the nursery proper, and about twenty salesmen. Mr. Bagby is a native of Cumberland County, Va., born in 1834, and the son of Madison and Martha (Hudgins) Bagby, natives of Buckingham and Cumberland Counties, respectively. The father was born in 1808, and the mother in 1813; they were married in 1833, and removed to Memphis Tenn., in 1847. They afterward moved to Weakley County, Tenn., where the father died in 1863. He was a millwright by trade. The father went to Memphis to assist in the navy yard during the Mexican War. He was of English

descent and the son of James Bagby, also a native Virginian. The mother of our subject died in Franklin County, Mo., in 1855. Julian was reared at home, and secured a common-school education. In 1854 he came to Missouri, and spent one year at the Springfield Male Academy, after which he taught for several years in Franklin County, where he was married in March, 1857, to Miss Mary E. Bridges, daughter of Andrew W. and Elizabeth Bridges. Mr. Bridges was born in Scotland, and Mrs. Bridges in Virginia, where they were married. In 1841 they came to Franklin County, where the father died in 1875, at the age of eighty-seven. The mother still lives on the old farm, and is eighty-seven years old. To Mr. Bagby and wife were born six sons and one daughter, viz.: Dr. Oliver, a practicing physician in Indian Territory; Robert J., of the firm of J. Bagby & Son; Mattie, John L. and James E. (twins), Willie and Louie. Mr. Bagby located at Cedar Forks, where he farmed and taught school until 1867, since which time he has followed the business as above stated. He served six months in the Southern army, under Capt. James Bell, as orderly sergeant in Gen. Jackson's Home Guards. He is enthusiastic in the cause of education, and has spared no pains in educating his children. One is a graduate of the State University. Mr. Bagby is a life-long and consistent Democrat in his political views, and cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan in 1856. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is a self-made man, having started in life a poor boy, but through his industry and devotion to business has amassed a comfortable competency; being now the owner of over eighty acres near New Haven.

J. P. Bagby, deputy sheriff under Sheriff Ehlers, of Franklin County, is the son of William T. and Frances (Snoddy) Bagby, both of whom were born in Buckingham County, Va. From that State the parents removed to St. Charles County, Mo., and in 1844 came to Franklin County. They next removed to Johnson County, Mo., and returned to Franklin County in 1864, where the following year the father died. The mother now resides on a farm in Lyon Township, Franklin County. Our subject was born in Johnson County, Mo., June 19, 1861, and was reared on the farm. He succeeded in obtaining a fair education in the public schools of Franklin County, and in 1881 taught school in that county. He continued that occupation during 1882 and 1883, and two years later removed to Union, and the same year entered the county assessor's office, where he continued as deputy until the summer of 1886, when he served as deputy in the circuit clerk's office for several months. Upon the election of Sheriff Ehlers he was appointed chief deputy, a position he holds at the present, making a faithful and efficient officer.

Joseph Bardot is a native of Upper Saone, France, born February 27, 1829, and is the fifth of nine children born to Joseph Athanase and Marie Elizabeth Bardot, natives of Upper Saone, France. Joseph A. Bardot served in the war of 1814 under Napoleon Bonaparte; he also served as mayor of his native town. He was a farmer by occupation, and a son of Andre Bardot, who married a Miss Marie Jaco. Mrs. Elizabeth Bardot was a daughter of John Peter Louis and Mary Anne Pequignot, natives also of Upper Saone, France, where they lived and died. Joseph Bardot was reared on the farm, which occupation he has always followed. He began doing for himself when nineteen years old, and by industry and good management now owns 863 acres of well improved land. He was married August 29, 1854, to Marie Thairaise, a native of Alsace, France, and a daughter of George Voisine and Marie Thairaise. Mrs. Bardot came to the United States in 1853, and first settled in Shelby County, Ohio. Mr. Bardot

also started to this country in 1853 (with only enough money to pay his passage), first located in Shelby County, Ohio, and in 1859 settled on the farm where he now resides, in Franklin County, Mo. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bardot, viz.: Louis L., Anthony, Joseph L., Josephine M., Peter C., Elizabeth, Julius, Julia T., John Baptiste, Augustus and Marie Josephine. The parents are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Bardot is a Democrat in politics.

John C. Barrett, an old and prominent citizen of Franklin County, was born in Eastern Virginia, October 23, 1814, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Brisco) Barrett, who were native Virginians, and who passed their last days in that State. The father was an overseer, and died when our subject was a child. The mother then married James Jones. At the early age of ten John C. was cast upon the world to shift for himself. He went to live with a cousin, and there remained until twenty years of age, getting nothing for his work. He then left for the Rappahannock River country and was engaged as an overseer for the small salary of \$135 per year. This was the first money received by him for work. He then went to Jefferson County, now West Virginia, near Charleston, and again obtained work as overseer, where he remained six years, being in the employ of a nephew of Gen. George Washington, Bushrod Washington. While in Jefferson County, Va., he married Miss Ann Lay, a native of that county, who came to Missouri in 1841. She was born in August, 1824, and died in Franklin County, Mo., in 1852. To this marriage were born eight children, only three now living, viz.: William H., James P., and D. Jane. In 1853 Mr. Barrett took for his second wife Miss Margaret (Groff) Giersa, a daughter of Andrew Groff, and the widow of George L. Giersa. She was born in Franklin County, Mo., September 16, 1821, and died in the same county October 19, 1887. To them were born nine children, four now living: John C., Harriet, Nora and Groff. Although starting in life with very little of this world's goods Mr. Barrett has accumulated considerable property, and can live in comfort the balance of his days. In 1850, in company with George L. Giersa and others, he crossed the plains to California, driving four teams of oxen. While on the way he took the cholera, and by using his own medicine cured himself, but owing to ill health returned shortly, satisfied that health was better than wealth.

John T. Barrett, a farmer, stock raiser, and dealer in agricultural implements, is a native of St. Louis, and was born in 1850. He is the eldest of the ten children born to Patrick and Mary (Garner) Barrett, native of County Mayo, Ireland. Patrick Barrett, a farmer by occupation, came to this country with his parents, who first settled in St. Louis, Mo., where they remained about nine years. Mrs. Mary Barrett came to the United States with her brother, landing at New Orleans, where the latter died of yellow fever, and she proceeded alone to St. Louis. When John T. Barrett was eight years old his parents moved to the farm where he has since resided. He was educated in the public schools of the county, and was principally engaged in farming until his marriage, when he began handling all kinds of farm machinery, at which he was exclusively engaged eight years, since which time he has divided his attention between his business and the management of his farm. In 1877 he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine A. Brennan, a daughter of Thomas and Ann (McAllaster) Brennan. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Mary Ann, Jane, Catherine, Martin, Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett are members of the Catholic Church. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. lodge of Pacific, and in politics is a Democrat.

J. H. Bartle, an enterprising merchant of St. Claire, was born in Prairie Township, Franklin Co., Mo., December 20, 1849, the eldest of the four children born to William H. and Maria (Brewer) Bartle, natives, respectively, of Cameron, England, and Illinois. The parents were married in Franklin County, Mo., whither the father came in 1844, and the mother with her parents some time later; the former died in 1883, and the latter is still living in St. Claire, at the age of fifty-five. Though the father owned and resided on a farm he was always engaged in mining, and was manager of the Silver Lead and St. Claire Mines for many years. J. H. Bartle was educated in the common schools, and at the age of nineteen began clerking for Dr. Payne, at Moselle, where he remained eighteen months, at the expiration of which time he returned to the home of his parents and engaged in teaching until 1877. He then established a mercantile store at St. Claire, which for one year was conducted by Mrs. Bartle; during that time Mr. Bartle was engaged in the Northumberland Lead Mines, with which he has since been connected, but has devoted his attention more particularly to the mercantile business. At present he is manager of the Northumberland Mines, owns and manages a store, shoe-shop, lumber yard, livery stable and lead-ore smelter. July 4, 1872, he was united in marriage with Mattie, daughter of Jordan and Rachel (Taylor) Glenn, who was born in Crawford County, Mo., March 18, 1848, and came with her parents to Franklin County when a child. Mr. and Mrs. Bartle were the parents of one child, now deceased. Mr. Bartle is the possessor of forty-two lots and seven dwellings within the corporation of St. Claire, twenty acres of land adjoining the place, and 160 acres in Prairie Township. May 11, 1885, he began smelting lead ore, and since that time has bought, dug out, smelted and shipped to St. Louis over \$43,000 worth of lead. As a result of his close application to business he has been unusually successful. He is a Democrat in politics, and first voted for Horace Greeley in 1872. He is a worthy member of Union Lodge, No. 173, A. F. & A. M., and of Excelsior Lodge, No. 399, A. O. U. W. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and lend cheerful support to all worthy enterprises.

Henry R. Bauman, druggist of Washington, is the son of Rudolph and Louise Mary (Kriegel) Bauman. He was born in Washington, Franklin Co., Mo., in 1855, and educated in the public schools of that town. At the age of fifteen he began serving an apprenticeship as a printer boy, and worked at the same for three years. The business not suiting him he abandoned it and began clerking in a drug store in Washington, and worked two years, at the end of which time he went to St. Louis and engaged in the same business. At the age of twenty-one he went to Louisville, Ky., and, after following the clerkship a short time, began business on his own responsibility as a druggist. August 22, 1877, he married Miss Lizzie Fehrman, a native of Washington, Mo., born in 1855, and the daughter of Herman and Eliza (Otto) Fehrman. To this union were born three children: Alfred, George and Edward. In 1884 Mr. Bauman came to Washington, and here he has since been engaged in the drug business. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for Hayes in 1876. He and wife are members of the Evangelical Reformed Church. The father of our subject was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1831, and was a tailor by trade. He came to Washington, Mo., when a young man, and worked at his trade; was married in that town in 1855, and in the spring of 1862 enlisted in Company G, Thirty-first Missouri Regiment of Volunteer Infantry; was killed at the battle of Vicksburg, and buried near the city. His wife was born in Germany in 1834, and came to

the United States when a young lady. After the death of Mr. Bauman she married H. Winterberg, with whom she now lives in Washington.

Mathew Bay, farmer and stock raiser, was born in the locality where he now resides in 1839; he was reared on the farm, which occupation he has since followed, and received his education in the common schools of the county. He was the eldest in the family of twelve children born to James M. and Ann (Cole) Bay, natives, respectively, of St. Louis and Franklin Counties, Mo. James M. Bay served eight years as justice of the peace in Franklin County, and when Calvey postoffice, which was established in 1850, was moved to its present location in 1861, he was appointed postmaster, in which capacity he has since served; he was a son of Samuel and Sallie (Musick) Bay, who settled in St. Louis County, Mo., about 1808, where the former purchased 900 arpents of land for an Indian pony. Samuel Bay was a son of Huey Bay, possibly a native of Ireland, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Ann Bay, mother of our subject, was a daughter of Mathew and Sarah (Johns) Cole, natives of Kentucky, the latter a daughter of John and Lydia Johns. Mathew Cole was a son of Eleven and Sarah Cole, natives of Kentucky. Eleven Cole and John Johns served in the British army during the Revolution. Mathew Bay owns sixty acres of well-improved land where he now resides. He was married in 1865 to Miss Lizzie Wilson, a native of Beaver County, Penn., who came with her parents to Missouri when thirteen years old. They have six children, viz.: Luella, Cora, Nora, James W., Stanley S. and Edith. July 15, 1861, Mr. Bay enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, and was mustered out of service at Memphis, Tenn., August 5, 1864, having received a wound at the battle of Marksville Prairie. He served three terms as justice of the peace, is a Master Mason, a member of the G. A. R., and a Republican in politics. Mrs. Bay is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John F. Becker, farmer, was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1832, where he grew up and was educated. During his youthful days he was a shepherd boy, and at the age of twenty-one he decided to come to America in order to escape military duty. Not having a pass or any money he, and some others, who were also escaping service, worked in the harbor during the night and hid during the day. After buying a pass for \$5 he had just enough money left to bring him to Baltimore, where he borrowed \$12, and then came on to St. Louis, and found his uncle, who was living in that county. As soon as he could earn money enough he aided his parents and five of the children over from the old country. His father, John F., was a native of Westphalia, Germany, was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1862, at the age of sixty-two. The mother, Mary L. Kenemann, also a native of the same country, is still living, and is eighty-five years of age. Our subject at first bought forty-four acres of timber. He now owns 200 acres of good land. In 1865 he married Mrs. Mary King, *nee* Breckenkamp, a native of Westphalia, born in 1829. Her first husband was murdered by Price's men in 1864. Four children, Louisa, Emma, Lizzie and Anna, were the issue of her first marriage, and three children were born to her second marriage, viz.: Mary, Sophia and Katie. All the family belong to the Evangelical Church. In politics Mr. Becker is a staunch Republican; he has resided in this county for thirty-four years.

Frederick W. Becker, farmer, was born in the year 1850 on the farm where he now resides. He is the son of Peter and Mary (Kneifer) Becker, both natives of Germany. They came to America when young, and were among the early

settlers of Franklin County. After purchasing the place where our subject now lives they never moved, but remained there the balance of their days. They both died in the year 1861, the mother in February, and the father in March. Of their family of six children, four now living, Frederick being the third. He reached his majority on the farm, and received his education principally in German, although he attended English schools for some time. In 1881 he married Louisa Bohnenkamp, a native of Franklin County, born in 1854. The result of this union was the birth of two children, Ida W. and Amanda W. After marriage Mr. Becker settled upon his present farm, which consists of 270 acres of land. He is a Republican in politics, and has been a resident of Franklin County for thirty-seven years. Mr. Becker and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

Frederick T. Beckmann, one of the oldest citizens and merchants of Franklin County, is the son of Frederick and Fredericka (Waldschmidt) Beckmann, who were born, married and reared a family of eight children in Hesse Cassel, Germany, where they passed their days. The father was a Protestant preacher, and lived to be sixty-two years of age. The mother died at the age of eighty-six. Frederick T. was born in Hesse Cassel in 1814, and received every advantage for an excellent education. After attending the public schools he graduated at the gymnasium, and then entered the university at Marburg, where he took a course in law, but a change of purpose caused him to take a course in theology, graduating in 1845. He then entered upon his ministerial duties, continuing at the same for about two and a half years. In 1850 he came to America, located in St. Louis, and, after living there a short time, moved to New Orleans, where he sold newspapers, books, etc. While there, and in 1852, he married Miss Charlotte B. Pfothenhauer, a highly educated German lady, born at Eisenach, Germany, in the year 1819. Having located in Ste. Genevieve he followed peddling for some time, after which he purchased a small farm near Ste. Genevieve, on which he lived for about five years. After spending some time in Illinois, he came to Franklin County, opened a store, and has continued merchandising ever since. In 1885 he had the misfortune to lose his wife, and is now spending his last days alone. Mr. Beckmann was a Democrat in politics before the war, and since that event has been a Republican. He is a member of the Evangelical Church, as was also his wife.

Bernhard Beckmann, merchant, was born in Germany in 1840, and is the son of Casper and Mary (Maune) Beckmann, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father died when Bernhard was but nine weeks old, and in 1850, with his mother and twin sister, our subject immigrated to America, landing at New Orleans. From that city they went immediately to St. Louis, and two days later removed to Union, Franklin County. Here they took up their residence on a farm two miles from that town. The mother died in 1859. Bernhard remained on the farm for five years, and then located in St. Louis, where, until the breaking out of the late war, he worked at his trade, brick making. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, First Regiment of Missouri Infantry, and served three months. He then re-enlisted for three years, joining Company M, of the Second Missouri Light Artillery. He was mustered out at St. Louis, October 6, 1863, and then again enlisted, this time in Company B, of the Forty-seventh Missouri Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He then returned to St. Louis, and remained there three years, after which he removed to Union and opened a brickyard. In 1870 he was united in marriage

to Sophia Krege, a native of Franklin County, born in 1845, and died in 1870. To them were born two children, Katie and Edward, both deceased. One year previous to the death of his wife Mr. Beckmann abandoned brick making and engaged in the saloon business. In 1880 he was united in marriage to Napoleon Berger, a native of Germany. In February, 1887, he engaged in his present business, and now carries on a general merchandise store, keeping for sale dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, glassware, canned goods, cigars, tobacco, candies, and in fact a general line.

Herman H. Beinke, contractor, builder, and dealer in all kinds of lumber, sash, doors, blinds, etc., of Washington, is a native of Hanover, Germany, born in 1840, and the son of John Frederick and Anne Marie (Bruning) Bienke, natives of Germany, born in 1801 and 1812, respectively. In 1843 the father immigrated to the United States, and bought an acre of land in St. Louis for \$275, now in the neighborhood of Mullanphy and Sixteenth Streets. He lived there one year, after which he sold out and bought eighty acres eight miles south of Washington, in Franklin County, the farm now being owned by Henry Meyer, and here passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1864. His wife died in 1857. She was the mother of nine children, only six of whom are living. Herman H. was the second child, and was quite small when brought by his parents to Franklin County. He was reared and grew to manhood on his father's farm, and at the age of sixteen learned the carpenter's trade, working as an apprentice for two years. In 1859 he went to St. Louis, and began working as a journeyman, and so continued until the breaking out of hostilities between the North and South. Being a strong Union man he enlisted, April 17, 1861, in Company A, First Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, for three months, commanded by Col. Frank P. Blair; was in several skirmishes, and at the end of his enlistment returned home and commenced working in Washington. In January, 1864, Mr. Beinke and John M. Degen formed a partnership, and began contracting and building. This firm lasted nearly two years, and in October, 1865, they dissolved partnership, and from the last named date until the present Mr. Beinke has conducted the business on his own responsibility with the exception of about eighteen months, when his brother, Henry, became his partner, the firm then being Beinke Bros. He also keeps a lumber yard, and is one of Washington's most substantial business men. He has erected upward of 150 houses in Washington and vicinity, furnishes the best material, and is doing an extensive business. In January, 1866, he married Miss Mary Charlotte Oetker, who was born in Washington, Mo., in 1846, and who is the daughter of Henry Oetker. The fruits of this union were six children, four of whom are living: Amos, Regina, Hilda and Arthur. Mr. Beinke is a Republican in politics, a member of the G. A. R., D. O. H., U. T. B., and he and wife are members of the Protestant Church. In 1869 he was elected a member of the town council, and served ten years. In 1887 he was again elected, and is a member at the present time. He has been a member of the school board for the past three years, and has been treasurer of the same the entire time. He was also town collector two terms.

William M. Bell, a prominent farmer of Franklin County, and one of its older citizens, was born in the county in 1827. Of the twelve children born to William and Polly (Armstrong) Bell he was the third. He received a good common school education and was reared on the farm until he reached his majority, and as an occupation he has followed farming through life. When nineteen

years of age he entered the Mexican War in Company E, First Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers, and was in active service one year; he participated in the battle of Sacramento, February 28, 1847, under Col. A. W. Doniphan, and was mustered out at New Orleans in June, 1847, when he returned home. In 1850 he married Anna, daughter of John Armstrong. Leaving his bride, Mr. Bell then went to California, where he remained three years, and as a result of hard work and good management was enabled at the end of that time to return with about \$2,500. To Mr. and Mrs. Bell were born eleven children, of whom only four survive, viz.: William A., John L., Mary V. and Louisa J. During the late war Mr. Bell was a Southern sympathizer. He is a stanch Democrat, and lends his hearty and cheerful support to his party, but is not a political aspirant. In 1855 he embarked in the mercantile business at his present homestead, which he closed out at the end of three years, and turned his attention to farming and trading. He has made substantial progress in the accumulation of property, and now owns over 400 acres of land, besides having given all his children small farms. Mr. Bell is a Freemason, and, with his wife, is a worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They enjoy the respect and esteem of the whole neighborhood.

Andrew J. Bell was born in Franklin County, Mo., October 24, 1829, and is the fifth in the family of twelve children of William and Polly (Armstrong) Bell, natives of Missouri. He was reared on a farm, his educational advantages being limited, and at the age of twenty began doing for himself, and in 1850, with only money enough to reach his destination, emigrated to California, where he worked in the gold mines, accumulated considerable means and traded some in stock. In 1858 he returned to his native home, in Franklin County, Mo., with about \$2,500, and settled on a farm. He married Sarah V., daughter of Andrew McAllister, and of the twelve children born to their union ten are living, viz.: Elizabeth F., Andrew L., Francis E., James W., Cora B., Bertha A., Allen E., William J., Beverly C. and an infant son. Mr. Bell owns 340 acres of improved land, well stocked, and has a pleasant home, where he is surrounded by an interesting family, who command the respect of the neighborhood. He does his part in assisting and maintaining the church and ministry and all laudable enterprises of the county.

Andrew Bergmann was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 20, 1832, and is the son of John and Anna (Bergmann) Bergmann, both natives of Bavaria, where they passed their lives. The mother died at the age of fifty-two, but the father still lives and is eighty-five years old. His occupation has been that of a farmer. Of their family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, Andrew is the third child and the only one who immigrated to America. He landed at Baltimore, Md., in 1853, and, after working for nearly a year in a glass factory and rolling mill, he turned his attention to the river, and for about nine years ran as deck-hand, fireman, watchman and second mate. He then engaged as porter and later as salesman in a large wholesale and retail establishment in St. Louis, where he remained four years. Having been offered better wages at New Orleans, he left for that place but the war broke out and he, fearing lest he should be forced into the Confederate service, went to New York and volunteered in Battery I, First New York Light Artillery. After driving cannon for about two years, he was promoted to horse farrier, which position he held until the close of the war. When the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps were consolidated into the Twentieth, he was transferred to Sherman's command at

Chattanooga, and continued with him until cessation of hostilities. At the battle of Gettysburg, a shell took off the top of his cap and cut the hair from the top of his head. In 1865 he was mustered out at Buffalo and returned to St. Louis, where he followed teaming. In 1868 he married Miss Katie Toennies, a native of Oldenburg, Germany, born in 1838. She came with her parents to this country in 1865. One year after marriage Mr. Bergmann and wife moved to Franklin County, Mo., and settled on his present farm, which consists of 187 acres. Their married life was blessed by the birth of one child, a daughter, named Anna M. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Bergmann was a Democrat until about two years after the war, since which time he has been an ardent Republican. He is a member of the G. A. R., Francis Wilhelm Post, No. 344. For nineteen years he has been a resident of this county, and is accounted a successful farmer.

Rev. Edward Berry, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, near Catawissa, Mo., was born in Queen's County, Ireland, and when sixteen years old entered the classical school of Cloneslee, Ireland, to prepare himself for college. At the age of twenty-one he entered the rhetoric class of Carlow College, where he was very successful in his studies, and was ordained priest at the age of twenty-seven. He immigrated to the United States in 1856, first settling in Monroe County, Mo., in charge of the Indian Creek Church, where he labored two and one-half years. He was then called to St. Louis as assistant pastor of St. Bridget's Church, which position he held five years, when he accepted his present charge. He has been successful in his ministerial work, and has organized and built several churches, among them the church at Pacific, Mo., one at Indian Creek and one at Byrnesville, Jefferson County, as well as the one over which he has presided so successfully the past twenty-four years, all lasting monuments of his efficiency as a church organizer and successful pastor. He was also instrumental in organizing the St. Patrick Benevolent and Literary Society, which was established about 1866. When first given control of work in this district Father Berry had charge of organizations at Pacific, Byrnesville and Catawissa, at all of which places he has built substantial church-houses, and all now have resident pastors. For the past six years Father Berry has had sole charge of St. Patrick's Church. He was the third of seven children of Charles and Mary (Conroy) Berry, natives of Queen's County, Ireland, where they lived and died; the former was a farmer by occupation.

F. W. Berthold, a native of Prussia, was born March 30, 1836, and is the second of the six children of John C. and Hermina (Becker) Berthold, the former a carpenter by trade. When fourteen years of age, F. W. Berthold came to the United States with his parents, settling first in Hermann, Mo., where they resided about two years, and then removed to Union, Franklin Co., Mo. When seventeen years old our subject began to learn the carpenter's trade, which has since been his principal occupation, working at bridge and depot building at the time of the erection of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, Seventeenth Missouri Infantry, served three years, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., in June, 1865. As a result of his perseverance and economy, he owns an improved farm of 160 acres. He was married June 14, 1862, to Emily Kierspe, a native of Germany. They have had eight children: Edward, Laura, John (deceased), Lena, John, William, Otto (deceased) and Alfred (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Berthold are members of the Evangelical Church. Politically, he is a Republican; he is a member of Keeler Post, No. 152, G. A. R.

Franklin Beyersdorf, M. D., is the son of Daniel F. and Mina (Trautwein) Beyersdorf, both natives of Germany. They came to America about 1839, and were here married. The mother had previously been married to a man by the name of Gulden, and had one daughter. By her second marriage she had six children, four sons and two daughters. The father was a farmer by occupation, but was a man of more than ordinary ability, having graduated at the gymnasium of Greifswald. He graduated in theology at the University of Halle, but never preached but one sermon; that being criticised by a superior, he gave up the profession. For several years he was tutor in a private family, and then came to this country. He wrote quite extensively on agricultural subjects, and was well versed in meteorological observations. After living at Hermann, Gasconade Co., Mo., until 1856, he came to Franklin County, and here passed the remainder of his days, dying at the age of seventy-two. The mother died at the age of forty-four. Franklin, the youngest child of his parents, was born at Hermann, Gasconade Co., Mo., in the year 1853, and was only two years old when he lost his mother. He attended school but little, but, under the instruction of his father, improved rapidly. At the age of twenty-one he entered the State University, and spent two years in the literary department and one year in the medical department. In 1879 he graduated at the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, and the same year located at Beemont, where he has practiced since. In 1881 Dr. Beyersdorf married Miss Anna M. Horstmann, a native of Gasconade County, Mo., born in the year 1862, and the fruits of this union were three children: Truda E. (deceased), Alfred A., and Lucy L. Both the Doctor and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and for eight years has practiced his profession successfully in this county.

John A. Blanton, a blacksmith and wagon-maker, of Sullivan, Franklin Co., Mo., was born in Monroe County, Tenn., May 1, 1830. He is the fourth of fourteen children of Joshua and Bethanie (Harmon) Blanton, and in 1842 immigrated to Missouri with his parents, who settled in Scott County and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He received a very limited schooling in his native State, and alone mastered the English language sufficiently to engage in business for himself. He was married August 10, 1851, to Sarah A., daughter of John Pratt, an old and honored citizen of Tennessee. Fifteen children were born to this union, seven sons and eight daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters are deceased. Those living are: Charles H., Alexander, Susan, Nancy, Virginia, Bethanie, John W., Phæbe and Edward (twins), Fred, and Emily J. After marriage Mr. Blanton settled on a farm of ninety acres, which he worked, and followed smelting lead ore for a number of years. In 1861 he began the trade of a blacksmith, which he has since followed. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Southern army under Gen. McBride, and participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, a number of skirmishes, and was discharged in 1862. He returned to his home and resumed his trade in Sullivan, where he now owns a good shop and tools, two houses and lots, and has an enviable reputation as a first-class workman. He is a staunch Democrat, and lends hearty support to his party. Mrs. Blanton is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Frederick F. Blom, merchant, is the son of Henry W. and Cathrina E. (Dickman) Blom, both natives of Germany. The mother had been previously married to a Mr. Voltman, with whom she came to St. Louis. She was after-

ward married to the father of our subject, and later moved to Franklin County, where she died. She had one son by her first marriage, and ten sons and two daughters by her second marriage. Of these children only five are now living. Frederick F. was born in Franklin County, January 23, 1860, and was educated in the common schools of the county. He remained at home until 1882, when he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine M. Lefmann, a native of this County, born in the year 1861. To this union were born three children, viz.: Louis H. W., Henry W., Frederick W. In 1881, Mr. Blom, in partnership with his father, opened a store of general merchandise at Jeffriesburgh, where they remained in partnership two years, when the son became sole proprietor, and has been in active business ever since. In 1886 he was appointed postmaster at Jeffriesburgh, and is holding the office at present. Mr. Blom has made this county his home all his life, and is accounted a good business man and an honest, upright citizen. In politics, he is a stanch Democrat, but has never aspired to any place of public trust, but has always attended strictly to business, and as a result has met with well-merited success and patronage.

August Boeger, dealer in general merchandise at Berger since January, 1887, is a native of Germany, born in 1848, and the son of Simon and Frederica (Schierenberg) Boeger, who came to the United States about 1856, locating in Osage County, Mo., where the father died about 1858. He was a farmer and served as a soldier in his native country. The mother is still living in Osage County, and is about seventy-five years old. Our subject received the rudiments of an education in the common schools and finished at St. Louis. He then began clerking in a wholesale grocery in St. Louis, and in 1877 began business upon his own responsibility. He engaged in merchandising in Osage County, and in 1884 went to St. Louis, where he became partner of the St. Louis Hardware and Cutlery Company, acted as secretary for the said firm until 1887, when he returned to Berger, and is at present carrying a large stock of general merchandise, one that would compare favorably with any in a city of several thousand inhabitants. In the year 1872 he married Miss Dora Klinge and by her became the father of four children, all sons: George, Louis, Henry and Charley. Mr. Boeger was postmaster at Boeger Store, in Osage County, for several years. He is a Republican in politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for U. S. Grant. He and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. (Picture p.761)

Judge A. H. Bolte, who is one of the prominent citizens of Union Township, and judge of the probate court of Franklin County, is a native of that county, born September 3, 1854, and is the son of William H. and Charlotte Wilhelmina (Haase) Bolte. The father was born in Berghausen, Prussia, September 27, 1827, and is the son of Casper H. and Anna Catharina Elizabeth (Doermann) Bolte, both natives of Prussia. He was a farmer, and from 1862 until 1866 served as public administrator of Franklin County. The mother was born in Hanover February 10, 1834, and is the daughter of Henry and Anna M. E. Haase, both natives of Hanover. Both the parents of our subject are now living, and are members of the old school Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Judge grew to manhood on the farm and early attended the common schools. At the age of fifteen he entered the private high school at St. Louis, where he remained one year. In September 1871, he entered the Northwestern University at Watertown, Wis., where he remained until June, 1873, when he then entered the law department of the State University of Missouri, from which he graduated in March, 1875. He then entered the law office of James Halligan, at Union,

and remained there until the death of that gentleman, in 1879. In November, 1880, he was elected as a Democrat to the office of probate judge of Franklin County, and re-elected in 1882, and again re-elected in 1886. He was united in marriage in 1882 to Miss Christina C. Arrand, a native of St. Louis, Mo., born in 1854, and the daughter of C. Arrand. To this union several children have been born. Mr. Bolte is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Charles Borberg, judge of the Franklin County Court, is a native of Switzerland, and was born in 1836. He is the eldest in a family of seven children born to Charles and Susan (Reishard) Borberg. Charles Borberg, Sr., was a professor of ancient languages in the Berne University of Switzerland, and in this institute our subject was educated. When but about fifteen years of age he lost his parents, and was thrown upon his own resources. He immigrated to the United States in 1850, landing in New York City in September of that year, when he entered a paint shop as an apprentice to the trade, which he followed in New York for about four years. In 1858 he removed to Franklin County, Mo., where he was engaged at his trade until 1861. April 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, First Missouri Infantry, Union army, served three months, and was then sworn in for three years' service in Company K, same regiment. He participated in the battles of Camp Jackson, Wilson's Creek, Boonville, Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Corinth, Shiloh and others, being wounded in the right foot at the battle of Wilson's Creek, and in the left shoulder at Shiloh; he was promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant in 1864, and was mustered out as captain December 17, 1866, having served nearly six years. August 17, 1865, he was married to Margaret, daughter of Daniel Heeger, and they are the parents of six children, viz.: Charles, Bertha, Matilda, Adolph, Emil and Susan. Mr. Borberg owns a fine farm of 290 acres, well improved and stocked, a good vineyard and a comfortable residence. He was elected judge of the second district of the county court in November, 1886, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the G. A. R., and, with his wife, is a worthy member of the Lutheran Church.

Rudolph Borgmann, farmer, is the son of Herman and Mary (Sige) Borgmann, both natives of Hanover, Germany, where they were married, and where they lived until about 1853, when they came to America. They settled in Franklin County, Mo., and here passed the remainder of their days. The father was a farmer, a Republican in politics, and he and wife were members of the Lutheran Church. The mother had been previously married, and five children were the result of this union. To her second marriage were born three children, Rudolph being the youngest. He was born in Hanover, Germany, and received his education in the German language. At the age of sixteen he came to this country by himself to join a brother, who had preceded him two years. He followed the carpenter's trade for about six months, and then began working by the month on a farm. During the war he served about six months in the militia. In 1866 he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Koch, a native of this county, born in the year 1848, and the daughter of Henry and Kate (Botte) Koch, who were natives of Germany. To our subject and wife were born eleven children: Kate, Augusta, Karoline, Mary, Henry, William, Willhelmine, Rudolph, Elise, Joan and Elise. Mr. Borgmann is a successful farmer, having a fine farm of 101 acres, all of which he has made by his own efforts. He is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

Otto Brauer, a book-keeper of Washington Brewery, owned by John B. Busch, is a native of Brunswick, Germany, born in 1840, son of Louis and Bertha

(Buehrig) Brauer. The father was born in 1809 and died in 1879. He was a merchant by occupation. The mother died in 1861, at the age of forty-seven. Of the two children born to this union, Otto is the only one living. He was educated in his native country at the high school and at the Mercantile College at Hanover for two years. He then engaged in merchandising in Hanover, Dresden, Leipzig and Frankfort. In 1861 he entered the German army as a volunteer, and advanced afterward to second lieutenant in the reserve. In 1862 he accepted a position as book-keeper in a flour mill at Walbeck, and remained there three years. February 14, 1865, he married Miss Lena Born, who was born November 1, 1842, in Magdeburg, Prussia, and who bore him three children, of whom two have died. Louise, who is a teacher in the public school in Washington, is the only daughter now living. In 1886 Mr. Brauer immigrated to the United States, and settled in St. Louis, where he began as salesman in a wholesale house, remaining there four years. He then came to Pacific, Franklin Co., Mo., and engaged in school teaching, which occupation he followed for six years in that town. In 1876 he came to Washington, and was hired as teacher in the German department of the public schools, and taught four years. In 1878 he was appointed by the governor as commissioner of schools of Franklin County, and in 1880 was elected. December, 1881, he received the position of book-keeper for the large brewing establishment at Washington, Mo., and has since held that position. He has full control of the entire establishment, the owner, John B. Busch, being an invalid. Mr. Brauer is a Republican in politics, is a member of the A. O. U. W., and a Lutheran in his religious belief.

A. H. Breckenkamp, member of the firm of Degen, Breckenkamp & Co., of the Washington Planing and Flouring Mills and lumber yard, also carpenters and builders of Washington, is a native of Franklin County, Mo., born in 1839, and a son of Henry and Mary (Kappelmann) Breckenkamp, both natives of Prussia, born in 1804 and 1805, respectively. The father was a carpenter by trade, was married in 1826 and in 1839 came to America settling in Franklin County, Mo., fourteen miles west of Union. He purchased 240 acres and followed agricultural pursuits in connection with keeping a country store for sixteen years. He died in 1878. The mother died in 1876. Of the eight children born to their marriage our subject was the sixth. He was born three days after his parents settled in Franklin County, and what education he received was largely due to his own exertions. In 1861 he engaged in merchandising in St. Louis, but only continued this for six months. December 25, 1862, he married Miss Catherine Kappelmann, a native of Germany, born in 1842, and who came to the United States when five years of age. To Mr. Breckenkamp and wife were born five children; four of them are yet living: August H., Catherine, Edward and Clara. After marriage they settled in Lyon Township and here Mr. Breckenkamp continued tilling the soil. In 1862 he was appointed by the county court as county collector for two years. He then engaged in teaching school, and followed this for nine months, after which he was appointed public administrator to fill a vacancy. At the expiration of the term he was elected to the same position, which he held for eight years, being re-elected four times. In 1875 he came to Washington, and in 1880 became a partner in the first-mentioned business. The lumber yard was not combined until 1881. In 1867 he was appointed by the Governor as notary public, which position he now holds. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote in 1860. He was a strong Union man during

the war, and was first lieutenant of the home militia. Mr. Breckenkamp is book-keeper and cashier of the firm of which he is a partner, and has been since he became a member. He, his wife and two of his children are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Daniel A. Brennan was born in Dauphin County, Penn., January 15, 1840, the fifth in the family of ten children born to Thomas and Ann (McAllister) Brennan, natives, respectively, of Counties Donegal and Antrim, Ireland, who came to the United States at the respective ages of thirty and fifteen years. Mr. Brennan was a day laborer until he came to Missouri, when he engaged in farming. He died in 1863 at the age of sixty-six years, and was one of the most substantial citizens of the county. Mrs. Ann Brennan died in 1873, aged sixty-six years. When an infant Daniel A. Brennan was taken to Louisiana by his parents, who moved to St. Louis in 1843, and the following year settled on the farm where our subject has since resided. He owns two tracts of land, of 144 and 274 acres respectively, on the Meramec River, well improved and stocked. February 15, 1863, he married Miss Ann Dunnigan, a native of Ireland, and a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Markey) Dunnigan, natives of County Louth, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Brennan are the parents of ten children, viz.: Mary, Thomas M., Annie, Elizabeth, Agnes, Daniel, James, Alice, Joseph, Pearl L. The parents are members of the Catholic Church. In political preference Mr. Brennan is Democratic. He has served as justice of the peace at different times ten years, and was elected chief register of the county immediately after the war. He was appointed postmaster at Catawissa in January, 1885, and established his present mercantile business in 1882. He was first associated with A. H. Daniel, whose interest was soon afterward purchased by Mr. Brennan, and his son Thomas M. Brennan admitted to the partnership. He served in the Missouri State militia during the late war; is a member of the A. O. U. W. and K. of P., and also of the "Franklin County Protective Association." Besides these he belongs to the Catholic Knights of America and Order of Chosen Friends.*

John F. Brinkmann, retail liquor dealer of Washington, is a native of Germany, born in 1847, son of Peter H. and Ilsabein (Schwake) Brinkmann, both natives of Germany, born in 1819 and 1817, respectively. In 1855 Peter H. and family immigrated to America and settled in Warren County, Mo., where he lived seven years, at the end of which time he moved to Washington and worked at a planing-mill at South Point. About 1872 he returned to Warren County, purchased a farm, and in two years sold out and bought 270 acres in Franklin County, where he settled, and where he has since lived. He has been twice married; his first wife died in 1862. She was the mother of four children: John F., Louise (wife of Henry Langemann), Henry H. and Harman H. There were four children by the second marriage: Lena, August, Charles and Ida. Our subject was the eldest by the first marriage; he was seven years of age when he came to America. He attained his growth on the farm, and at the age of eighteen began learning the carpenter's trade in the planing mills at South Point, and followed that business twelve years. In 1877 he established his present business, which he has since continued. In 1868 he married Miss Henrietta Windau, who was born in Germany in 1844. The fruits of this union were five children: August H., Ida, Mattie, Emil F. H. and Clara. In politics Mr. Brinkmann is a Republican, and he is a member of St. Peter's Evangelical Church.

*Since the above was written Mr. Brennan's partner, T. M. Brennan, who was the oldest son, died on the 16th of December, 1887, aged twenty-two years, three months and nineteen days. He was a member of Star Council, No. 32, Order of Chosen Friends, in the State of Missouri and town of Catawissa.

William Brix, editor and publisher of the *Washington Post*, in the German language, was born in Washington, Franklin Co., Mo., in 1858, and is the son of Otto and Clara (Wolny) Brix. The father was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1822, came to America in 1849 and settled in Gasconade County, where he farmed for a few months, after which he moved to Hermann. In 1854 he came to Washington and became a civil engineer. In 1858 he erected the first pottery in Franklin County, making earthenware of various kinds. In 1865 he rented the pottery, and in 1872 sold out. From 1865 until 1869 he was surveyor and civil engineer of Franklin County, and in the latter year he established the *Washington Post* (German), and was editor and publisher until his death, which occurred in February, 1883. His wife was born in Bohemia about 1832, and died in 1863. She was the mother of three children, who lived to be grown. Our subject was the eldest of these children, and was educated in the schools of Washington. At the age of eleven he entered the printing office of the *Post*, and has since been in the business. After the death of his father William succeeded him, and has continued the work successfully, it being the only German paper published in the county. Mr. Brix is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for James A. Garfield, in 1880.

Dr. Charles Brockhausen, physician and surgeon of Berger, is a native of Germany, born in 1843, and the son of Rev. Rudolph and Charlotta (Koenig) Brockhausen, who are still living in Germany, aged eighty-two and sixty-six, respectively. The father was a minister in the German Reformed Church for a great many years, having celebrated his fiftieth anniversary in the work in 1879. Our subject received a good scientific and literary education, mostly under the instruction of his father, who was master of several languages, in which the Doctor took a thorough course. In 1863 he came to the United States, and began reading medicine under Dr. Schade, of St. Louis. He attended medical college there in 1869-70, took one course in the State University of New York, and graduated at St. Louis Medical College in 1871; prior to that and during the time he was an assistant physician in St. Louis City Hospital. Soon after graduating the Doctor located at Washington, but did not remain there long before he returned to St. Louis, where he remained until 1877, then coming to Berger. Here he has since been located, and has an extensive and lucrative practice. He is well learned in his profession, and is one of the most successful and eminent physicians of Franklin County. While in St. Louis he was a member of the school board for some time. March 1, 1871, he wedded Miss Mary Fischer, of Washington, Mo., who bore him one child—Mary. Mrs. Brockhausen died in 1873, and in 1875 the Doctor married Miss Mary Meyer, a native of Germany, who also bore him one child—Elizabeth. While in his native country the Doctor received diplomas in pharmacy and chemistry. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the A. O. U. W. Dr. Brockhausen lost his second wife in 1883.

John H. Broeker, manufacturer of hand-made bricks of all kinds, and a member of the firm of H. H. Beinke & Broeker, commenced the business August 28, 1874, his partner at that time being Henry Michael. Mr. Broeker was born in Germany in 1831, and in 1857 came to the United States, and directly to Washington, Mo., where he worked as a day laborer. In 1866 he married Miss Louisa Baumhofer, who was born in Germany in 1846, and who bore him five children, three now living: John, Augusta and Minnie. Mrs. Broeker died in

1880, and since that time our subject's daughters have been keeping house for him. Mr. Broeker's partnership with Mr. Michael lasted until 1885, when the present organization was established and has since been in successful operation. During the existence of the first firm they made 300,000 bricks per annum, making in all 3,000,000, and for the past three seasons the present firm has made 1,000,000 or 333,000 per year. During the war Mr. Broeker was a strong Union man, and when hostilities opened he was a home guard three months. October 13, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Second Missouri Regiment Artillery, for three years or during the war. This company was commanded by Capt. Fox, and Mr. Broeker was in service one year and ten months, being mostly in St. Louis, at Jefferson Barracks. He was discharged in August, 1863, at St. Louis, his services being no longer needed. Mr. Broeker is a Republican in his political views, and a member of St. Peter's Church.

Addison H. Brown, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Boles Township, Franklin County, was born in Circleville, Westmoreland Co., Penn., March 28, 1839, and is the eldest of nine children born to John and Margaret (Mettraffey) Brown, also natives of Westmoreland County, Penn., and of Scotch-Irish descent. John Brown, who served fifteen years as justice of the peace in his native county, was a son of Henry and Eliza (Harkness) Brown. Two of Mr. Brown's sons were educated for the Presbyterian ministry, and one of them, Rev. David Brown, is preaching at Newton, Iowa. Addison H. Brown was reared in Circleville until his thirteenth year, when he removed to a farm with his parents. He received an academical education, and engaged in teaching school until twenty-four years of age. In 1863 he was married to Mary J. Gaut, a native of Pennsylvania. He taught school during the winter months, and farmed during the summer, until 1880, when he engaged in merchandising in Wall, near Pittsburgh, four years, since which time he has followed farming. He owns 185 acres of well-improved land near Pacific, as well as town lots and coal land in Pennsylvania. Mr. Brown removed to Franklin County Mo., in 1865, where his wife died in 1877. In 1880 Mr. Brown returned to Pennsylvania, and in July of that year was married to Mrs. Matilda Linhart, nee Umbarger. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which the former is clerk of sessions and trustee. He is a Republican in politics, and while residing in Pennsylvania served three years as justice of the peace. During the late war he served in the Pennsylvania State Militia. He is one of the present board of school directors of Pacific.

Clark C. Brown, proprietor of *The Tribune* of Union, Franklin Co., Mo., was born in Kankakee County, Ill., September 19, 1858, and is the son of Samuel and Jane (Calkins) Brown. The father was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., September 20, 1813, and was the son of Ichabod Brown, also a native of New York State. Samuel came west at the age of twenty-five, and located in Michigan, but later removed to Ohio. From there he removed to Illinois, and in 1869 removed to Missouri, located in Franklin County, and here followed agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1878. The mother was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., May 3, 1832, and is the daughter of Cornelius C. Calkins. She is still living and is a resident of Boone Township, Franklin Co., Mo. The subject of this sketch remained with his parents in Kankakee County, Ill., until his eleventh year and then came to Franklin County, Mo. He secured a limited education in the common schools, and at the age of eighteen began teaching, having by his own exertions fitted himself for that calling. Having followed the

profession of a school teacher for eleven years, he established *The Tribune*, a newspaper of Union, of which he at once took active management, and is engaged at that business at the present. *The Tribune* is being conducted as a candid, earnest Republican paper, and occupies a worthy position among other journals of the county.

Capt. Arch. S. Bryan, of Washington, is a native of Warren County, Mo., born in 1831, the son of John and Hulda (Lamme) Bryan. The Bryan family originally came from Wales, and immigrated to America with Lord Baltimore, locating in Pennsylvania, and afterward in Kentucky. John Byran was of this branch. He was born in Kentucky in 1804, and in his youth came to Warren County, Mo., married and began merchandising at Duke Prairie. He died in 1836, while yet in the prime of life. His wife was of French extraction. Her ancestors were driven from France with the French Huguenots, and settled in North Carolina. When Daniel Boone immigrated into Kentucky they joined the party. Boone was a great-grandfather of Hulda Lamme. The latter was born in Warren County, Mo., in 1807, her parents having moved to Missouri from Kentucky at a very early day. Mrs. Bryan died April 1, 1881. She was the mother of four children, two of whom are living: Arch. S. and Adaline (wife of Hezekiah Moore). Arch. S. Bryan was but five years of age when his father died. He was educated in St. Charles County, and was reared and grew to manhood on a farm, and in 1850, during the gold excitement in the Far West, he determined to obtain his share of the hidden treasure, and went overland with a train of about fifty men. It took them six months to complete the journey. The Captain for the first year was engaged in mining, but the next two years followed mercantile pursuits. In 1853 he returned to Warren County, Mo., by way of Nicaragua. In the summer of 1854 he followed agricultural pursuits, and the next year engaged in boating on the Missouri River, taking the position of captain, and has, for the past thirty-two years, been engaged in the same business. He has sailed the Missouri River from its source to its mouth, and up the Yellowstone, on the Cumberland, Ohio, Osage and Gasconade. He is one of the oldest captains on the "Big Muddy" who has been continuously in the same business. His headquarters have been at Washington since commencing. He is the captain and owns one-half interest of the "General Meade," and has been for the past four years running from St. Louis to Rocheport, on the Missouri River, a distance of 200 miles. The "General Meade" has a capacity of 500 tons. Capt. Bryan has run as captain on the following steamers: "Wide Awake," "Mill Boy," "Calypso," "Hattie May," "Evening Star," "Washington," "Yellow Stone," "Western," "Phil. E. Chappell," and "General Meade," and others. January 28, 1857, Capt. Bryan married Miss Mary E. Sterigere, daughter of Judge David Sterigere (deceased). Mrs. Bryan was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1839, and to her marriage were born six children: William, Charles, Susie, Katie, John and Archie. Our subject is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic Order, Lodge No. 251, of Washington, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Henry J. Buhr, manufacturer of wagons, carriages, buggies and farming implements and all kinds of repairing at Washington, Mo., was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1835, and is a son of John H. Buhr and Maria Elizabeth Buhr, born Holtmeyer. The father was born in Hanover, Germany, the 18th of December, 1800. His wife was born in Hanover, Germany, the 15th of April, 1801, and in 1833 immigrated to America, and settled three miles south of Washington, in Franklin County, Mo. He followed agricultural pursuits, and owned

130 acres of land. His wife died March 26, 1848, and she was the mother of six children, and after her death the father married Miss Katie M. Brunsmann, and she is the mother of seven children. The father died June 26, 1865. Our subject was the third child by the first marriage. He was reared and grew to manhood on the farm, and when twenty years of age, in 1855, commenced to learn the wagon-maker's trade. He worked one year in Washington, after which he went to St. Louis, and, after working there one year, returned to Washington and worked for three years longer, and in 1860 worked on the farm, and in St. Louis at his trade in 1861. He established a shop on his own responsibility, and has since continued at the same trade. He has made on an average about fifteen vehicles per annum, besides doing general repairing. June 1, 1865, he married Miss Katie Placke, a native of Franklin County, Mo., born in 1837. To this marriage were born six children: Josephina M. (Mrs. Gustav Filla), Cecilia A., William F., Agatha M., Henry F. and Vincent F. Politically, Mr. Buhr is a Democrat, and he and family are members of the Catholic Church.

Samuel Burt is a native of Scioto County, Ohio, born August 22, 1824, and is the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Swar) Burt, natives, respectively, of New Jersey and Ohio. The father, when a young child, moved with his parents from New Jersey to Ohio. He was a farmer, and to his marriage were born ten children, nine now living. Both parents passed their last days in the State of Ohio. Samuel is the third child. He remained with his parents until December 25, 1850, when he came to Franklin County, Mo., and here he has since continued to live, actively engaged in agricultural pursuits and in mining. On coming to Missouri he had only \$10 to his name, but is now the owner of considerable property, 160 acres of improved land in Franklin County, and 120 acres in Crawford County. He is now beginning to operate, and has excellent prospects, in a mine near his home. In 1847 he married Mary Jane Brigs, a native of Scioto County, Ohio, born in 1830, and who bore him ten children, eight now living: Sarah, William, Amanda, Julia, Ellen, Henry S., Emma and Leslie. Mary F. and Clarence are deceased. In 1850 Mr. Burt went to Denver, Colo., where he worked in the gold mines, but met with very little success. He is an enterprising citizen, and a Republican in his political views. Mrs. Burt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John B. Busch, proprietor of Washington Brewery, is a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, born in 1832, and is the son of Ulrich and Barbara (Pfeiffer) Busch. The father was born in 1772, and was a lumber merchant by occupation. He died in 1852. His wife was born in 1775, and died in 1840. Mr. Busch was married three times, and was the father of twenty-three children. He was well respected, and was a man of large estate. His second wife, Barbara Pfeiffer, was the mother of twelve children, John B. being the second child. In 1849 he left his native country and immigrated to America, settled in St. Louis, and began learning the brewery business with his brother, George. He worked for him two years, and in 1852 he entered the McHenry College, at Lebanon, and studied the English language for two years. In 1854 he went to Howard College, at Fayette, Mo., and here attended one year. In 1855 he came to Washington, Mo., and established what is now widely known as the Washington Brewery, his partners being his brother, Henry, and Fred Gersie. The partnership continued about five years, and since 1866, Mr. Busch has had full control, being the sole owner. He manufactures beer exclusively, and does an enormous business, it being of a first-class quality and in great demand. In 1858 he married Miss Antonia Krumsick, who was born in Brunswick, Germany,

in 1838, and who came to Franklin County, Mo., in 1853. To them were born seven children: George U., John B., Jr., Julius, Ulrich, Anton, Walter and Lillie M. Mr. Busch is a Democrat in his political views, and an Ancient Member of the Masonic Order and I. O. O. F. He is a Catholic, and his wife a Lutheran.

Julius F. Busch, proprietor of the "Cheap Store" and dealer in notions, dry goods, tinware, gents' furnishing goods, clothing, hats, caps, etc., is a native of Franklin County, Mo., born in 1851, and is the son of Gordian L. and Pauline (Muench) Busch. The father was born in Westphalia, Germany in 1821, and when fourteen years of age came to America with his parents, Louis G. and Mary Anne Busch, who settled two miles above Newport in Franklin County, but who failed to get a clear title to the farm. The following year they located four miles west of Washington, and it was here that Gordian L. grew to manhood, married, and afterward settled on the old home place, where he now resides, and where he owns 650 acres. His wife was born in Hessen, Germany, in 1827, and came to the United States when seven years of age. To their marriage were born nine children: Julius F., Mary Anne, Edward G. (hardware merchant in Washington) and Charles, twins (who is raising blooded horses); Ida (Mrs. C. P. Fricke), Louise, Oscar, Adolph and Frederick. Julius F. was educated in the home schools and at St. Louis. At the age of fifteen he went to that city and worked one year in a store. He then returned to his home, and when twenty-one years of age went to Chicago, where he worked one year in a wholesale liquor house. He then again returned home and farmed until 1884, when he went to New Haven and established an agency in selling agricultural implements, which he continued for two years. For six months he was a partner with J. Beyer in the pottery business in Washington. In January, 1887, a stock company was organized, and Mr. Busch continues to hold stock in the same. In September, 1887, he purchased the "Cheap Store" of W. E. Bingham, and has since continued in that business. February 22, 1877, he married Miss Adeline Doellner, a native of St. Louis, and to them were born four children: Ella, Adella, Ottilie and Norvin. Mr. Busch is a Republican in politics, and a member of the A. O. U. W.

P. N. Butler, M. D., the oldest practicing physician of Franklin County, was born in Beaufort, S. C., May 15, 1825. His father, Edward Butler, and his mother, Eliza (Cuddy) Butler, were born, reared and married in Dublin, Ireland. Soon after marriage they moved to South Carolina, and lived on a plantation, where the mother died in 1853. The following year the father came to Franklin County, and here died in 1862. Both were Episcopalians, and of their family of nine children four are now living. The oldest child now living, our subject, had good advantages for an education. After a thorough preparatory training, and after graduating from Columbia College, South Carolina, in 1844, two years later he graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and afterward came to St. Louis to practice his profession. He remained here but a very short time, and then, finding the city well supplied with men of his profession, moved to Franklin County and located where he is now living, the same year, and where he has ever since enjoyed a lucrative practice. In 1859 he married Aurelia Picot, a native of St. Louis, born in 1839, and the daughter of Louis G. Picot, a lawyer of that city. By this union Dr. Butler became the father of seven living children, five sons and two daughters. The second son, Louis P., is preparing for the practice of medicine. The Doctor is a staunch Democrat in politics, and in connection with his profession is largely

interested in farming. For over forty-one years he has practiced his profession in this county, and upon his first advent here his practice was very much scattered, he at one time being obliged to ride a distance of eighty-six miles in making the round trip. He now owns considerable property, the greater part of which he has made by the practice of his profession.

Pierce N. Butler, Jr., M. D., is a native of Franklin County, Mo., born October 13, 1850, and is the eldest child of Edward and Mary (Thompson) Butler. He received his literary education at the St. Louis University, and graduated in medicine from the St. Louis Medical College, in 1874. Soon after receiving his degree he located in Washington, Mo., where he still continues to practice his profession. In 1875 and 1877 he was elected coroner of his native county, both times on the Democratic ticket, which he never was known to scratch, but sticks them in straight. In 1882 he attended medical lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and graduated from that institution in 1883. While in New York City he received private instructions in diseases of women, under Drs. Paul F. Munde and Walter G. Wylie, of the Polyclinic, and in diseases of throat and nose, under Francke Huntington Bosworth, A. M., M. D., of the Bellevue School.

William Henry Buttemiller is the son of John F. and Anna M. Buttemiller. The father's name before marriage was Drevell, but, marrying a lady of landed estate, took her name, and their five children were born in Germany. The father was a blacksmith by trade. In 1839 they set sail for America, and in the spring of the following year settled on the farm upon which William is now residing. Having borrowed enough money to buy eighty acres of wild land, they were obliged to work very hard and use great economy in order to keep their home. From exposure, the father died soon after coming here, but the mother lived to a good old age. Both were members of the Lutheran Church. William was born in Prussia, Germany, and while growing up learned the trade of his father, but did not follow it long after coming to America. In 1853 he married Miss Mary W. Vemmers, who was also born in Germany, about 1832, and who bore him ten children: Mary E., Anna M., Franz F., Mary F., Herman W., Frederick W., Franz A., John F., Margaret L. and William L. For forty-seven years our subject has lived in Franklin County, and is a good farmer and citizen. He owns 150 acres, all of which he has made by his own efforts. He served in the militia during the late war; is not a strict partisan, but votes for the best man. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

John M. Caldwell, a prominent farmer and stock raiser, was born in Franklin County, Mo., June 22, 1833, and is the third in the family of six children born to M. C. and Lucretia (Daugherty) Caldwell. He was reared in his native county, and his education consisted of three months' attendance at the country school, but, being a good student, he has picked up a fair education. He is a strong advocate of schools and education, and always lends his hearty support to all such enterprises. At the age of eighteen he began doing for himself, and in 1853 he married Margaret, daughter of Samuel Hutton. They are the parents of five children: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Alfred Ficke; Emily J., wife of Delos Farrell; Mary M., wife of Herman Sinkle; Samuel and Daniel J. Mr. Caldwell rented a small farm when he was married, and by hard work and good management has been able to buy several farms, which he sold to an advantage. He now owns a farm of 186 acres, all in a good state of cultivation and well stocked. He served as second sergeant of Company I, Fiftieth Missouri Infantry, during the late war. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell are highly esteemed

members of the Baptist Church, and have many friends. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Angus A. Cantley is a farmer and stock raiser of Boeuf Township, where he was born in 1828, and is one of the thirteen children of John and Sarah (Gibson) Cantley, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The father was born in 1788, and in 1807 came to what is now Franklin County, whither his father had preceded him. Here he married about 1810 and, lived for a short time on Berger Bottom, then settled on Boeuf Creek, near where Detmold now is, being the first to settle so far up the creek, which was several miles distant from any white settlement. Here, with the aid of the Indians, he built a horsemill, which for years supplied the people with meal for miles around. He reared a large family of children, who became useful and exemplary citizens, and died in 1852. He was a great hunter, and was frequently called upon to aid in defense against the Indians; during the War of 1812 he was called up the Mississippi River. His father, John Cantley, was of Irish descent, and was also a native of Virginia. The mother of our subject died about 1858. Both parents were devout members of the Baptist Church for many years. Angus A. Cantley was educated in the common schools. In 1850 he married Miss Mary, daughter of Caleb and Rachel Bailey, who were born in North Carolina, married in Kentucky, and settled in Franklin County about 1804 or 1805, where they reared thirteen children. Mrs. Cantley, the eleventh child, was born in 1823. Of this large family all lived to have homes of their own, and were among the esteemed families of the county. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cantley, five of whom are living, viz.: James P., La Fayette, Amanda Alice, Livingston, and Angus A., Jr. Mr. Cantley settled about six miles west of New Haven, and in 1865 removed to two miles south of Dundee, where he has a farm of eighty-seven acres, the result of his own labor. He has led a quiet, industrious life and has long been known throughout the county as an honest and upright citizen. He served thirty days in Company F, under Col. Gague, of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, in 1862. Politically a life-long and consistent Democrat, Mr. Cantley cast his first presidential vote for Pierce, in 1852. Mrs. Cantley has long been a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Cantley's eldest brother, John Lewis, is one of the oldest men in Franklin County, being now over seventy-two years old, and is still living near where he was born.

James N. Cardwell is a native of Claiborne County, Tenn., and was born in 1835. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of his native county. He began life for himself at the age of fifteen years, from which time, until her death, he supported his widowed mother. At the age of twenty he removed to Indiana, about one year later came to Pacific, Mo., where he remained one winter, then went to Jefferson County, and later to Washington County, where he remained until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia for a term of six months, and was mustered out January 8, 1862. March 8, 1862, he re-enlisted in Company G, Fifth Missouri Cavalry, was quartermaster sergeant of his company, which operated in Missouri and Arkansas, and was mustered out at Rolla, Mo., April 13, 1865. After the close of the war Mr. Cardwell returned to Franklin County, farmed one season, and then opened a store at Virginia Mines; four years later he went to Texas County, Mo., and ran a general store until the fall of 1874, when he removed to his present farm of 200 acres. He was married in 1873 to Miss Susan L. Worsham, a native of Texas County, Mo., and a daughter of Peter R. and Nancy (Scott) Worsham, natives of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Cardwell have four children:

Oley S., Affie B., Nicholas and Roscoe. Mrs. Cardwell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Previous to the war Mr. Cardwell was a Democrat, but since then has been a radical Republican. He was appointed justice of the peace, and served about one and one-half years. He was the tenth of the eleven children of Rial and Annie (Claypool) Cardwell. Rial Cardwell, a son of John Cardwell, died about 1838; the grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution. Mrs. Annie Cardwell was a daughter of David Claypool, and died in 1856, aged sixty years.

T. W. Chiles, county surveyor of Franklin County, Mo., with postoffice at St. Clair, was born in Greencastle, Putnam Co., Ind., April 18, 1834, and is the son of John C. and Mary T. (Brooking) Chiles. The father was born in Virginia, in 1807, and was the son of Tarlton W. Chiles, who was a Virginian. John Chiles removed to Indiana in 1823, and located in Putnam County. He was a graduate of Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., graduating in the same class with Henry Clay, in 1827, delivered the valedictory address, and his diploma is signed by Henry Clay. He was admitted to the bar at Lexington, Ky., in 1828, and practiced his profession there until he removed to Indiana. He attained considerable note as a lawyer and practitioner, and represented Putnam County in the Indiana Legislature a number of years. His death occurred January 6, 1847. The mother was born in Virginia, in 1805, and was the daughter of Robert E. Brooking, a native of Virginia, and a soldier of the War of 1812. She died December 20, 1847. After the death of his parents, our subject made his home in Clark County, Ky., with an uncle, Samuel W. Chiles, where he secured a limited education. In 1850 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and entered a high school at that place. In the fall of 1852 he was connected with the civil engineering corps on the Iron Mountain Railroad. In November, 1853, he located in Franklin County, Mo., and was interested in the Moselle Iron Furnace Company, of which he was superintendent for five years. In 1858 he removed to Dent County, Mo., purchased a farm, and turned his attention to stock raising. April 14, 1858, he married Miss Judith W. Barnes, a native of Franklin County, Mo., born in 1838, and the daughter of James H. Barnes. To that union one son was born, who is now a citizen of St. Louis. Soon after removing to Dent County, Mo., Mr. Chiles was appointed deputy surveyor, and in 1860 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the position of surveyor of Dent County, which position he held until the breaking out of the late war August 14, 1862, Mrs. Chiles died, and shortly afterwards Mr. Chiles moved to St. Louis, and entered the commission business with an uncle, under the firm title of Chiles & Co. In the fall of 1864 he went to New York City, thence to Havana, and then to the mouth of the Rio Grande River, Old Mexico. On July 4, 1865, he left there and returned to St. Louis and purchased a stock of goods, went to Mississippi and engaged in merchandising for about two years, after which he returned to St. Louis and took a position as book-keeper in a nail-mill company, at which he continued until 1870. December 15, of the same year he married Miss Fannie G. Cheatham, who was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1851, and who is the daughter of John E. A. Cheatham, a native of Virginia. To this union a daughter and a son have been born. Soon after his second marriage Mr. Chiles returned to Franklin County, Mo., and, purchasing a farm, engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has since continued. In 1872, he was the Democratic candidate for surveyor of Franklin County, was defeated and then served as deputy surveyor for four years under Francis Wilhelmi, his successful opponent. In 1876 he made the race a second time against Mr. Wilhelmi as an

Independent and was elected. He held that position until 1880, and was then defeated as an Independent by Joseph Eckert, Democrat. After this he entered the collector's office and served as deputy collector through 1881 and 1882, under R. M. Armstrong. In 1884 he made the race for surveyor as an Independent, against Mr. Eckert, was elected, and is holding that position at present.

Francis M. Clark, son of Ethan A. and Sarah S. (Pancost) Clark, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., December 13, 1842. His parents were both natives of Cayuga County, N. Y. The father was a farmer, and in 1861 he and family moved from New York and settled in Franklin County, Mo. He was colonel during the muster of the militia while in New York, and during the late war was captain of Company H, Fifty-fourth Regiment of the State Militia. The father died August 5, 1869, at the age of fifty-one. The mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in 1879, at the age of sixty-one. The result of their marriage was eight children, five now living. Our subject was the third child, and received his education at Ithaca Academy, where Cornell University now stands. At the age of eighteen he taught his first term of school, and after the war made school teaching his profession for the next fifteen years. Teaching in summer did not agree with him, so he gave it up and engaged in farming. For the last two years he has abandoned teaching altogether, and has turned his attention exclusively to farming, and owns a well-improved tract of land. During the war he served in his father's company of the militia. October 18, 1875, he married Nannie J. Hawkins, of St. Louis County, the daughter of William Hawkins, of St. Louis County. The fruits of this union were six children, four now living: Edna L., Clarence E., Grover A. and May. Those deceased are Ethel and Byron. Mr. Clark is a Democrat and a member of the A. F. and A. M. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

H. W. Clark, a leading farmer and stock raiser of Franklin County, Mo., was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., November 9, 1854, and is the son of E. A. and Sarah (Pencost) Clark, both natives of Cayuga County, N. Y. (For further particulars of parents see sketch of F. M. Clark). Our subject came with his parents to Missouri in the spring of 1861, when he was but seven years of age, they locating at once in Franklin County, about four miles from Washington. He secured a fair education at the public schools, and attended for awhile the Washington High School. He remained with his mother (his father having died when H. W. was but fifteen years of age) until about twenty years of age, and then began life for himself as a school teacher, following that occupation for three years in the country schools. He next spent about six months in Southwestern Missouri, and then returned to Franklin County, where he married, February 25, 1876, Miss Bertha Vitt, only daughter of J. T. Vitt, of Union. The result of this marriage was the birth of four children, all living. After his union with Miss Vitt, Mr. Clark purchased a farm of 131 acres one mile west of Union, and there engaged in farming and stock raising, and has continued the same up to the present. On May 2, 1887, he began the dairy business, and since that time has run a daily milk wagon in Union, and is meeting with success. He has always contributed his mite to the advancement of all worthy enterprises, and has always taken an interest in schools and churches. He is now a school commissioner of his district, having been elected to that office in 1887.

C. C. Close, real estate and insurance agent at Pacific, was born in Berks County, Penn., in 1849, and is the second of four children born to Henry W. and Lavina (Ringler) Close, natives of Berks County, Penn., who moved to Pacific, Mo., in 1857, where they died. Henry W. Close was a bridge-builder; he

worked nine years on the Missouri Pacific, and nine years on the North Missouri (now Wabash) Railroad. His parents were Henry W. and Susan (Stout) Close. Mrs. Lavina Close was a daughter of Charles and Lavina Ringler, also natives of Berks County, Penn., the former a sergeant in the War of 1812; he was an auctioneer, and his wedding coat, now eighty-eight years old, is in the possession of Mr. Close. C. C. Close was but seven years of age when his parents moved to Pacific, where he has since resided. He was a stationary engineer for three years, and then engaged in the real estate and insurance business, at which he has since continued. He began life for himself when but fourteen years old, and what he is now worth is the result of his energy and practical business ability. He was married in October, 1878, to Miss Nellie Henry, a native of Pacific, and a daughter of Peter and Martha (Nobel) Henry. They have three children: Nellie B., Charles H. and Frank E. Mr. Close is a Republican in politics. November 4, 1874, he was elected justice of the peace, and has been re-elected at each election since. He was appointed city collector October 25, 1887. He is a Knight of Pythias.

Judge Anderson J. Coleman, a prominent citizen of Franklin County, Mo., was born in that county September 20, 1823, and is the son of Anderson and Sarah S. (Barnes) Coleman, natives of Charlotte County, Va. They came to Missouri in December, 1822, and lived in Franklin County the remainder of their lives, which was but a short time, he dying the next year and she seven years later, or in 1829, and both when quite young. After the father's death the mother married Dr. Samuel Holland. Anderson Coleman was a farmer, and to his marriage were born three children, two sons and a daughter. To the second marriage of the mother were born two children, a son and daughter. Anderson J. is the only one of these five children now living. When about seven years of age he went to live with his grandfather Barnes, who was a resident of Franklin County, Mo., and here he remained until about fifteen years of age, when he began to learn the saddler's trade under his brother. After working at that a short time he began to farm, and has continued the same ever since. In the year 1845 he purchased the farm that he now owns, which consists of 270 acres of well-improved land. His educational advantages were limited, but, having been a student all his life, he is well informed on all subjects. In 1864 he joined the Confederate Army, and remained in the service until taken prisoner, near Sugar Creek, Ark., where he was retained over four months. During his service he was in several battles, and was in the engagement when Gen. Marmaduke was taken prisoner. In 1878 he was elected to serve as judge in District No. 2, and served that term and the next, but would not be a candidate the third time, on account of the bad health of his wife. During his term of office the celebrated Bud and Decker bond suit was compromised, an account of which appears in another part of this volume. January 28, 1847, Mr. Coleman married Martha V. Wilkinson, a daughter of Samuel and Martha Wilkinson. She was born in Halifax County, Va., August 17, 1825, and to her marriage were born two children, only one now living, named Samuel W. The one deceased was named Sarah S., wife of Edward Beasley at the time of death. Politically, Judge Coleman is a Democrat. Mrs. Coleman has long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

M. A. Coleman, presiding judge of the Franklin County Court, was born in what is now Lyon Township, Franklin Co., Mo., October 9, 1843, and is the son of John G. and Harriet (Smithson) Coleman. The father was born in Virginia, in 1816, and learned the tanner's trade in Union, then the harness or saddle

maker's trade. He then began tilling the soil and this continued until his death, which occurred in 1885. He was the son of Anderson Coleman, also a Virginian, who immigrated to Missouri at an early date. The mother of our subject was born in Virginia. Her death occurred in 1852. M. A. Coleman was reared on the farm, and secured a limited education in the country schools. He, being the only surviving child, remained on the farm with his father, and when about twenty-seven years of age his father gave him the farm and then lived with his son. The latter was married in 1868 to Amanda J. Hargess, a native of New Haven, Franklin Co., Mo., born in 1852, and the daughter of James Hargess (deceased). To this union five children have been born, all living. Mr. Coleman entered public life in 1882 as district judge of the second district of Franklin County, Mo., and was re-elected in 1884. Two years later he was elected by the county as presiding judge of the county court, which honorable position he holds at present.

Robert Craig, farmer and stock dealer of Township 45, is the son of John and Margaret W. (Barkley) Craig. The father came to the United States from Ireland about 1847 or 1848, and died here in 1851. The mother and children did not come until 1853. Mrs. Craig is still living, and is over eighty years of age. She furnished three sons for the Union army, and now draws a pension for the eldest, who died while in service. The second son was a lawyer, and at one time was assistant United States district attorney, at Memphis, Tenn. He died about 1872. Robert was born in Ireland in 1840, and received but very meager educational advantages. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-first Missouri Infantry, was at Vicksburg and all through the Georgia and Atlanta campaigns, etc. He was in active service for nearly three years, and was discharged at St. Louis in 1865. December, 1871, he married Miss Caroline Custer, who died in 1883, leaving four children: Anna, William, Henry and Mary. In 1884 Mr. Craig married Mrs. Mary D. Schulte, who bore him one child, Maggie. She had four children by her first husband. Mr. Craig has made his home in Franklin County since 1853, and on his present farm since 1867. He owns about 325 acres, all the result of his own labor. He is a self-made man in every sense of the word, as he was obliged to make his own living in early childhood. He is a member of the G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John T. Crowe, a resident of Franklin County, living nine miles west from Union, the county seat, was born in that county, December 28, 1841, and is the son of Martin L. G. and Jane C. (Jump) Crowe. The father was born in Boles Township, Franklin Co., Mo., in 1818, and is now the oldest native-born citizen living in the county. He has filled various public offices, among which were those of county court clerk, judge of the county court, and assessor for one term. The mother was born in St. Louis County, Mo., November 5, 1822, and is the daughter of Samuel Jump, an early settler of the county. To the marriage of our subject's parents were born six children, three of whom are now living. Godfrey Crowe, great-grandfather of John T., was a native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States and settled in St. Charles County, Mo., in 1796. Michael Crowe, the grandfather, was a native of St. Charles County, and settled in Franklin County, Mo., in 1808. His father-in-law, James Green, was a prominent man in the early Indian troubles of Kentucky, and was a trusted comrade and companion of Daniel Boone, with whom he came from Virginia. He located in St. Charles County, Mo., in 1796, and was quite a prominent man. Young John received a fair education in the country schools, although his

opportunities for doing so were limited. At the age of eighteen he became his father's deputy in the office of county clerk, where he worked until the breaking out of the war, when he was among the first to respond to the President's call for three months' volunteers, enlisting in 1861. In September, 1862, he was mustered into Company E, Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry, as first sergeant, for a period of three years, and in April, 1862, was commissioned second lieutenant of his company, in which capacity he acted as adjutant for one year. In May, 1863, while before Vicksburg, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and later was commissioned captain of Company I of the same regiment, for meritorious conduct, and as such was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., December 28, 1864. He returned home, and was appointed by the governor as adjutant for the Second Military District of State Troops. He was elected sheriff of Franklin County in 1872, and re-elected in 1874. In 1876 he was elected probate judge, and served until 1880. In 1881 he removed to the farm, and on December 1 of the same year he was commissioned deputy United States revenue collector of the First Missouri District, which position he held for four years, and then resumed farming, at which he is engaged at the present time. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, but devoted but little of his time and attention to the profession of law. January 16, 1866, he married Miss Minerva E., daughter of Asa Breckenridge, an early settler of Franklin County, Mo., and a descendant of the famous Breckenridge family of Kentucky. To this marriage four children were born, all now living. Mrs. Crowe died in 1874, and in 1876 Mr. Crowe married Sarah E., daughter of Madison Hendrick, of Franklin County. To the last union were born three children, all living.

John L. Criswell, a farmer of Franklin County, Mo., is a native of St. Louis County, Mo., and was born in 1817. He is the third of ten children of James and Elizabeth (Jump) Criswell, and was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the subscription schools of the county. He kept the ferry at Liletown, on the Osage River, farmed and worked at various occupations in different parts of Missouri until 1846. In the latter year he married Elizabeth, daughter of James Roack, and then settled on the Mackey claim, in a small log house surrounded by about twenty acres of land; here they lived about seven years, and accumulated considerable stock and personal property. In 1853 Mr. Criswell sold the farm, and entered eighty acres in Polk County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for a short time, but was unsuccessful. He then returned to Crawford County, and in 1856 moved to Franklin County, where, for about five years, he was employed in the Spring Creek Mills, his wife keeping boarders. They were successful financially, and in 1859 Mr. Criswell bought eighty acres of land, to which he has since added eighty more. To Mr. and Mrs. Criswell there were born six children, three of whom are deceased. Those living are James K. P., John, William and Kittie (the wife of E. D. Bray, a farmer of Crawford County). James is also married and away from home. William has never married, but owns a good farm, some stock, and some mining land near Stanton, and lives with his parents in Stanton; he has served as justice of the peace, and, like his father, is a Republican in politics. Mrs. Criswell is a consistent member of the Christian Church, and is one of the original members of the organization in Stanton. This worthy old couple are much honored and respected by all who know them, and their home is a favorite resort of the young people.

N. B. Davidson, a citizen of Union, Franklin Co., Mo., and at present engaged in the Internal Revenue Department, was born seven miles east of

Union, January 24, 1845, and is the fourth of thirteen children born to Samuel M. and America (Billups) Davidson, natives of Charlotte County, Va. The father was born in the year 1818, has followed agricultural pursuits, and now resides on his farm, in Franklin County, Mo. The grandfather of our subject, James D. Davidson, was a native of Virginia, who immigrated to Missouri and located in Franklin County in 1832. The mother was the daughter of one of the old settlers of Franklin County. She died in 1862. N. B. was reared on the farm, received his early education in the common schools, but later attended Jones' Commercial College, at St. Louis, Mo., during the winters of 1864, 1865 and 1866, thereby securing a good business education. He followed agricultural pursuits until 1885, when he was appointed United States storekeeper and gauger in the Internal Revenue Department in the First Missouri District, and is now stationed at Yancy Mills, Phelps County. In 1866 he married Miss Sarah V. Bell, a native of Franklin County, born in 1847, and the daughter of John W. Bell. To them were born four children, all now living.

John M. Degen, member of the firm of Degen, Breckenkamp & Co., Washington, planing and flour-mills, lumber yard and building and contracting, is a native of New Orleans, La., born in 1841, the son of Christian H. and Anna M. (Fipp) Degen. The father was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1806, and was a farmer by occupation. He left his native country in 1837, and on New Year's Day of 1838 landed at New Orleans, where he resided until the fall of 1841, when he came to Washington, Mo., and settled on St. John's Creek, eight miles southwest of Washington. Here he owned 160 acres of land, and passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1872. His wife was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1811, and is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Katie Droege. Of the seven children born to them John M. was the second. He was but six months old when his parents moved to Franklin County, and was reared and grew to manhood on his father's farm. At the age of sixteen he came to Washington and began working as an apprentice, learning the carpenter's trade, at which he continued for three years. He also worked five years as a journeyman. In September, 1864, Mr. Degen married Miss Susannah Mense, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1845, and who is the second daughter of Henry M. Mense. The same year of his marriage our subject and H. H. Beinke formed a partnership, and began contracting and building. The firm lasted nearly two years, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Degen established a general store and sold goods one year. This not being to his liking, he sold out and in 1869 returned to his former business, that of contracting, and he also established a lumber yard, his brother, Henry, being a partner. The firm of Degen & Bro. lasted until 1877, when Henry died and John M. continued the business on his own responsibility until 1881, when he became a member of the present firm, in which business he has since continued. Mr. Degen has been constantly in business in Washington since he was a youth of sixteen. He has erected over 131 buildings now standing in Washington and the vicinity, at a cost of \$268,000, doing nearly as much work of the kind as any other man who has ever lived in Washington. He has been a life-long Democrat in politics, and cast his first vote for Gen. G. B. McClellan, in 1864. He was a member of the town council eight years, and he and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

R. B. Denny was born in Madison County, Ky., October 28, 1838, and is the only child of Arthur and Frances (Rhodus) Denny, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina. Arthur Denny, who was a son of Samuel Denny, died in 1839, aged about thirty years; his widow subsequently moved to Franklin County,

Mo., and became the wife of Mathew Cole. She was a daughter of William Rhodus. When eleven years of age R. B. Denny came to Franklin County with his mother, settling six miles east of Union; he received his education in the common schools of the latter county, grew to manhood on the farm, and began doing for himself at the age of sixteen years. He owns 500 acres of land, where he now resides, as well as other tracts in the county. November 22, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Maleta Hildebrand, a daughter of John and Susan (Parker) Hildebrand, natives of Missouri and Kentucky, respectively. Mr. Hildebrand, who is of German descent, by diligent search, has succeeded in quite accurately tracing the origin of the family to the ninth century. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Denny, viz.: Susan F. and John A. (twins), both deceased; George B. (deceased). Eva, Benjamin D. (deceased), James V., Robert B., Sidney G., Sarah L. (deceased) and Morris E. Mr. Denny is a Republican in politics; he served as judge of the county court four years, and represented Franklin County in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly one term; he also served six years as notary public. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-sixth Missouri Infantry, upon the organization of which company he was elected second lieutenant, being subsequently promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and captain, in which latter position he was mustered out of service near Savannah, Ga., December 20, 1864, having received a wound at Iuka, Miss. He is a member of George Gamble Post, G. A. R. Mrs. Denny is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Charles H. W. Diedrich, proprietor of the Tonsorial Palace, news and cigar and tobacco stand of Washington, Mo., was born at Scharfeld, near Harz, Province of Hanover, Germany, in 1848, and is the son of Charles A. W. and Rosine (Henne) Diedrich, both of whom were natives of Hanover, Germany, born in 1823 and 1827, respectively. In 1849 they immigrated to America, and the same year the mother died at Peoria, Ill., with cholera. The father has since resided at St. Louis, and since the death of his first wife has been married three times. To his first marriage were born two children: Wilhalminna, wife of Frederick W. Redecker, of Jefferson County, Mo., and our subject. He was only an infant when his parents came to the United States, and he remained with his father until nearly eighteen years of age, but previous to this he had worked in his father's paper box and match factory in St. Louis, and then spent two years in learning the brushmaking trade. At the age of between fifteen and sixteen, on August 16, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Fortieth Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers for one year. Was in the battles of Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and in numerous severe engagements. He remained in service until hostilities ceased, and was then discharged at St. Louis, August 8, 1865. Three years later he came to Washington, Mo., and began as an apprentice to learn the barbers' trade, and worked at this one year. In 1869 he married Miss Clara Evertz, a native of St. Louis, Mo., born in 1851, and the daughter of Charles Evertz. This union resulted in the birth of eight living children: Hugo, Alma, Walter, Alfred, Charles, Arthur, Pierce and Harry. The year following his marriage Mr. Diedrich opened a shop, his partner being Mathias Huppert, this firm lasting one year, when Mr. Diedrich began on his own resources. Six years ago the cigar and tobacco stand was added, five years ago the bath room, and three years ago the news stand. He is a Republican in politics, is a member of the A. O. U. W. and also the G. A. R.

Louis Derking was born five miles northwest of Union, Franklin Co., Mo., July 26, 1851, and is the ninth in the family of ten children (three now

deceased) of George and Mary (Heinermann) Derking, natives of Hanover, Germany, who immigrated to the United States in 1841, landed in New York City, and thence proceeded to St. Louis; they remained in the latter place one year, and then removed to Washington, Franklin County, and thence, after a year's residence, moved to the tract of land northwest of Union; in the latter place they lived forty years, and in 1884 removed to the home of their daughter, Mrs. Mina Bebermeyer, in Lyon Township, Franklin County, where they are now residing, the father aged seventy-eight and the mother seventy-six years. Louis Derking received a common-school education in his native county, and learned the trade of a wagonmaker at Jeffriesburg; at the age of twenty he went to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade six months, and subsequently followed his trade with Anton Oethe, in St. Clair County, Ill., one year. He then returned to Franklin County, Mo., and worked for his brother-in-law, F. Bebermeyer, one year, when, in 1871, he established a business of his own at Jeffriesburg, which he conducted three years; he next formed a partnership with his nephew, August Everett, and bought out Fritz Strehleemann; this partnership lasted five years, when Mr. Derking sold his interest to his nephew, and moved to St. Clair, his present home, where he erected the brick-and-frame factory in which he is still doing business. January 26, 1878, he was united in marriage with Lizzie, daughter of George Roth, a well-to-do farmer of Franklin County; she was born in Franklin County, May 19, 1855, and is the mother of two children: John and Oscar Helmuth. Mr. Derking has been very successful in the prosecution of his trade, and now owns two town lots, his factory, blacksmith shop and dwelling and eighty acres of land a short distance from the town. He is a Republican in politics, and is the present treasurer of the St. Clair corporation. The family is, religiously, of Lutheran sentiment, and ready supporters of all worthy enterprises.

Dr. G. W. Doggett, a resident dentist at New Haven, was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1856, and is the son of Miller and Lillie Ann (Garner) Doggett, natives of Tennessee, who came to Missouri when young and were there married about 1848. They located two and a half miles below New Haven, and there passed the remainder of their lives, both dying about 1872, and both members of the Christian Church. Our subject received a fair education, and remained at home until after the death of his parents. He worked on a farm for a while, and then went to New Haven, where he had the advantage of a school for some time. He then went to Kansas, where he remained two years, then returned to New Haven, worked on a farm during the summer and attended school during the winter. In 1877 and 1878 he began the study of dentistry under Dr. Hamilton Clute, and in 1880 and 1881 attended the Dental College at St. Louis. He commenced the practice of his profession in 1878, and for some years had an extensive traveling practice in Osage and Gasconade Counties. In 1882 he bought out his former preceptor and has since been located at New Haven, where he has an excellent practice. In 1882 he married Miss Etta S. Bendel, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of H. R. and Eliza Bendel. To the Doctor and wife were born three children, two now living: Elmore E., Ella and Hattie (twins, the latter deceased). In 1885 the Doctor was elected city alderman, re-elected in 1887, and has since held the office. He is a Democrat in his political views, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Hancock, in 1880. He is a prominent member of the A. O. U. W., and Mrs. Doggett is a member of the Christian Church.

William F. Drake, whose birth occurred at Eaton, Northampton County,

Penn., December 10, 1849, is the son of William N. and Ann Maria (Keiter) Drake, natives of Essex County, N. J., and Northampton County, Penn. The father was born in 1822, and the mother in 1825. They are now residing in Easton, Penn., where the former is engaged in the wholesale and retail boot and shoe business. He began life as an apprentice shoemaker, and is now one of Pennsylvania's prominent merchants. In 1885 he was a candidate for State senator, on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by a small majority, the district in which he was a candidate being very strongly Democratic. Of their ten children eight are now living, viz.: Emily C., William F., Glendora, Laura, Clement C., Elwood H., Clarence L. (deceased), Florence N., May Dell and Harry H. (deceased). William F. received his education in the Easton public schools. At the age of sixteen he entered the telegraph office at Phillipsburg, N. J., where he learned telegraphy under James E. Moon, now State senator. After finishing he went to White House, N. J., and after three months' instruction took charge of an office on the New Jersey Central, at White House, for one year. He then went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and entered the mercantile business as a salesman for Foster & Welsh, dry goods merchants, where he remained nearly two years. He then went to New York City, in the employ of the same firm, but only remained there three months, when the firm dissolved partnership, and Mr. Foster went to Allentown, Penn., and engaged in the same business, taking our subject with him. In 1869 Mr. Drake returned to his home, in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the dry goods business with his uncle, John L. Keiter & Co. At the end of one year the firm dissolved partnership, and the nephew came West, visiting Chicago, St. Paul, Winona, St. Louis, then Pacific, Mo., where he obtained employment. October 22, 1870, he came to Moselle, took charge of the ticket office, and has remained in that vicinity since. In 1877 he started a drug store, and two years later purchased a general stock of goods. In 1880 he abandoned the ticket office. He was postmaster from 1873 until 1885. November 30, 1884, Mr. Drake married Miss Mary Ellen Johnson, a daughter of James M. and Martha W. (Falwell) Johnson, native Virginians, who are now living and are residents of Franklin County, where they moved at a very early day. Mr. Drake is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and also a member of Lodge No. 363, A. F. and A. M.

John G. Droege, dealer in dry goods, clothing, groceries, queensware, merchant tailoring and furnishing goods of Washington, is a native of Hanover, Germany, born in 1843, and is the son of Fritz and Anna Elizabeth Droege, both natives of Hanover, Germany, born in 1808 and 1812, respectively. The father was a farmer, came to Franklin County, Mo., in 1854, and located on a farm five miles from Washington. He and three of his children died the same year with cholera. His wife afterward married William Tiemann, who died in 1884, aged seventy-eight. She was the mother of five children, only two now living: Joseph, who is farming in Franklin County, and John G. John G. was eleven years old when his parents came to the United States, and was reared and grew to manhood mostly on the farm. In 1864 he clerked in a grocery store in St. Louis, and in 1865 and 1866 clerked for his step-father and worked on the farm times. In 1867 he established a general store in Washington, and in 1870 took Mr. J. D. Grothaus in as a partner; he bought out the latter's interest in 1876, and has continued the present business since then. In 1868 he married Miss Mary G. Ekler, a native of Franklin County, Mo., born in 1848, and the daughter of Franz and Margaretha (Wagner) Ekler, who died in 1882 and 1854 respectively. To Mr. Droege and wife were born eight children: Anna E., Frank H., Mary G., Katharina M.,

William J., Margaretha M., Helena M. and Joseph A. Our subject has been in business in this place for the last twenty years, and is one of the substantial business men of Washington. In politics he is very conservative, voting for principle and not for party, but rather favors the Democratic platform. He and family are members of the Catholic Church.

Webster Duckworth, of the firm of Duckworth Bros., of Dry Branch, Mo., was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1857, and is the third in the family of nine children born to Josiah J. and Elizabeth (Stovall) Duckworth, natives of Virginia and Missouri, respectively. Josiah J. Duckworth is of Scotch descent, and was formerly of Carolina (now North Carolina). He came to Franklin County when quite young, where he has since resided; he served as justice of the peace for many years, and is a son of Thomas Duckworth a native of Virginia. Webster Duckworth was educated in the common schools of his native county, and followed farming until four years since; he was then engaged in merchandising in St. Clair, Mo., until 1885, when he purchased H. A. Hibbard's interest in his present business. Mr. Duckworth owns a one-half interest in the store property and merchandise of the firm, as well as two lots in Dry Branch. Politically, he is a Democrat. The senior member of the firm is J. C. Duckworth, also a native of Franklin County, Mo., who received a common-school education and has been financially successful. He was engaged in teaching in the country public schools in the years 1879 and 1880, and in 1881 followed telegraphy, and was agent for the 'Frisco Railroad until June 9, 1884, when he embarked in the general merchandise business, under the firm name of Hibbard & Duckworth. Since February 28, 1887, the firm has been Duckworth Bros. He (J. C. Duckworth) is the present agent for the 'Frisco Railroad at this place, also postmaster and express agent and operator. He represents the Phoenix Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. Besides the interests mentioned he owns half of the stock in store, a one-half interest in the store building, together with a house and six lots in Dry Branch, valued at \$1,600. He is also the owner of a lot in St. Clair. Mr. Duckworth was married October 25, 1887, to Miss Josie Nichols, also a native of Franklin County, but at that time a resident of Jonesborough, Ark. The average amount of stock carried by Duckworth Bros. is \$4,000 worth, and they do an annual business of about \$15,000.

Joseph Eckert, a leading citizen of Franklin County, Mo., and ex-surveyor of that county, was born in Baden, Germany, October 16, 1855, and is the son of Joseph and Josephine (Krol) Eckert. The father was born in Switzerland about 1824, and died in 1857 from disease contracted while in prison at Rastadt, where he was confined as a prisoner of war during the German Revolution, in 1848. The mother was born in France in 1837, and is now a resident of Baden. Our subject immigrated to America in the spring of 1872, and located in Franklin County, in 1876. He began civil engineering in 1879, and in 1880 was elected, as a Democrat, to the office of surveyor of Franklin County, and held that position for four years. He then returned to his profession as civil engineer, and is engaged at that at the present time. In 1878 he married Miss Maggie Tremmel, a native of Union Township, Franklin Co., Mo., born in 1862, and the daughter of George and Barbara Tremmel. To this union four children have been born. Both Mr. Eckert and wife are members of the St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

Oscar Ehlers, sheriff of Franklin County, Mo., was born in that county and State, May 12, 1860, the son of William Ehlers, a farmer of Lyon Township, of this county. The father was a native of Germany, and emigrated to America about 1845. Our subject attained his majority on the farm, received the rudi-

ments of an education in the common schools, and finished at Johnson's Commercial College, at St. Louis, Mo. He left home in 1878 and located in New Haven, where he engaged in merchandising for about three years. He located in Union in 1881, and took a position as deputy collector under R. M. Armstrong, which position he held for two years, after which he resumed merchandising at Champion City, Mo. In November, 1886, he was elected as sheriff on the Democratic ticket, receiving a majority of 279 votes, though the county is largely Republican. He is now filling the office with ability and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Charles Fredrick Maximilian Eimbeck, dealer in general merchandise at New Haven, was born in Holzminden, Germany, April 5, 1838, and is the son of C. W. and Louisa (Steinacker) Eimbeck, who were born in 1796 and 1805, and died in 1870 and 1846, respectively. They were married about 1835. The father served under Gen. Bluecher at the battle of Waterloo, and was a man of considerable prominence. Young Max, when eight years old, accompanied his father to Braunschweig, Germany, where he remained until his fifteenth year, securing a good common-school education. From the age of fifteen he served as book-keeper and clerk in different parts of Germany, until coming to America. In 1865 he crossed the ocean to the United States, and stopped for some time in New York, but later came to Franklin County, Mo., where he clerked for some time, but finally engaged in business on his own responsibility, and now has one of the most complete business houses in the city. March 23, 1879, he married Mrs. Katie Wolff, who was born in France, and who is the daughter of John and Catherine Wolff. The father died in France, but the mother came to the United States in 1869, and is now living in New Haven. Our subject was for twelve years, assistant postmaster, at New Haven, is director of the Building and Loan Association, is secretary and treasurer of the German Lutheran Church, of which he and wife are members, besides being agent for various leading periodicals.

Dr. August F. Eimbeck was born April 4, 1842, in Brunswick, Dukedom of Brunswick, Germany, where his father, the late zoölogist, A. F. E. Eimbeck, held the office of Inspector of the Ducal Museums. Our subject emigrated to the United States, located in St. Louis, kept a drug store, was assistant resident physician of the St. Louis City Hospital, physician to the cholera wards of the city hospital in 1866, ward physician, and was a soldier in the late war between the North and South. He located at Holstein, Warren Co., Mo., in September, 1867, and here established a lucrative practice, being well liked, not only as a physician, but also as a citizen. He was elected coroner of that county three terms, 1868, 1870 and 1880. In 1868 he married Miss Annette Juliane Ruge, daughter of the late well-known pioneer, Dr. C. Ruge, of Holstein, Mo., and in this wedlock were born two children, both sons: Oscar, born in 1869, and Arthur, in 1874. Besides other real estate the Doctor owns a large farm about two miles east of New Haven, Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and on the Missouri River. In July, 1886, he removed to this farm, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession with his usual success. Two older brothers of the Doctor, Fred and Charles, are living near New Haven, at Eimbeck's Landing, Mo., and are engaged in agricultural pursuits; another brother, William, is an astronomer, a member of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey since 1870.

Boyle L. Ellett, M. D., a prominent and enterprising druggist of St. Clair, Franklin Co., Mo., was born in Indian Prairie, Franklin County, September 14, 1839, the ninth of ten children (six now deceased) of William R. and Susan

Frances (Barnes) Ellett. The parents were natives of Virginia, where they were reared, married and lived in Charlotte County, until about 1832 or 1833, when they immigrated to Franklin County, Mo., and settled on a tract of land in Central Township, where they resided until their deaths; the mother dying in 1844 or 1845, and the father the following year. Boyle L. Ellett, after the death of his parents, lived with his brother-in-law, Dr. Richard W. Booth, attending the common schools of his native county and Westminster College, at Fulton, Calaway Co., Mo. He lived with the Doctor until twenty-one years of age, when he graduated from the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, and soon after enlisted in the Missouri State Guards, subsequently entering the Confederate army, where he remained in service until the close of the war, though he received an honorable discharge on account of disability in September, 1863, after which time he served as clerk in the commissary department at Louisburg, Ark. At the close of the strife he returned home, but was so broken down in health he was unable to do but little work until 1870, when he located at St. Clair and established himself in the drug business, in connection with which he has done a great deal of the medical practice of the place. In 1874 he was appointed postmaster of St. Clair, which position he held until 1881, being reappointed in 1885. March 16, 1881, Mr. Ellett was married to Mary L., daughter of Rufus and Sarah (Kanada) Moseley, who was born near St. Clair, Franklin Co., Mo., in 1861. Dr. Ellett is an active, energetic and enterprising business man, and has succeeded in building up a good trade. He is a Democrat, politically, and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Breckinridge in 1860, and, though an active advocate of his party, has never been a political aspirant. He and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and he has been Sunday-school superintendent for the past fourteen years.

John Ernst, farmer and stock raiser, was born near Buffalo, N. Y., in 1856, and is the son of David and Frederica (Beringer) Ernst, both natives of Germany, the father born about 1828, and the mother a few years later. They were reared in their native country and married there in 1855. The same year they came to the United States and lived near Buffalo, N. Y., for some time, then went to Wisconsin, and from there, in 1859, to Franklin County, Mo., where they located two miles west of New Haven, and where they have a good farm. They are both living, and have resided on their present farm for nearly thirty years. Mr. Ernst served for some time in the army in his native country, and was in the Missouri militia during the late war. About 1875 he made a trip back to his old home in Germany. He is a man of industrious habits and honest in his dealings. John was reared at home, and obtained a public school education. He was married in 1880 to Miss Johannah Rascha, a native of Warren County, and the daughter of Henry and Hannah Rascha. To Mr. and Mrs. Ernst were born two children: Louisa and William D. G. Since his marriage our subject has resided five miles southeast of New Haven, where he has a fine farm of 180 acres. Although comparatively a young man, he is already among the leading farmers of the county. He, being a Republican in politics, cast his first vote for James A. Garfield, in 1880. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Ernst lost her parents when about eight years old, and then lived with her grandfather, Chrjst. Bueker, with whom she went on a tour to the old country in 1872. Since his return Mr. Bueker has resided east of New Haven, where he has a good farm.

Jesse P. Farrar was born in Franklin County, Mo., February 28, 1825, and is the third of the eight children of Richard and Liddie (Harrison) Farrar. He

was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. In 1851 he bought a portion of the present homestead, which was then only fifty acres of unimproved land, and which he cleared, and upon it erected a small cabin. By strict economy and good management he has prospered, and added to his first purchase until he now owns 262 acres. January 23, 1851, he married Mary, daughter of Leo Bullock, and of the seven children born to their union all are living but one, viz.: Alice E., wife of James A. Mastin; Annie, wife of W. L. Bell; Ferdinand P., William F., George T. and Jesse R. February 27, 1886, Mrs. Farrar departed this life, and Mrs. Mastin is now keeping house for her father. Mr. Farrar is a staunch Republican, and has the well-merited esteem of his neighbors.

Richard Farrar is a native of Franklin County, Mo., and was born December 8, 1832; he is the seventh of the eight children of Richard, Sr., and Lydia (Harrison) Farrar. His educational advantages were those of the common schools, and his life was spent on the farm with his parents until their deaths, the father dying in 1879, and the mother in 1873. March 7, 1860, he was united in marriage with Nancy J., daughter of Bennett Thurmond. They are the parents of eight children, of whom six are living, viz.: Thomas J., Emma (now the wife of J. W. Calvird), Richard B., Charles E., Arthur F. and Lillian. Mr. Farrar still owns the old homestead of his father, consisting of 574 acres, to which he has made an addition, and which is well stocked with cattle, sheep, horses and hogs. He is also a member of the firm of R. Farrar & Son, of Champion City. A staunch Republican, he has never aspired to public office, having preferred the life of a quiet citizen, respected by all. He is one of the leading and substantial farmers of the county.

Joseph Feth, farmer, was born in Berne, Germany, in 1832, and educated in the common schools. His parents passed their lives in the old country, never having crossed the waters. Joseph farmed in the old country, and then came to America in 1859, and after working in New Orleans for a short time he came to St. Louis. In 1862 he volunteered in the Thirty-third Missouri Infantry, Company H, United States Army, and served nearly three years. He was in the battles of Helena, Ark., Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Cupola, Spanish Fort and Nashville. He was twice wounded, once at Helena and once at Cupola. Having returned from the war, he lived in Warren County, Mo., where in 1865 he married Mrs. Mary Kaffler, also a native of Berne, Germany, born in 1831. By her former marriage Mrs. Feth became the mother of five children, and had two children by her marriage to our subject. Mr. Feth is a Republican in politics, and he and family are members of the Catholic Church. He now owns a large farm, all of which he has made since the war.

Andrew Fink, an early settler of Franklin County, is the son of Conrad and Dorothea (Voitlein) Fink, both natives of Bavaria; he was born in 1784, and she about eighteen years later. When a young man the father served for three years under the great Napoleon. The father was a millwright by trade, but, owing to exposure while in the army, died comparatively young; the mother died in 1843. Two years later their five children came to the United States. Our subject was the youngest of this family, and was born in Bavaria in 1832. He was educated in the common schools of Germany, and after coming to this country learned to read and write the English language by self-study. After working at New Orleans and St. Louis for some time he came to Franklin County in 1851, and preempted fifty-one acres of land. The same year he married Miss Elizabeth Gorg, a native of Bavaria, born in 1831, and began life with

limited means. They purchased a little log store, with a stock of goods valued at \$180, on twelve months' credit, and made this their home as well as their place of business. Soon after, he purchased some second-hand furniture at St. Louis, but the boat failed to put them off, and he never heard of his goods. To his marriage were born thirteen children, eight of whom are now living, viz.: Amelia, Andrew F., Julia, Martin L. G., Matilda, William B., Ida A. and Frances. All the family are members of the Lutheran Church, and are much respected citizens. During the war Mr. Fink was captain of Company C, Fifty-fifth Missouri Enrolled Militia, and lost nearly all of his possessions during that memorable struggle. He was a Democrat before the war, but since has been a Republican. He is well known and much respected throughout the county, and has held several offices with credit to himself and to the people—from 1858 to 1863, deputy sheriff, and deputy assessor six years, notary public eight years, and is now holding that position. He has been a resident of Franklin County for thirty-six years, has a farm of 555 acres, and is accounted an honest, thrifty farmer.

John Finney, a native of Bowling Green, Ky., was born in 1822, and was the tenth in the family of eleven children born to John and Elizabeth (Heart) Finney, the former of whom, whose parents were natives of Virginia, was himself a native of Kentucky, and a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Elizabeth Finney, was a daughter of John Heart. John Finney, subject of this sketch, immigrated with his parents to Warren County, Mo., in 1832, and to Franklin County in 1845, settling first at Berger Station. He owns 750 acres of cultivated land where he resides, well stocked and equipped for farming. In 1845 he married Miss Louisa Roark, a native of Franklin County, and a daughter of William and Nancy (Breeding) Roark, the latter a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Napper) Breeding, natives of East Tennessee. Mr. Breeding was a noted hunter and trapper, and took great delight in the chases and trappings. One John Breeding settled on Berger Creek, this county, about 1795; his son, William Breeding, was in the celebrated Indian fight on the Galena River, with Daniel Boone, and was wounded while looking out of one of the port holes of the boat; he died in Oregon, aged upwards of eighty years. William Roark was a son of James and Nancy (Finney) Roark. To Mr. and Mrs. John Finney seven children have been born, viz.: William R., Nancy J., John M., James H., Elijah, Zimri M., Benjamin F. (deceased). Mr. Finney is a Democrat politically, and a Master Mason.

Finis C. Fisher was born in Franklin County, Mo., November 8, 1842, the son of Joseph W. and Mary (Hamilton) Fisher, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Franklin County, Mo. The father was born about 1810, and has been a farmer all his life. His parents came to Missouri when he was a young child, at a very early day, and of this State he has been a resident ever since. The mother was born in 1820, and both are now living in Moselle, Mo. To their marriage seven children have been born, all now living. Finis C. was the third. He received his education in the schools of Franklin County, but finished at the Christian Brothers' Catholic school, of St. Louis. He remained with his father until twenty-six years of age, working in the lead mines of the place, and also engaged in other pursuits. In 1868 he married Miss Rachael Landrum, who was born in Franklin County, Mo., January 20, 1852, and who is the daughter of S. G. Landrum. The fruits of this union were nine children, all living: Marietta, Rosa E., Harper, Laura M., Minnie, Elmer L., Walter S., Josie F. and Margie E. After marriage Mr. Fisher turned his attention to farming for the

next five years, and then again commenced to work in the Lost Hill Lead Mines, where he continued to work until 1880. He is now agent for the well-known Mount Hope and the Silver Lead Mining Company's Mines, but is also engaged in farming. In 1880 he began shipping all kinds of timber, walnut logs, etc. He is now engaged actively in agricultural pursuits. He is the owner of 820 acres, equally divided, farming and mining land, and is the owner of the Lost Hill lead mining property. He is a stanch Democrat in his political views and a good citizen.

Squire Fitzgerald, a prominent farmer of Franklin County, and a carpenter by trade, is a son of Washington Fitzgerald. The latter came to Missouri with his father, from Mason County, Ky., in 1818. They first settled in St. Louis County, and afterward moved to Franklin County, where they settled on what is now known as the Maupin Place, March 9, 1858. June 19, 1828, Washington Fitzgerald married Ann, daughter of William Hibber, and of the twelve children born to them nine are still living. Squire Fitzgerald was born July 21, 1829, was reared on a farm, and, being of studious habits, acquired a good education in addition to the limited schooling received. October 30, 1849, he married Eliza J., daughter of Thomas Wiseman, of St. Louis County, Mo. Seven children blessed this union, six of whom are still living, viz.: Isaiah S., Evi W., Bessie A., William P. (a physician), Nancy L. and Addison G. A few years after his marriage Mr. Fitzgerald removed to Franklin County, and rented a farm of 150 acres, subsequently purchasing 360 acres adjoining, and, as a result of his industry and economy, is now the possessor of 300 acres, besides having given a son sixty acres. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, which society held its meetings at his house for a number of years. Politically, he is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald are worthy members of the Old School Presbyterian Church, to which they give cheerful aid.

Gustav G. Frentrop, Jr., member of the firm of W. L. Shelton & Co., dealers in lumber, sash, blinds, doors, mouldings, etc., at New Haven, Mo., is a native of St. Louis, born January 4, 1862, and is the youngest but one of a family of five children born to the union of Frederick and Frederica (Schuerkamp) Frentrop, natives of Prussia, who, prior to their marriage, had emigrated to the United States. They were married in St. Louis, and here passed the remainder of their days, the father dying in 1872, at the age of forty, and the mother in 1867, at the age of thirty. The father was a teamster by occupation, and was twice married. Our subject came to Cedar Fork, Franklin Co., Mo., and lived with his grandparents until about thirteen years of age, when his grandfather died, and he and his brother then took charge of the store for their grandmother until 1881. His brother then going into mercantile business at Labadie, Mo., Gustav G. remained until 1884 with his grandmother on the farm. At the latter date he came to New Haven, and soon found employment with W. L. Shelton, with whom he soon entered into partnership, as above stated. September 9, 1886, he wedded Miss Julia Brinkman, a native of Washington, Mo., and the daughter of Casper and Louisa Brinkman, natives of Germany. Mr. Frentrop is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for J. G. Blaine, in 1884.

Capt. Adolphus Frick, one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Lyon Township, is a native of Lahr, Germany, born in 1835, the only son of five children born to Jacob and Madeline (Herpst) Frick, who were born, respectively, in 1800 and 1805, and were married in 1828. Mr. Frick, a tanner by trade, served for some years as city councilman, and died in 1857; his widow died in

1883. Adolphus Frick remained at home until fifteen years of age, receiving his education at the college in his native city; he then went to France, where he spent two years, and in 1854 came to the United States, spending nearly two years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently coming to Franklin County. In 1858 he married Elvina, daughter of John Eberhard and Marie E. Vitt, natives of Prussia, who came to this country in 1853. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Frick, viz.: Ida, wife of Samuel Geft, of La Salle County, Ill.; Bertha, wife of Charles Goebel; Lillie, wife of William Meinhart, of Iroquois County, Ill.; Emma, wife of Fred Meinhart, of Iroquois County, Ill.; Edward, Amelia, Anna and Oscar. When Mr. Frick first came to Franklin he purchased eight acres of his present farm, which he has increased to 200 acres, all well improved and situated in one of the best wheat-growing sections of the county; he turns his attention principally to stock breeding, having a fine herd of thoroughbred short-horn cattle. He is also quite largely engaged in shipping hogs and cattle, and his grain growing is confined mostly to corn, oats and hay, which are all consumed on the farm. He ran a general store on his farm, which are eight miles southwest of Washington, from 1856 until 1866, and during that time and since, with the exception of about one year, has been postmaster of Campbellstown Postoffice. In 1874 he was appointed notary public, but did not act. Since 1886 he has been justice of the peace. In 1861 he organized Company D, of the Franklin County United States Reserve Corps, for three months serving as captain, and operated on the Missouri Pacific Railway. At the expiration of that service he enlisted in Company I, Seventeenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, of which he was also made captain, and after a short service in Missouri he resigned. From 1863 until the close of service he commanded Company E, of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, operating in Franklin County. In politics, Mr. Frick is an active Republican, casting his first vote for President for Lincoln.

Bernard Fricke, dealer in watches, clocks and jewelry, of Washington, is a native of Washington, Mo., born December 9, 1856, and is the son of Charles A. and Charlotte (Rothemueller) Fricke. The father was born in Washington, Mo., in 1831, and was the son of Bernard Fricke, a native of Prussia, born in 1799. Bernard Fricke came to Washington, Mo., in 1832, and was a saddler by trade, but in his latter days was proprietor of the Washington House. He engaged in that business in 1852, and was proprietor of the same many years. He died in 1882. Charles A. clerked in St. Louis a few years, and afterward assisted his father in the Washington House. He died in 1876. His wife was born in Hanover, Germany, and is now living. Of the six children born to their marriage four are now living: Bernard, Charles A., Julia (wife of J. J. Schappart) and Felix W. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Washington, and at the age of fourteen went to St. Louis and commenced learning the jewelers' trade, and worked as an apprentice for four years. He afterward worked for two years in the city as a journeyman. He then worked in Kansas City six months, and in 1877 went to Lewiston, Ill., and here worked one year. The following year he began on his own resources, and in 1880 he came to the home of his birth and here engaged in business, which he has continued up to the present time. October 17, 1883, he married Miss Anne Motz, daughter of John Motz. Mrs. Fricke was born in Washington, Mo., June 11, 1860, and to her marriage to our subject was born one child, named Emma. Mr. Fricke is a skillful workman and keeps a first-class stock of jewelry. He is a Republican in politics.

Charles F. Gallenkamp, a young attorney of Union, and prosecuting attor-

ney of Franklin County, Mo., was born in Washington, Franklin Co., Mo., January 10, 1859, the son of William and Mary (Stumpe) Gallenkamp. The father was a native of Germany, and immigrated to America about 1848, and located in St. Louis, Mo. About 1849 he removed to Washington, Franklin Co., Mo., where he engaged in merchandising, and at one time had the largest establishment in the city. He died in 1864. The mother was born in Germany in 1832, and came to America when a child. She is the daughter of William Stumpe, a farmer near Washington, and she is the sister of F. W. Stumpe, assistant cashier of the Bank of Washington. Charles F. was educated in the public schools of Washington, and, later, attended the St. Louis High School. He began reading law in the fall of 1877, at Washington, in the office of Kiskaddon & Beyersdorf, and in the fall of 1879 entered the Louisville Law School, entering the senior class, from which he graduated in the spring of 1880. Returning to Washington, he entered into a copartnership with his preceptor, Mr. Kiskaddon, and practiced until his election to the office of prosecuting attorney, in the fall of 1884, being a candidate of the Republican party. Previous to this, in 1882, he was nominated by the Republican convention as candidate for probate judge. On account of his age—being really ineligible—he declined, but the nomination was forced upon him, and he very reluctantly made an unsuccessful race. In 1886 he was re-elected prosecuting attorney without opposition. In the fall of 1885 he formed a copartnership with George W. Wood, and together they are carrying on a large general law and abstract business. February 5, 1887, he married Miss Alice Ruge, a native of Warren County, Mo., born September 25, 1865, and the daughter of William G. Ruge, and granddaughter of Dr. Charles Ruge, deceased.

Philipp Gerber was born April 15, 1834, at Sonnerberg, by Coberg, Saxony-Meingen, and is a son of Andreas Gerber, who was a baker and musician. Andreas Gerber was twice married—the first time to Miss Christina Liverman, by whom he had six children; and the second time to Miss Wilhelmina Roth, by whom he had three children. All the sons and some of the daughters were musicians, like their father. The subject of this sketch lived at Sonnerberg until 1851, attending the common schools up to his fourteenth year, receiving a rudimentary education, and then attended a technical school two years, with the view of becoming an artist. His father died in 1848, and his two elder half-brothers being implicated in the Revolution of 1848 were compelled to flee the country. One of them persuaded his mother to permit young Philipp to come with him to the United States, in which country the two landed in 1851, and reached Washington, Mo., on June 12 of the same year. They went to Newport in September, and remained there until February, 1852, when they settled on a farm on Section 32, Township 44, Range 2 west. On this farm Philipp remained until 1854 when he went to Washington, where he worked at the blacksmith and cooper trades until July 5, 1856, when he returned to the farm. April 19, 1857, Miss Lucinda Rachel Cooper, daughter of Garnett Cooper, who settled in Franklin County in 1832, became his wife. Mr. Gerber moved to Gasconade County December 25, 1857, and opened a farm in the wilderness, on Red Oak Creek, three miles south of Douglas Prairie. In 1860 he returned to his brother's farm, in Franklin County, remaining there until 1865. During this period he served in the United States Reserve Corps, known as the Home Guards, three months, in 1861, as a private soldier. He also served in the Fifty-fourth Enrolled Missouri Militia, as second lieutenant of Company C. In 1865 he purchased a farm on Section 33, Township 44, Range 2 west, on which farm he

now resides. In 1868 he was elected constable of Lyon Township, a position he held six years, serving at the same time as deputy sheriff, and holding this position until 1880. He was assessor of Lyon Township during the years 1875 and 1876, under township organization; and he took the State census in 1875, and the United States census in 1880, of the same township. This latter year he was elected county assessor—a position he has since held. To Mr. and Mrs. Gerber have been born the following children: William J., born February 23, 1858, and died March 23, 1861; Charles H., born April 3, 1860; William S., born April 18, 1862; Maria F., born May 6, 1864; Christina T., born January 17, 1867; Philipp E., born October 18, 1869; Lilly E., born July 3, 1872, died July 18, 1873; Louis, born March 1, 1877, and Franklin, born February 7, 1880. Charles H. married Emily Lucinda Sullins January 20, 1886, and Maria F., November 7, 1882, married A. B. Spradling.

Eberhardt Giebler, a prominent farmer and miller of Franklin County, was born in Germany in 1821, immigrated to the United States in 1848, and settled in Franklin County, Mo., where he bought a small water-mill and entered eighty acres of land; he also bought eighty acres. The country was wild and uncultivated, and Mr. Giebler immediately proceeded to clear his land. He operated his mill until 1856, when he sold out, and began merchandising at the site now known as Champion City. During the war his store was burned, and he subsequently built the Champion City Sawmill, to which he afterward attached buhrs and then operated as a gristmill. A postoffice was established in 1879 or 1880, and has since been carried on. Mr. Giebler has always been the most prominent man in the place, and is identified as the first resident and founder of the place. He has reared an interesting family of seven children: Mary, Charles W., Alfred, John E. and George T. (twins), Adolphus H. and Alvina. Mr. Giebler served in the Home Guards during the war, but never participated in any heavy engagements. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is honored and trusted by all who know him.

Andrew M. Giersa, son of George L. and Margaret (Groff) Giersa, was born near his present residence, in Franklin County, December 31, 1842. His father was a native of France, born in 1814 and died in Franklin County, Mo., in 1851. He was eighteen years of age when he left his home to come to America with some of his relatives. He settled in St. Louis County, and here remained until 1841, when he moved to Franklin County, Mo; he was a farmer. His wife was born in Franklin County, Mo., September 16, 1821, and died in the same county October 19, 1887. After the death of her husband she married John C. Barrett. To her first marriage were born four children, three now living. The mother of our subject was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South four years previous to her death, although prior to that she was a member of the Baptist Church. Andrew M. had the rudiments of an education in Franklin County, and finished with the best of teachers, experience and general reading, and, being naturally a close observer, is, in truth, a well-informed man. He remained with his mother until 1870, when he made a trip to California only to remain a short time, when he returned to Franklin County, Mo. In 1875 he went to Texas, and after remaining one summer came to the conclusion that his home, in Franklin County, was the best of all. January 6, 1876, he married Miss Malinda Osborn, a native of Franklin County, Mo., and the daughter of William Osborn. When married, Mr. Giersa purchased the farm that he now owns, and this he has greatly improved. Although a Democrat, he has never aspired to hold office. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Arnold Godt, painter and contractor on Missouri Pacific Railroad, and whose residence is in Washington, Mo., was born in 1838, in the province of Westphalia, Germany, and is the son of August and Charlotte (Wetbracht) Godt, natives of Germany, born in 1809 and 1827, respectively. The father is a stone mason by trade. He came to the United States in 1865, and located in Washington, Mo., where he has since resided. His wife died in 1883, and was the mother of nine children, Arnold being the eldest living. He was educated in his native country, and in his youth took up the study of music and became skillful on the violin and cornet. He has also composed many pieces of music. In November, 1858, he came to the United States and located in Washington, where he began working at the painter's trade and also gave music lessons. He was a strong Union man during the war, and in May, 1861, enlisted as musician in the Home Guards; after serving three months in the same he enlisted in the Seventeenth Regiment of Missouri Volunteers for three years, or during the war, as musician. He remained in service until 1863, when he was mustered out at St. Louis, Mo. He then returned home and resumed work at his trade—painting and music. He organized three or four bands in Washington, being leader of all of them, and he followed teaching and composing six or eight years. For the past fifteen years, however, he has been in music only for his own amusement. He has done the largest part of the painting, graining, sign painting and paper hanging in Washington, he being a very skillful workman. In October, 1868, he married Miss Louise Stumpe, a native of Franklin County, Mo., born in 1846, and to them were born five children: Alma, Egmont, Hellena, Freddie and Arthur. In 1868 Mr. Godt commenced painting and contracting on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and continued until 1875 when he abandoned the railroad work, and devoted his time to work in Washington. In 1886 he resumed work on the railroad, and since then has given that most of his time and attention. He is a stanch Republican, casting his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., also a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the G. A. R.

Hon. Gert Goebel, one of the early German settlers of Franklin County, is a native of Coburg, Germany, born April 1, 1816, the eldest child of David W. and Henrietta (Kessel) Goebel. David W. Goebel was born in 1787, came to the United States in 1834 and settled in the wilderness in Boeuf Township, where he made his home for many years, but, being a man of extraordinary intelligence and ability, he was not contented to be a frontiersman; he spent some years in St. Louis as a teacher of the sciences in public and private schools, and assisted in the office of the surveyor-general. In 1849 he was appointed surveyor of Franklin County, with our subject as deputy, and served until 1851; he then devoted his attention to private teaching in the neighborhood for some years. After the death of his wife, in 1860, he made several journeys to his native country, the last time in 1868, where he died in 1872. Hon. Gert Goebel received a fine scientific education, being a French, German and Latin scholar. His English education was obtained after his removal to the United States, which was with his parents. He was married in St. Charles County, in March, 1842, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Henry Becker, natives of Germany. They have seven children: August, Julia (widow of August Spinner), Emilia (wife of Benton Osterwald), Cecilie, Adolph, Charles (married to Bertha Frick, of this neighborhood,) and Edward, of Louisville, Ky. Adolph is corresponding secretary of one of the largest mining companies in Colorado. Mr. Goebel devoted his attention to farming until 1849,

when he was appointed his father's deputy surveyor, and in 1851 was elected to the office of county surveyor, which office he held four years. He was a stanch Union man during the war and an outspoken emancipationist, which views elected him to the Legislature in 1862. In 1864 he was elected to the Senate, representing Franklin, Gasconade and Osage Counties; he was re-elected in 1866, and served in that capacity four years, being one of the ablest members of that body. In 1870 he was appointed chief clerk of the State register office, served about eighteen months, and has since been engaged in literary work of various kinds. For some years he has been a regular correspondent of the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, and contributes occasionally to various other newspapers. In 1877 he published a work entitled "Longer than a Man's Life in Missouri," a work that has met with creditable commendation from some of the ablest writers in the country. A ready writer, fluent speaker, and good conversationalist, Mr. Goebel is a man who has long been recognized as a leader, not only of the German element, but of his party in general, and one who could always command its full support. Prior to the war he was a Benton Democrat, but since the opening of the Rebellion he has been a Republican. Mrs. Goebel died March 23, 1864; she was born in 1824. In early life Mr. Goebel spent a large part of his time in hunting, and many are the deer that have fallen at the crack of his trusty rifle. In his house are yet to be found some of the relics of the chase.

George Goeller, Sr., stone-cutter and contractor of Washington, was born October 4, 1830, in Germany, son of George and Mary (Kraft) Goeller. Our subject is the second of a family of seven children. He was reared and grew up on the farm, and in 1852 emigrated to the United States, where, for the first year, he worked in Kentucky. The following year he came to Franklin County, Mo., and in 1856 commenced working at the stone-cutter's trade, and has since continued this business with the exception of four years during the war, when he was in Buchanan County, Iowa, farming, and being the owner of eighty acres. December 27, 1857, he married Miss Veronica Mueller, daughter of William and W. Mueller. Mrs. Goeller was born July 13, 1840, in Germany, and came to the United States when twelve years of age. By her marriage she became the mother of two children: Lizzie, wife of Fred. Willimann, and George, Jr. Lizzie has two children: Blanche and Fred. George, Jr., is also a stone-cutter by trade, having learned the same of his father nine years ago. The father and son work together, and are doing a good business in Washington. They cut the stone for the public and high-school buildings in Washington and school building in Union, the Emmanuel Lutheran Church in Washington, and many of the business and private houses. Mr. Goeller is a Republican in politics, and Mrs. Goeller is a member of the Catholic Church.

Rev. William F. Goessling, stated supply of the German Presbyterian Church, Bethlehem Congregation, Franklin County, Mo., was born in Prussia, March 7, 1836, and is the son of Henry C. and Mariah (Schroeder) Goessling, both natives of Prussia. They emigrated to America in 1852, and located in St. Louis, Mo. Here the father was employed in the sugar refinery for a number of years, and died in that city in 1860. The mother is still a resident of St. Louis. William attended the common schools of his native country, and came to the United States with his parents. He was married in 1859 to Louisa Young, who was born in Hanover, Germany, January 20, 1840, and is the daughter of John H. Young. She came with her parents to America in 1843, and for a while located in St. Louis, Mo., but later removed to Jefferson County, Mo. To the

union of our subject and wife were born ten children, all living: William F. is a citizen of St. Louis, where he is proprietor of the Union Box Factory. Charles F. is employed in a wholesale stove house in Chicago. Lizzie makes her home with Charles F., in Chicago. Fred and Henry are in the employ of their brother William, in St. Louis. Louis, Joannah, Sarah, Clara and Helena, the younger children, make their home with their parents. Mr. Goessling joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1866, and four years later began preaching in St. Louis. He was ordained in Steelville, the county seat of Crawford County, Mo., in 1876, while still a resident of St. Louis. He was then pastor of the German Cumberland Presbyterian Church in St. Louis for about twelve years. He received a call in 1883 from Bethlehem Congregation, and came to his present charge August 15, of that year.

Charles F. Goodrich, M. D., physician and surgeon, is a native of Steuben County, N. Y., born in 1836, and is the son of Allen and Charity (Schutt) Goodrich. The father was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1799. He was a descendant of the well-known and distinguished family of Goodriches who figured so prominently in the early settlement of Connecticut. He was married about 1822, and in 1867 came to Franklin County, where he died in 1873. He was a farmer by occupation. The mother is still living, and is seventy-nine years of age; she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also her husband. Our subject was reared under the parental roof, and obtained a common-school education. In 1857 he went to Wisconsin, but came to New Haven, Mo., the following year, and in 1860 began studying medicine under Drs. Hiatt and Gilbert. During the winter of 1861 and 1862 he attended the St. Louis Medical College, took one course, and then enlisted in the Ninth Cavalry, United States Militia, and served a short time as hospital steward. The remainder of the time he acted as assistant surgeon, and as such remained until the close of the war. He then resumed his collegiate course, graduating in 1866, after which he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at New Haven, and has there continued since. He served one term as coroner of Franklin County, and is a successful and skillful physician. March, 1872, he married Miss Anna H., daughter of James and Nancy Arrott, and to this union were born seven children, six now living: Ada, Charles F. Jr., Stephen M., Hattie B., Lizzie and Emma. In connection with his practice the Doctor carries on his large farm, which consists of over 200 acres, and he also has several other tracts. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas, in 1860. He is a member and examining physician of the A. O. U. W., also a member and surgeon of the G. A. R. Post. Mrs. Goodrich is a member of the Episcopal Church. (See 10)

Paul Gorg, one of the leading farmers of Franklin County, was born in Germany May 1, 1824, and is the youngest of four children born to Ecarius and Margaret (Lauderbach) Gorg, also natives of Germany, where the mother died when our subject was but two years of age. The father was again married, having six children by his second wife (three now deceased), and, when Paul Gorg was seventeen years of age, crossed the Atlantic to America, landing in New Orleans on Christmas, 1841; they remained in the latter place a few weeks, spent a short time in St. Louis, and then settled on a tract of land in Union Township, Franklin Co., Mo., where the father remained until his death, in 1877; the step-mother afterwards moved to St. Louis, where she died, in 1884. Paul Gorg was educated in the common schools of his native country, and at the age of nineteen years left his father's home, wholly dependent upon his own resources. He learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked eighteen months when he

was employed on the farm of Charles Jones, where he afterwards became overseer of the slaves, remaining there four years. He then settled on a rented farm, in Union Township, for a few months, and, later, lived a short time in Central Township, where he purchased forty acres of his present farm, in Section 11; he now owns 360 acres, 120 acres of which are well improved. February 18, 1864, Mr. Gorg was wedded to Margaret, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Stahlmann) Schiller, who was born in Germany, November 3, 1827, and came to America with her parents when ten years old, landing at Baltimore, going thence to Wheeling, from there to St. Louis, and in 1840 settling in Franklin County, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Gorg have been blessed with the following children: Harriet Elizabeth, wife of F. Angirer; James Harrison, (deceased); Frances Ellen, wife of John McRerly; Amerlia Ann, Minerva Jane, wife of August Mauthe; Albert John, Charles Andrew, (deceased), and Cora Belle. The family are highly-respected citizens of their community. Mr. Gorg served a short time in the militia during the war, and is a Republican politically, and cast his first presidential vote for J. K. Polk, in 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Gorg are members of the Lutheran faith, and cheerful supporters of all worthy enterprises. They have a grandson twenty-one years of age, and altogether nine grandchildren.

Andrew Morgan Groff, farmer, was born in Franklin County, Mo., July 22, 1840, and is the son of Andrew and Ann (States) Groff. The father was a native of the State of Pennsylvania, born in the year 1791, March 14. His parents came from Holland. When a young man the father of our subject started West to find a home. He first stopped in St. Louis County, but afterwards located near Labaddie, Franklin County, and there passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1847. He was one of the first settlers, and, on coming to St. Louis County, was obliged to swim the Mississippi River, there being no other way to cross. When going to church he had to take his gun for protection from Indians and wild animals. His wife was a native of Kentucky, born March 17, 1801, and died in Franklin County, Mo., about June 9, 1857, at an advanced age. She was a member of the Baptist Church. To their marriage were born sixteen children, thirteen of whom lived to be grown, and only five of whom are now living. Andrew M. was the thirteenth child. He received his education at home schools, and, being the youngest son, remained at home and managed his mother's business. At the time of her death he had started to buy the shares of the others in the old homestead. In 1884 he purchased the farm that his elder brother, John, owned, and November 17, 1885, moved to it. Previous to this, October 15, 1878, he married Miss Rebecca Coleman, a native of Franklin County, Mo., born November 22, 1849, and the daughter of S. J. Coleman. Three children were the result of this union, two of whom are now living, viz.: Ella U. and Spencer Irwin. The one deceased was named Alma Rebecca. Mr. Groff is Democratic in his political views, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Daniel Haid, Jr., dealer in general merchandise, grain, etc., was born in Gasconade County, Mo., two miles west of Berger, in 1859, the son of Daniel and Teresa (Speckhals) Haid, natives of Switzerland and Germany, respectively. When still quite young they came with their parents to the United States, located in Gasconade County, where they were married, and where the father of our subject still resides. He is a thoroughgoing well-to-do farmer and general trader. He is a man of good business ability, and one who has the esteem of the entire community. He is now living with his second wife, Mrs. Barbara Smidt, *nee* Zeilmann. His first wife died in 1872, at the age of thirty-six years. Dan-

iel grew to manhood on the farm and secured a fair education in the country schools. He was then occupied on the farm, where he remained until 1883, when he, in company with Albert Labhardt, engaged in the general merchandise business at Berger. At the end of one year Mr. Labhardt withdrew, and since then Mr. Haid has conducted the business alone, with unusual success, and having quite a capital invested in his business. He has erected a large elevator, and is quite extensively engaged in the grain trade, and bids fair to soon become one of Franklin County's leading business men. He cast his first presidential vote in 1880. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the German Evangelical Church.

M. M. Hamlin, M. D., a prominent citizen of Gray's Summit, was born near Hendersonville, Buncombe Co., N. C., in 1856, the fourth of nine children, five of whom are still living, of James R. and Mary Ann (King) Hamlin, also natives of Buncombe County, N. C., at present residing in Sullivan, Mo. James R. Hamlin is a prominent minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, and has been successful in his chosen work. He served in the North Carolina State Militia as lieutenant, and during the late war was first under the command of Wade Hampton; later under Gen. Stonewall Jackson, and at the close of the war was in the command of Gen. R. E. Lee, having served in the capacities of sergeant, captain and chaplain of his regiment. He was a son of John Hamlin, whose father and two brothers came from England, the former settling in East Tennessee. Mary Ann Hamlin was a daughter of Jonathan King, a Baptist minister. M. M. Hamlin obtained his literary education at Steelville (Crawford County), and Salem Academies (Dent County, Mo.), and subsequently taught in the public schools of Crawford, Washington and Gasconade Counties. During the school year of 1878-79 he was principal of the primary department of Salem Academy. In the spring of 1881 he graduated from the American Medical College, of St. Louis, receiving the "Yost Clinic Prize," for efficiency in his studies, and being elected valedictorian of his class, which latter honor he refused. Immediately after graduating he located at Gray's Summit, and engaged in the practice of his profession, where he has been very successful, and enjoys a large and lucrative patronage. He owns fifty-two acres of improved land at Gray's Summit. October 5, 1882, he married Miss Fanny Florence Reynolds, of Franklin County, a daughter of Joseph B. and Amanda (Triplett) Reynolds, natives, respectively, of Franklin County, Mo., and near Lynchburg, Va. Doctor and Mrs. Hamlin have one child, Joseph Reagan. They are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. The Doctor votes the Democratic ticket, and has served four years as notary public. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., is secretary of the Eclectic Medical Society, of Missouri, and a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association.

C. H. R. Handcock, senior member of the firm of Handcock & Pyle, dealers in lumber and contractors and builders, of Union, Franklin Co., Mo., was born in London, England, July 14, 1834, son of Frederick and Harriet (Rains) Handcock, both natives of England. The father was a watchmaker by trade, and died in the year 1839. The mother is now living in London, England. Our subject was reared and educated in England. At the age of fourteen he began learning the carpenter's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of seven years. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted in the army corps, and was attached to the miners' and sappers' corps, organized by Sir Joseph Paxton, for the Crimean War. He went direct to Balaklava, and thence to the siege of Sebastapol. He served for eighteen months, and then returned to England and worked in the Scott-Russell ship yard, where the "Great Eastern" was built. In

September, 1856, he immigrated to Canada, where he remained one year, and then moved to Minnesota. He remained here eighteen months, took out his citizen's papers, and then removed to St. Louis, where he engaged in the carpenter's business. In 1863 he returned to England, and, at the expiration of eleven months returned to St. Louis, and in 1876 removed to De Soto, Jefferson Co., Mo., where he engaged in farming for one year. He then moved into the City of De Soto, and began contracting, and remained there for eleven years, during which time he erected the city school building, at a cost of \$17,000, and most of the business houses of that place. In September, 1887, he opened a lumber yard in Union, Mo., and also does a general contracting business. He owns several houses and lots in De Soto, and a fine farm of 280 acres in Jefferson County. In 1884 he returned to England, on a visit to his aged mother, and remained two months. In 1859 Mr. Handcock married Miss Sarah I. Davis, a native of Warrenton, Mo., and to them were born two children, one living. This wife died about 1868, and in 1869 he married Miss Martha A. Armstrong, of St. Louis, Mo., who bore him eight children, all living.

Frederick Hansen, a blacksmith in Campbelltown, was born in Germany in 1851, and is a son of Jochum and Christina (Jensen) Hansen, born, respectively, in 1816 and 1818. Mr. Hansen, a farmer, died in 1882; his widow is still living in Germany. Frederick Hansen remained at home until sixteen years of age, receiving a good common-school education. He then learned the blacksmith's trade, which he has since successfully followed. He came to this country in 1870, and after working a short time in different places—Arkansas, Kansas, Kentucky, etc., located in St. Louis, where he remained about five years. In 1878 he came to Franklin County, where he enjoys a good trade, and owns fifty-five acres of well-improved land. He is an efficient workman and a man of good business ability. In 1879 he married Miss Caroline, daughter of Leopold and Augusta Schaffer, formerly of Germany. Mrs. Hansen was born in Washington County. They have three children, Meta, Thusnelda and Florence. Mr. Hansen cast his first presidential vote for Greeley in 1872. He is a member of the Blacksmith's Union.

Louis Hausmann, farmer, of Washington Township, was born in Lippe-Detmold, Germany, and is the son of Louis and Frederica V. (Heiderstedt) Hausmann. The father was a public officer in his native country, something similar to circuit judge in America. He died in 1850, at the age of sixty-six. The mother died in 1830. Our subject was the fourth of five children. He was educated in Germany, attending school until seventeen years of age, and was then sent to an agricultural school, where he remained two years. He was then given the position of overseer on a large plantation, holding this position four years. In 1849 he left his native country, immigrated to America, and settled in Franklin County, Mo., where he worked as a laborer two years. In 1852, about the time of the gold excitement in California, he started for that State via water and across the Isthmus, the trip taking him 160 days. After remaining there four years, and meeting with fair success, he, in 1857, returned to Franklin County, Mo., and the same year returned to his birth place. In 1858 Mr. Hausmann married Miss Charlotta Barkhausen, a native of Germany, born in 1835. She bore him three children: George, born in 1859, in Franklin County, Mo., and is now in Colorado engaged in mining; Louis, born in 1862, in Franklin County, Mo., and is farming at home; and Paul, who was born in 1865, in Franklin County, and is now a student at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at St. Louis. The same year of his marriage Mr. Hausmann returned to the United States and

purchased eighty acres in Section 23, Township 44 and Range 1, of Franklin County, Mo., where he settled and where he is now living. He had the misfortune to lose his wife in 1875. He is a Democrat in politics and an esteemed citizen.

George W. Hawkins, the subject of this sketch, is one of the oldest citizens of Franklin County, Mo., and at present is superintendent of the county farm. He was born in St. Louis County, Mo., December 24, 1819; son of William and Nancy (Walton) Hawkins. The father was born in Halifax County, Va., in 1777, and went to North Carolina with his parents when twelve years of age. He removed to Missouri in 1812, and settled near where the town of Labaddie is now standing, on what is known as the old Hawkins farm. At that time there were but few settlers in Franklin County, and the Indians were numerous. He was a farmer, and followed that occupation until his death, in 1843. The mother was born in North Carolina in 1787, and died April 7, 1863. They were married in North Carolina, and to them were born eight sons and four daughters, of whom only two are now living. The other surviving child, besides our subject, is his elder brother, James W., who was born in 1817, and is now a resident of Franklin County, Mo. George W. was reared on the farm, in St. Louis County, and attended the neighborhood schools. At the age of twenty-one he removed to Franklin County, and located near South Point. March 29, 1840, he married Miss Mary Ann Kelso, a native of Kentucky. Eleven children were the result of this union, nine of whom are now living. In 1854 Mr. Hawkins was elected judge of the county court at a time when the probate business was transacted in the county court. He served for four years as judge, and then retired to his farm and continued tilling the soil until 1876, when he was appointed superintendent of the county farm, and has had charge of that institution up to the present.

Henry Hemker, a native of Hanover, Germany, was born in 1821, and is the eldest of three children born to Francis and Catherine M. (Hentzler) Hemker, also natives of Hanover. Francis Hemker, a farmer by occupation, died in Franklin County, Mo., in 1846, aged fifty-three years; his widow died in the same county in 1880, aged eighty-six years. Henry Hemker came to the United States with his parents when seventeen years old, and first settled near Clover Bottom; he worked in St. Louis for several years but has spent the most of his life on a farm. He owns 170 acres of land. He was first married about 1843 to Mary Krameyer, a native of Germany. Of the five children born to their union only two, Mathias and Ann Eliza, are now living. Mrs. Hemker died March 3, 1852, and May 16, 1853, Mr. Hemker married Martha A. Rhodus. They are the parents of the following children: Joseph H., John A. (deceased), George H., Dedrick, Anna N. (now Mrs. Ed Green), William E. (deceased), Francis J., Benjamin (deceased), Henry E., Elizabeth, Catherine E., Sarah C., James S. and Ferdinand W. Mrs. Martha Hemker is a native of Madison County, Ky., and a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Ann (Griffey) Rhodus, natives of South Carolina and Madison, Ky. Joseph Rhodus is of Irish descent, settled in Franklin County about 1836, is a farmer by occupation, and is a son of Jesse and Mary (Elliot) Rhodus. Mrs. Sarah Ann Rhodus was a daughter of Jesse and Fannie Griffey, natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hemker are members of the Catholic Church. Politically, he is a Democrat. He was township collector for several years, and during the late war served in the Missouri State Militia.

Philip Hendrich, retired capitalist, of Washington, Mo., is a native of Baden,

Germany, born in 1833, and the son of Louis and Mary (Wolff) Hendrich. The father was born about 1792, and was a brewer by trade. He died in 1852. His wife was born in 1801, and is yet living. Of the nine children born to their marriage Philip is the seventh. He was educated in his native country, and at the age of seventeen commenced learning the mechanic's trade. After becoming a skillful workman he obtained employment in various cities of Germany and Prussia, but in 1854 emigrated to the United States and worked one year in Philadelphia. The following two years he worked in machine shops in St. Louis, and in 1857 located at South Point, Franklin Co., Mo., and he and his brother, Frederick, now president of the Washington Bank, established a sawmill, planing-mill and box factory, and for thirty-five years have successfully carried on the combined business, employing from twenty to thirty-five men, and doing an extensive business. Mr. Hendrich is a shrewd business manager, and conducted his financial affairs so ably that he became quite well off in this world's goods. In 1885 he disposed of his milling interest; in 1866 he moved to Washington, where he erected a beautiful residence in the outskirts of the city, and where he now lives a quiet and retired life. In 1867 he married Miss Emma J. Krotzsch, daughter of Gottfried Krotzsch. Mrs. Hendrich was born in St. Louis, and to her marriage were born four children: Charles, Emil, Ida and one child, named Philip, who died when one year and eight months old.

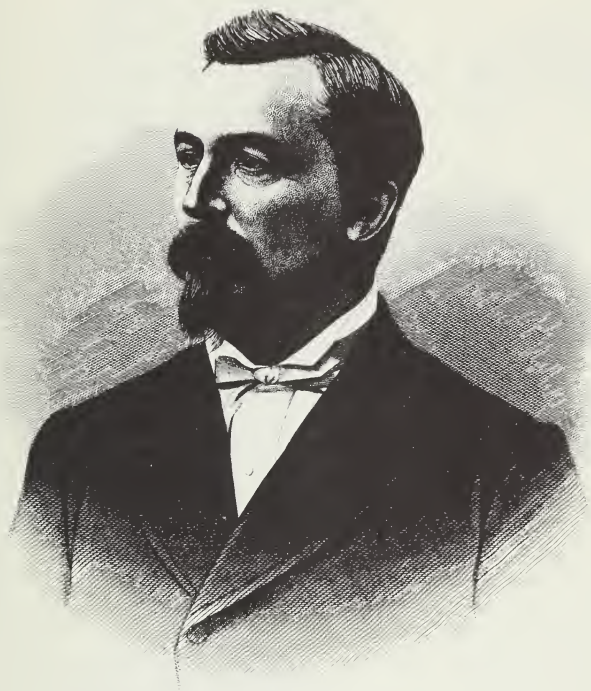
Rev. John Hennes, pastor of St. Bridget's Church, at Pacific, was born in Germany, November 21, 1849, and when six years of age came to the United States with his parents, Mathias and Catherine (Kuhl) Hennes, also natives of Germany. Of their ten children, eight of whom are now living, John Hennes was the youngest. The father was a farmer by occupation, and upon his arrival in this country first settled in Granville, Wis. Rev. John Hennes graduated from St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee, Wis., having spent eleven years in the study of the classical and theological courses of that institution. He completed his theological studies at Cape Girardeau, in July, 1872, and in November of the same year was ordained. The following two years he served as assistant at Holy Trinity Church, St. Louis, when he went to St. Charles, where he acted in the same capacity in St. Peter's Church; here he remained until the spring of 1875, when he was transferred to Deep Water, Mo., laboring in the latter place until the spring of 1876. He then took charge of St. John's Church, Pierce City, from 1876 to 1879. October 18, 1879, he removed to Richwood, Mo., in the capacity of pastor of St. Stephen's Church. In July, 1884, he assumed the duties of his present position. Mr. Hennes has done much toward the upbuilding of the church of Pacific, having freed it from a debt, and its affairs are now in a prosperous condition. He also built a schoolhouse and has in progress a good school. He has met with unusual success in his chosen work, and is especially noted as a church organizer.

Dr. James S. Hiatt, druggist and general practitioner, of New Haven, was born in Kentucky, in the year 1830, son of John and Tabitha (Campbell) Hiatt. The father was born in Virginia, in 1806, and was of French descent, the name formerly being spelled Hieatt. He was married in 1829, and in 1836 removed to Franklin County, Mo., locating ten miles west of Union, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1875. He was a life-long farmer. The mother was born in Kentucky in about 1800, and died in 1866. Both parents were members of the Baptist Church. James S. remained at home until sixteen years of age, and received a fair education. He then entered as a clerk in a dry goods store, and continued in that capacity for two years, at which time he entered as

a partner in a general store, and continued here two years. In 1852 he began the study of medicine under Dr. E. B. Hammack, and in 1854 entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, took one course and then began his practice at New Haven, where he remained until 1862, at which time he entered the St. Louis Medical College, and in 1864 took part of another course at the same, but was taken sick and compelled to abandon his studies. He has since made his home at New Haven, with the exception of about five years, when he engaged in farming, having been obliged to abandon his practice on account of illness. At the end of that time he returned to town and again resumed his practice, which he continued until about 1882, since which time he has been engaged in the drug business in connection with a small practice. In 1856 Dr. Hiatt married Miss Lucinda E. Fisher, a native of St. Louis County, Mo., and the daughter of B. and N. Fisher. To this union were born three children, two now living: Dr. Elijah L., a dental surgeon, and John B. The Doctor is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Aid Association, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

I. W. Hill, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Boles Township, was born in Henry County, Tenn., in 1844, and is the fifth of the nine children of Spencer and Elizabeth (Simpson) Hill, natives of Tennessee, at present residents of Dallas County, Mo., aged, respectively, seventy-four and seventy-three years, of English descent. Spencer Hill, the fifth of fifteen children, has been a successful farmer all his life. His parents were William and Mary Hill, *nee* Phillips. Mrs. Hill is a daughter of Isaiah Simpson. I. W. Hill was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools of his native county and Dallas County, Mo., whither he moved with his parents about 1855. When seventeen years of age he enlisted in Col. Snavel's regiment, Confederate States army, serving in several different regiments until July 4, 1864, when he was taken prisoner at the fall of Vicksburg, being paroled shortly afterward, when he returned home. In October, 1868, Mr. Hill came to Franklin County, where he has since resided, and is the owner of 281 acres of well-improved land. In January, 1864, he married Miss Lecta Elizabeth Bryant, who died December 9, 1865, leaving one child, Speneer L., also deceased. In 1866 Mr. Hill married Ellen J. Moore, a native of Monroe County, Ill., who became the mother of five children: Thomas F., James, William, Clara Bell and Mary Elizabeth, the latter dying in infancy. Mrs. Hill died in August, 1874, and Mr. Hill next married Mrs. Sarah F. May, *nee* Hundley. Two children blessed this union, Eugene H. and Lellia Agnes, whose mother died July 23, 1880. February 6, 1884, our subject was united in marriage with Sallie E. Watson, a native of Franklin County, who has borne him one child, Roscoe W. Mrs. Hill is a member of the Presbyterian Church, while Mr. Hill affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hill is a Democrat, a Master Mason, and a member of the A. O. U. W.

Hon. Rudolph Hirzel, judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Missouri, and a resident of Washington, Mo., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in December, 1845, and is the son of Otto and Rosa (Tritschler) Hirzel, natives of Germany, born in 1812 and 1820, respectively. The father was a government officer until 1848, when he took part in the Revolution and afterward became a tiller of the soil. He died in 1878. His wife is yet living and resides in her native country. Of seven children born to this worthy couple five lived to be grown, and Rudolph is the third. He was educated in the public schools of Switzerland and the high schools of Germany. He also attended the agricultural schools one year. In September, 1865, he left his native country and emigrated to the



H. C. Cooper, Jr. & Co.

Yours truly
Rudolph Hertz

1896 AD © W. H. & P. H. M.



Augustus Boeger



Dora Boeger

United States. He worked nine months on a farm in the State of New York and passed the summer of 1866 in raising tobacco in Connecticut. In the fall he came West and began farming in Gasconade County, and later engaged in teaching and followed that profession at times until 1871. He also, during his teaching, became correspondent for the county paper at Hermann. Judge Hirzel was by this time anxious for a better education, and, accordingly, in 1867, he entered the Central Wesleyan College at Warrenton, Mo. He attended this school as his means would permit, and in 1871 he graduated with the degree of A. B. He then began editing the Hermann *Volksblatt*, and continued at this six months. He also taught one term of school afterward. In 1870 he began the study of law, and in 1872 read law in Jefferson City, with Messrs. Lay & Belch, and was admitted to the bar in December. In April, 1873, he located at Hermann, Mo., opened an office and began his practice, and at the same time he married Miss Matilda Nasse, a native of Hermann, born in 1850, and the daughter of Dr. August Nasse. The fruits of this union were two children: Otto and Cora. In 1874 the Judge was elected prosecuting attorney, and in 1876 was re-elected and served four years. In 1879 he moved to St. Louis, and practiced law there until 1884, when he came to Washington. In the fall of 1886 he was elected as judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit for six years, and is now serving his term. This judicial circuit comprises the counties of Franklin, Osage, Gasconade and Maries. In his political views, Judge Hirzel is a Republican, casting his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant in 1872. He is a leader in his party, an able debater, and a man of ability and understanding.

Capt. Frank H. Hoelscher, of Washington, is a native of Germany, born September 25, 1838, the son of Frederick and Kate (Kappelmann) Hoelscher. The parents came to America in 1841, and settled on Boeuf Creek, in Franklin County, Mo. The father was a farmer by occupation. He died in 1855, while yet in the prime of life. His wife died in 1856. Of their five children three are now living: Charlotte (wife of John F. Neimeyer), Herman and Capt. Frank H. The latter was a small boy when his parents died, and after that was thrown upon the world to fight the battle of life as best he could. He commenced to learn the carpenter's trade when sixteen, and followed this seven months, at Augusta, St. Charles Co., Mo. His employer failing in business, he was thrown out of employment. He then came back to Washington, and for three weeks lived upon apples in the citizens' orchards. He then hired out to drive horses on a ferry-boat, and afterward went on the "Wide Awake" steam ferry-boat, as "roustabout," and soon became engineer. He followed this for about seven years, when he was promoted to clerk and conductor. In two years he was made pilot, and yet retained his clerkship for ten years. At the same time he was made captain, thus being pilot, clerk and captain at the same time. For the past eighteen years he has been pilot and captain, and has his thirteenth issue of license as pilot and captain. He has run on "Mill Boy," "Bright Star," "Evening Star," "May Bryan," steamers "Aggie" and "Dora." The Captain now owns one-fourth interest in "Dora," and has been captain of her for the past two years. He also owns one-fourth interest in the "May Bryan." Capt. Hoelscher has run as far up the river as Omaha, and as far down as Helena, and up White River as far as Duall's Bluff. In 1861 he married Miss Genavafa Arbeiter, who was born in Germany, on the Rhine in 1842. Six children were born to this union: Kate (wife of Henry Moore), Edward, William, Frank, Louis and August. The Captain has passed his life on the river since he was a boy, with the exception of two years, when he farmed in Warren

County. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the A. Q. U. W. His wife is a member of the Catholic Church.

Robert Hoffmann, president of the Washington Clay Manufactory, of Washington, Mo., was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1832, and is the son of Gottlieb and Frederica (Berger) Hoffmann, both natives of Germany, born in 1812 and 1807, and died in 1871 and 1876, respectively. The father was a carpenter and contractor by trade. Our subject was the second of three children. He was educated in his native country, and, when fourteen years of age, began serving as an apprentice to learn the carpenter's trade with his father. He worked four years, and afterward worked as a journeyman. In 1853 he left his native country, immigrated to the United States, and worked in the East a short time, after which he went to Chicago and worked for a machine company at that place. He also assisted in building the Central Depot, and then took a contract for erecting a bridge at Mazo Manie, Wis. In 1857 he came to Washington, and began contracting and building. He erected the public school building and numerous business houses in Washington, and also erected the Warren County Courthouse. June 18, 1863, he married Miss Julia Stumpe, a native of Franklin County, Mo., born in 1841. To them were born six children, viz.: August, Lyda, Clara, Henry, Charles and Pauline. In October, 1869, he was working on a two-story frame building, when the scaffold on which he was working gave way, and he was compelled to jump, but in doing so his left leg was broken, and at the end of a month amputation was necessary. In the year 1874 he was elected county collector and served two years. In 1876 he was elected treasurer of Franklin County, and in 1878 and 1880 was re-elected. Two years later he was again elected. February, 1887, he was elected president of the Clay manufacturing establishment, and April, 1887, he was elected mayor of Washington. Mr. Hoffmann is a Republican in politics, and was a member of the Home Guards during the war. He and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.

A. W. Hoffmann, deputy collector of Franklin County, Mo., under W. M. Terry, was born in Washington, Mo., December 2, 1865, and is the son of Robert and Julia (Stumpe) Hoffmann, both residents of Washington, Mo. The father was born in Germany in 1831, and emigrated to the United States about 1850, locating in Chicago and Milwaukee. He afterward located in St. Louis, and about 1856 came to Washington, where he now resides. He is quite prominent in the county, and has served as treasurer and collector of Franklin County, and is at present mayor of Washington. He is also treasurer of the Washington Clay Manufacturing Company. The mother was born near Washington, Mo., in 1845; is the daughter of William Stumpe, and sister of the assistant cashier of the Bank of Washington. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Franklin County, and finished at Bunker Hill, Ill. He left school in May, 1880, and the following October entered the Bank of Washington, where he spent two years. He next assisted his father in the county treasurer's office for several months, and also assisted him in the collector's office for the next two years. Upon the election of W. M. Terry to the position of collector he became deputy collector, and holds that position at the present.

Henry C. Hollmann, brick manufacturer of Washington, was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1832, and is the son of Franz and Elizabeth (born Linnert) Hollmann, both natives of Germany, and both born in the year 1804. Franz was a farmer by occupation. He emigrated to the United States in 1848 and located at Warrenton, Warren Co., Mo., where he died in 1886. His wife died in 1871. Of the six children born to their marriage Henry C. was the

eldest. At the age of sixteen he emigrated to America, and remained on the farm until twenty years of age. In 1853 he came to Washington and hired out in a brickyard, but in 1861 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Catherine Dickmann, *nee* Schulte, who was the daughter of Henry Schulte. She was born in Germany in 1825, and came to the United States in 1844. To Mr. and Mrs. Hollmann were born two children: Charles and Annie. Mrs. Hollmann had six children by the first marriage, viz.: Kate (wife of George W. Davis), Henry, William, August and Mary (wife of William Thias). The same year of his marriage Mr. Hollmann began the manufacture of brick on his own responsibility, and this he has since continued. He has made on an average 500,000 per year, making in all about 13,000,000, receiving for the same about \$200,000. The largest number made in any one year was 800,000, and the least 320,000. The brick-yard which he now owns was established in 1850, and bricks have been made each year. In his political views Mr. Hollmann is a staunch Republican, and he and family are members of the Evangelical Church.

Herman H. Holtgrewe, was born in Hanover, Germany, in the year 1818, and is the son of Herman H. and Mary E. (Vorwald) Holtgrewe, both of whom were also natives of Hanover, Germany, where they grew up, married and reared a family of eight children. In 1842 they came to the United States, settled in Franklin County the same year, and here passed the remainder of their days, the father dying at the age of eighty six, and the mother at the age of seventy-six. Our subject remained with and assisted his parents on the farm until twenty six years of age, when he went to St. Louis and for eight years worked for one man in a stone quarry. In 1850 he married Mina Pohlmann, a native of Prussia, who came with her parents to America at an early day. To this union were born six children, viz: Henry, John, Frank, Mary, Catherine and Liza. In 1860 Mrs. Holtgrewe died, and the following year Mr. Holtgrewe married Miss Julia Moellenbrock, a native of St. Louis. Ten children were the result of this union, eight of whom are now living: Anna, William, Fred, Emma Lena, Frederica, Charley and Lizzie. All the family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Holtgrewe escaped military duty in the old country on account of being under size, although twenty-two years of age. After coming here he served in Company I of the militia, during the war. He is a Republican in politics, and as a business man has been quite successful. He now owns 280 acres of land, and has given his children \$7,000, all of which was made by hard work.

Julius Hundhausen, postmaster and merchant at Gray's Summit, was born within two and one-half miles of where he now resides, July 10, 1858, and is the fourth in the family of nine children of Robert and Clara (Braches) Hundhausen, natives of Neukirchen, near Cologne, Germany, the former of whom came to the United States when eighteen years old and settled in Franklin County, Mo.; the latter came to this country when twelve years of age with her parents, John and Theresa Braches, who settled in St. Louis, where for many years the father was a successful medical practitioner. Robert Hundhausen, father of our subject, was a soldier in the Mexican War, and, during the late war, commanded the Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He was a farmer and miller, but after the war was principally engaged in merchandising until his death, in 1872, at the age of fifty years. He was a son of John Frederick and Fredericke (Koester) Hundhausen, the former of whom was a successful minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, who came to the United States with his four sons, Robert, Frederick, Julius and Herman, and settled in

Franklin County, Mo. Julius Hundhausen was educated in the common schools of Franklin and Gasconade Counties, Mo. When he was young his parents moved to St. Louis, from there to Hermann, Gasconade County, in 1861, and four years later settled in Gray's Summit. After his father's death, in 1872, he, with his mother and family, moved to Hermann, Mo., returning to Gray's Summit in 1878. From 1876 to 1878 Mr. Hundhausen was engaged as a clerk in the dry goods store of B. Nugent & Bro., at St. Louis. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party; he is a member of the Masonic and A. O. U. W. lodges, and was appointed postmaster of Gray's Summit in September, 1885.

Dr. John Isbell, physician and surgeon, of Washington, is a native of Osage County, Mo., born in 1844, the son of Zachariah and Elizabeth (Wallace) Isbell. The father was born in Amherst County, Va., in 1812, and was of French descent. He was a farmer and merchant by occupation. In his youth he, with his widowed mother and one brother and three sisters, came to Osage County, Mo. It was in this county that Zachariah was married and where he settled. He sold goods in Linn for several years, and was afterward elected sheriff of the county, and re-elected, serving two terms. He also served two terms as Representative, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1883 he moved to Louisville, Ky., and in October, 1887, left there and went to Fort Smith, Ark., where he now resides. His wife was born in St. Louis County, Mo., and was of Scotch-Irish descent. She died in 1849, and Mr. Isbell was married again. Three children were born to his first marriage; one son died; our subject being the eldest living. He received his literary education at St. Louis University, and at the age of twenty commenced the study of his chosen profession under Dr. Benjamin F. Burch, of Washington; after studying three years, in 1866 he entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, and in June, 1867, graduated as an M. D. In the winter of 1867 and 1868 he attended the St. Louis Medical College, taking a clinical and hospital course, and after graduating practiced one year with his preceptor. In 1869 he went to the place of his birth and here practiced two years. In 1873 he went to Kansas City, where he remained until the fall of 1875, when he came to Washington, and has remained here ever since. While a resident of Kansas City he was demonstrator of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, being elected by the board of the institute. June 13, 1877, he married Miss S. Bell McDonald, a native of Franklin County, Mo., born in 1858, and the daughter of James C. McDonald. To this marriage were born two children, viz.: Alice Maude, born in 1878, and Mary, an infant daughter, born in 1887. The Doctor is the oldest practicing physician in Washington, and is now actively engaged in the work. He is a Democrat in politics, casting his first presidential vote for Seymour and Blair, in 1868. He is a member of the State Medical Association, is a reader of a great many medical journals, and has the largest medical library in Franklin County. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. During the war he was a strong Union man, and in 1863 enlisted in Company A, as first corporal, and when the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Enrolled Militia of Missouri was organized the Doctor was elected quartermaster of the regiment, with the rank of captain, and served in that capacity until hostilities ceased.

Dr. Otto Jacobs, veterinary surgeon, of Washington, Mo., formerly of New York City, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, October 5, 1857, and is the son of Gottlieb and Harriet Jacobs, both of whom were natives of Germany, and who came to New York in 1862. The father was an architect. They were the parents of three children, Otto being the youngest. He learned the profession

under skilled veterinary surgeons, there being at the time no veterinary college in the United States, and for the past fourteen years he has practiced his profession in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, and finally located in Missouri, where he has practiced for five years with remarkable success. During this time he has taught numerous schools in the veterinary practice. In 1886 he married Miss Emma Graf, of Hermann, Mo., and in March, 1887, they moved to Washington, Mo. He is one of the most skillful veterinary surgeons in the State, and is a Knight of Pythias, and is a Republican in politics.

William F. Jaeger, blacksmith at Cedar Fork, is the son of Charles and Sophia (Jorss) Jaeger, both natives of Mecklenburg, Germany, and residents of that country until 1867, when they came to New York, and from there to Franklin County, Mo., and here passed the remainder of their days on the farm. They lived to be seventy-one and sixty-nine years, respectively. William F. is the youngest of a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters. He was also born in Germany, in 1859, and received his education in both English and German. At the age of eighteen he began to learn his trade. After working for others until 1882, he opened a shop, and has been successfully engaged in business ever since. In 1883 he married Miss Anna C. Meyer, daughter of John H. Meyer. The fruits of this union were two children: Hertha and Florence. In 1885 Mr. Jaeger was appointed postmaster at Cedar Fork, which position he has since held. He is a Republican in politics, is considered a good smith and has received a liberal patronage.

Jacob Jahraous, hotel keeper at Labaddie, was born on the River Rhine, Bavaria, December 15, 1825, and is the son of Jacob and Mary (Stull) Jahraous, natives of Bavaria. The father was born in the year 1801, and lived in the land of his nativity until 1849, when he and his family immigrated to America, located in Pike County, Ohio, where he resided until his death, which occurred shortly after the war. During that memorable struggle he enlisted in the United States cavalry company and served during the remainder of the war. He was a fortification officer before coming to America. After landing he followed agricultural pursuits as a livelihood. The mother was born in 1805, and died in Pike County, Ohio, in 1855. To them were born four children, all now living, Jacob being the eldest. At the age of eighteen he left his home, came to the United States, and obtained employment with a piano maker at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After remaining there five years he went to New York City, and was given the position as foreman in the large establishment of F. F. Holmes, a piano factory. At the end of two years he went to Piketon, Ohio, and worked the next six months in a hotel kept by his uncle. He then returned to New York City and shipped on a steamer, making the island of Cuba, Jamaica, also Aspinwall and New Orleans, and other places in southern latitude. He then shipped on the steamer Humbolt, bound for Havre, France, in the capacity of steward. About this time his parents came to America and young Jahraous saw them as far as Albany, N. Y., on their way to Pike County, Ohio, and again returned to the life of an ocean rover, this time on the steamer Pacific, as chief steward, bound for Liverpool. He made nine trips to Liverpool, after which he accepted a position as steward on the steamship Philadelphia, making Cuba, Aspinwall, New Orleans and other places. On the trip he and the captain disagreed, and when they reached Aspinwall our subject deserted, went to Panama and was engaged by the Pacific Steamship Mail Company as house steward and out-door clerk. He was soon promoted to private messenger by the same company, and soon began to transfer baggage across the Isthmus on his own account, but was

unfortunate enough to get sick and lose all he had. His mules were stolen, and when he recovered he went to work again as house steward and out-door clerk. After working one year longer he was given a vacation of three months, and during the time visited his parents, in Ohio, who all the time thought him dead. It seems that, after leaving the steamship Philadelphia, cholera broke out among the passengers and employes, and his name was found among the ship articles, and he was reported as having died. Mr. Jahraous then returned and again went to work for the Pacific Steamship Mail Company, but was transferred to the San Francisco office, where he remained but a short time, and then returned to Ohio and began farming. December 31, 1854, he married Abigail Lehmeyer, a native of Prussia, born in 1829, and died in New Haven, Franklin Co., Mo., July 13, 1861. This marriage resulted in the birth of three sons, George W., born February 22, 1857, or on Washington's birthday, and in the town of Washington, therefore his name was called George Washington; Joseph E. was born December 14, 1858, at New Haven, and Henry E., born at New Haven April 21, 1860. In 1867 Mr. Jahraous married Mary Hartemeyer, who was born in Baden, Europe, about 1831. Two children were the result of this union, viz.: Anna C., born at Washington, February 6, 1870, and William, who was born in the town of New Haven, September 29, 1869, and died April 26, 1884. Agricultural pursuits not suiting Mr. Jahraous he sold his property and came to St. Louis, Mo., where he entered 320 acres of land in Maries County, but not liking this very well, either, he moved to Washington, Franklin County, and made that and New Haven his home until 1861. He had picked up the carpenter's trade, and was doing well at this when his wife died, leaving a family of three children. After getting them homes, he enlisted in the State Militia, but the next year went to Illinois, borrowed money and went to California, where he again began working for his old friends, the Pacific Steamship Mail Company, making two trips between Panama and San Francisco. He then engaged as workman in a billiard table factory in the latter city, but soon gave that up for a saloon, on the corner of Kearney and Pine Streets, which did not suit him, and he abandoned that for work in the city hospital as third cook, under Dr. Garwood as resident physician of city and county hospital, and was then promoted to the position of first cook in the city and county almshouse. He later returned to St. Louis, and, gathering his children together, moved to Washington, in order to educate them. Mr. Jahraous then resumed the carpenter's business, and was also bridge carpenter on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He soon gave that up and moved to Labaddie, Franklin County, and started a saloon, which he continued until the spring of 1887, when, instead of a saloon, he started a grocery store, and since going to Labaddie has been keeping hotel. Himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and politically he is for the best man.

Anton Jasper, general blacksmith and dealer in agricultural implements, under the firm title of Jasper & Son, is a native of Germany, born in 1827, and is a son of Franz and Gertrude (Broermann) Jasper. The father was born in Germany in 1793, was a farmer, was married in 1824, and emigrated to the United States in 1844, settling in Franklin County. He purchased fifty-six acres two miles southwest of Washington, where he passed the remainder of his life. He died in 1880. His wife died in 1862. She was the mother of six children, our subject being the second. He was seventeen years old when he came to America, but previous to this, when he was fourteen, he had learned the blacksmith's trade, and after coming to America he worked as a journeyman for one year. In 1852 he established a shop on his own responsibility, and in 1853 he and Mr. H

Krog became partners, and so continued until 1885, with the exception of a few months during the war. In 1853 Mr. Jasper married Miss Anna E. Schwegmann, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1830, and who came to the United States when but three years of age. Six children were born to this union: Edward F., George F., Anna M. E., Henry A., John G. A. and William A. May 4, 1885, Mr. Jasper and his son, George, became partners, and are now together. Mr. Jasper has been in business in Washington for thirty-five years, is a skillful workman and a good citizen. He is a Democrat in politics, was a member of the town council two years, was also town collector two years, and he and wife are members of the Catholic Church. George F., mentioned above, was married May 18, 1886, to Miss Mary Schrader, a native of Franklin County, Mo., and the daughter of Conrad Schrader. One child, Walter, was born of this union.

Cuthbert Swepson Jeffries, a prominent citizen and one of the early settlers of Franklin County, was born in Mecklenburg County, Va., July 1, 1805. He is the son of Achilles and Susan P. (Williamson) Jeffries, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The father was born in Mecklenburg County, September 3, 1783, and died in Franklin County, Mo., at the age of eighty-three. The mother was born in Charlotte County, January 14, 1783, and died in Franklin County a few years subsequent to the death of her husband. They came to Franklin County, Mo., the latter part of 1819, where the father in his younger days followed the occupation of a school teacher, and later devoted his time and attention to farming. He was a member of the Methodist Church and a truly good man. The mother was also a life-long member of the Methodist Church. From Virginia they moved to North Carolina, where they lived three years before coming to Missouri. The subject of this sketch was the eldest of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, only three of whom are now living. He received a limited education, but, on account of the few schools existing at that time, being a great student, is now a well-informed man. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, his time being employed in assisting on the farm and in teaching. Upon leaving home he tried mining, but an attack of inflammatory rheumatism caused him to abandon this, after which he was engaged in mercantile transactions for about two years. He then engaged in farming and school teaching until 1830, when he was elected sheriff of Franklin County. In 1836 he was elected to the united office of circuit and county clerk, which then embraced the office of recorder, and filled this position in a capable and efficient manner for a period of twenty-four years. During this time he never missed a session of court, circuit or county. After this long term of public service he returned to his farm at Boles, where he is spending his last days. He has been a life-long Democrat in political principles, but has never been so tied down to party politics as to support nominees whom he considered unworthy of public trust. Thomas H. Benton was with him a beau ideal statesman. Gen. Jackson was the first President for whom he voted and Cleveland the last. He was not in any sense a secessionist, and did not at any time advocate the policy of dividing the Union, though he sympathized with the suffering Southern people, whom he regarded as conscientiously engaged in a wrong work. In religion Mr. Jeffries has always been liberal and extended his aid to all, and, though not attached to any religious denomination, yet he is an avowed Universalist. September 13, 1827, he was united in marriage to Miss Susan W. Williamson, a native of Charlotte County, Va., born February 14, 1811, and the daughter of Charles Williamson. They celebrated their golden wedding about ten years

ago. They reared a large family, and their children have had excellent educational advantages. They have buried two sons and five daughters. Charles W. was taken in the prime of life, and is still remembered as a polished and skillful physician. He left a wife and seven children. Two daughters constitute the survivors of our subject's family; one, Virginia, is the wife of Col. W. B. Crews, a well-known lawyer of this county, and Eudora is the wife of John C. Davis, a merchant and farmer of Boles Township. (See picture p. 202)

Edwin H. Jeffries, a son of Charles R. and a nephew of C. S. Jeffries was born on his father's old homestead near St. Clair, August 12, 1842. He remained on the farm until the outbreak of the late war, when he entered the State service in the cause of the South, from which he passed into the Confederate army, and served under the "Stars and Bars" until the surrender of the Southern forces. He was seriously wounded in the battle of Port Gibson, after which he was engaged in behalf of the Confederate Government in an engineering corps at Richmond, until the cessation of hostilities in the spring of 1865. He arrived at his old home in 1865, and at once determined to devote his attention to the law; completing his education at St. James, Phelps County, he was duly admitted to the bar, and at once devoted his attention to the profession. He formed a partnership with T. A. Lowe, Esq., at St. Clair, where he remained until 1875, when he located at Union. He ran on the Democratic ticket for the office of probate judge and was defeated by only a small majority. He was elected to the office of county attorney in 1875 by a handsome plurality, and during the term of office ably and faithfully discharged the duties of his position. He was married in 1872 to Miss Octavia V., daughter of Thomas F. Renfro, an early settler of Franklin County; she was born in Franklin County in 1852, and died in May, 1878, leaving two children, one deceased. In 1880 Mr. Jeffries moved from Union to his present home, on the farm, in Section 25, Franklin County, where he devotes his attention to the pursuit of agriculture and mining. He is United States deputy collector of Internal Revenue, is manager of the Jeffries Mining Company, owns a good farm of 160 acres, upon which he resides, and an interest with his former law partner, Hon. J. W. Booth, in 2,000 acres of pasture land on the Meramec River. He is a Democrat, politically, and cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley, in 1872. He is a worthy member of Union Lodge, No. 273, F. & A. M., and of Excelsior Lodge, No. 399, A. O. U. W.

Christ. Johnson, farmer, stock raiser and hotel keeper at Gray's Summit, was born in the Island of Yutland, Denmark, October 1, 1836. He is the eldest of the fourteen children of Sharon C. and Engorberg (Nelson) Johnson, natives of Denmark. Sharon C. Johnson, a son of Christ. and Ann Elizabeth Johnson, was a soldier in the Danish army for sixteen years, being colonel and a great favorite of his regiment. He died about 1867, aged fifty years; his widow is still living in Denmark, at the age of eighty-two years. When seven years of age Christ. Johnson, subject of this sketch, left home and hired himself to a farmer in the neighborhood for seven years, for his board and clothes, receiving, at the expiration of that time, \$25 as a reward for his faithfulness and industry. The next two years he received his board and \$18 per year, after which for four years he worked for \$36 per year and board, the last year receiving \$65. He subsequently drove a Government stage, worked at stone-cutting some time, and then enlisted in the war against Prussia and Austria, serving eighteen months. After the close of the war he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked two years, and then went to Horsens, where, with the exception of three months, he drove a freight wagon for one man nine years. About 1868 he

married Katie Peterson, a daughter of Nelson Peterson. They emigrated to the United States in 1870, landing in New York City September 10, where Mrs. Johnson worked in a hotel until 1871, her husband working on a farm and in a mine. They then removed to St. Louis, Mr. Johnson obtaining work on the steamboat "Paulena Carl," and Mrs. Johnson working in the "Tremont House." They rented a home, but, being unfortunate through sickness, they were obliged to give up house-keeping and separate, drifting here and there until July 22, 1882, when, with their united savings, they purchased and moved to their present farm of 165 acres of well-improved land. They have had six children, viz.: Sharon C. (deceased), Emma, Wilhelm, Katie and Eddie. For several years Mr. Johnson had the contract to do all the draying for Jay Hayner & Co., general agents for the Walter A. Wood harvester and binder.

Charles C. Jones was born in Bedford County, Va., August 23, 1822, and is the son of Richard and Lucinda Jones, who were natives of Bedford County, Va. They immigrated to St. Charles County, Mo., in 1831, and six months later the father died, leaving his widow and nine children in a new country. His father, Richard, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and a farmer by occupation. After the death of his father, his mother moved to Franklin County, Mo., and located near Boles Station, in 1832, where she (his mother) resided until his death, which occurred on the 27th of December, 1874. Our subject was the fourth of nine children. He received his education at home, as schoolhouses at that date were scarce and far between; if found at all they were built of logs, with the bark left on. At the age of sixteen, Charles was bound out to F. P. Chiles (who then lived at Union, Mo.), where he remained until he had attained his majority. He learned the carpenter's trade while working for Mr. Chiles, and afterward formed a partnership with him; but this partnership only existed a few years, Mr. Chiles moving to St. Louis, Mo. In 1843, Mr. Jones married Miss Lucy M. Perkins, a native of Louisa County, Va., born in 1825, and the daughter of D. A. Perkins, who came to Missouri in 1832. To this union were born twelve children, eleven now living: David R., Hezekiah S., Willis B., Charles B., Mary E., Joseph F., Virginia, Maria, James H., Howard and Lucy. The mother of these children departed this life on February 12, 1879. On May 13, 1880, Mr. C. C. Jones married Amelia Airey, a native of Alleghany County, Md., born November 27, 1835, and the daughter of Archibald Thistle. She was the widow of James Airey. Mr. Jones is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He belongs to Hope Lodge, No. 251, A. F. & A. M., of Washington, Mo. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Christian Church of Boles Township, Franklin Co., Mo.

Dr. S. Paul Jones was born near the village of Marthasville, in Warren County, Mo., on May 6, 1833, and now resides in St. John's Township, Franklin Co., Mo. His father, Dr. John Jones, was a Kentuckian by birth, and came to Missouri (then a Territory) in 1812, and located in the village of Marthasville, where he began the practice of medicine, and near which place he was married to Miss Minerva Boon Callaway, daughter of Flanders and Jemima Callaway, in 1819. Dr. John Jones was a man of rare ability, and at that time the most prominent and successful practitioner of his profession in the State, his practice extending over nearly all that district of country which now forms the eastern central counties of the State of Missouri. He served for many years as surgeon of the State militia, receiving his commission from Gov. Ashly, who was one of the first governors of Missouri. His father, Giles Jones, was a native of Wales, and served under Washington during the Revolutionary War. Dr.

John Jones, was assassinated January 21, 1842, by one of a band of counterfeiters operating in the vicinity of Durst Bottom, in St. Charles County. Receiving some money from Mrs. Clay due him, and the Doctor detecting it as a counterfeit coin, he at once investigated the matter and succeeded in arresting the guilty party, one George Murdock, who had passed the same money on Mr. Clay, and this arrest resulted in the Doctor's assassination within a short distance of his office door. His untimely and cruel death cast a shadow of gloom over a large section of country. His name had become a household word, and was loved and respected; there was no one to fill his place in the hearts of the people. Mrs. Minerva Boon Jones, mother of Dr. S. Paul Jones, was born in Kentucky in 1801, and died on the old homestead near the village of Marthasville, Mo., in December, 1850. She was the daughter of Flanders and Jemima Callaway, the latter a daughter of the celebrated Daniel Boon, of Kentucky, and the same Jemima Boon, who was captured by the Indians at Boonesborough, shortly after the arrival of the Boon family in Kentucky. Dr. S. Paul Jones remained with his mother after the death of his father until her death. The Doctor received his early education in the primitive log schoolhouse. In 1848 he attended the private school of Prof. Lewis Howell, in St. Charles County, Mo., and finished his studies at the State University of Missouri in 1850. In 1852 he began the study of medicine under an elder brother, Dr. Daniel Boon Jones, at Newport, Mo., and in 1853 was a private student of the celebrated surgeon and physician, Joseph N. McDowell, of St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Jones graduated from the medical department of the University of Missouri in March, 1854, and has ever stood in the front rank as a physician. In 1857 he married Miss Melvina Gall, daughter of John and Elizabeth Gall. The former was a son of John and Margaret Gall, who came from Pendleton County, W. Va., in 1816, and settled on the farm upon which the Doctor now resides, in the year of 1817. To Dr. Jones and wife have been born five children: Anna E., John P., William A., Edward L. and Lilly (deceased). Those living have enjoyed good educational advantages. Since 1860, Dr. Jones has resided on the farm, where he has enjoyed an extensive and successful practice in the capacity of a physician, but recently he has given his attention principally to his farm duties and stock raising. He has the honor to be the pioneer breeder of short horns in Franklin County, Mo. The Doctor served as surgeon of the Second Regiment of McBride's Division of Gen. Sterling Price's army, Confederate service. He is a man of rare ability, and an earnest worker for the cause of Jeffersonian Democracy and the primitive principles of this republic of republics, as instituted by its founders, and frequently contributes able articles of that nature to various periodicals. He has been a member of the Masonic Order for more than twenty years, whilst Mrs. Jones and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

George H. Kahmann, secretary and treasurer of the Washington Clay Manufacturing Company, is a native of St. Louis, Mo., born September 18, 1854, and is a son of C. Henry and Mary (Mense) Kahmann. The father was born in Hamrover, Germany, in 1826, and when eighteen years of age came to the United States and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he became steward on a boat from that place to St. Louis, Mo. - At the end of three years he located in St. Louis, married and began keeping hotel, but was afterward keeper of a restaurant. In 1855 he came to Washington and erected the Pacific Hotel, of which he was landlord for two years. In 1857 he began pork-packing and merchandising on an extensive scale, but about 1870 he disposed of his mer-

chandise, and from that time until his death he continued in the pork-packing business, meeting with excellent success. He was a man who was always in the front ranks for the upbuilding and advancement of the town, and for years was the most influential and substantial citizen of Washington. He died November 11, 1884. His wife was born on a sailing vessel coming to America in 1839; she died in 1872. She was the mother of six children, who lived to be grown: George H., J. William (editor of the *Observer*), Guy F. (secretary and treasurer of the H. Tibbe & Son Manufacturing Company), Anna (wife of Charles I. Wynne, music dealer in St. Louis), Cassie and Joseph F. George H. was educated in Washington and two years in Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind. In 1869 he became a clerk with J. D. Hibbler, in a general store in Washington, but at the end of two years became assistant cashier in the Washington Savings Bank. In 1872 he went to St. Louis and was engaged in a wholesale notion house, but in 1875 he returned to Washington, and he and James I. Jones became partners in a general store. In 1878 Mr. Kahmann bought Mr. Jones' interest, and his brother Guy became his partner, meanwhile taking an interest in a corn-cob pipe manufactory, with H. Tibbe & Son, where he remained actively engaged in business until 1886, when a stock company was formed, of which our subject is still a stockholder. Since February, 1887, he has been secretary and treasurer of the Washington Clay Manufacturing Company. May 12, 1881, he married Miss Mary S. Hopkins, daughter of H. S. Hopkins, bridge contractor, of St. Louis. Mrs. Kahmann was born in Jefferson City, Mo., in 1858, and by her marriage became the mother of three children: Nathalie, Corabell (deceased) and C. Henry. Mr. Kahmann is a stock holder in Hopkins Bridge Company, St. Louis, is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

J. William Kahmann, editor of the *Franklin County Observer*, is a native of Washington, Franklin Co., Mo., born in 1856, and is a son of C. H. and Mary (Mense) Kahmann. [For further particulars of parents see sketch of George H. Kahmann.] J. William was the third of ten children born to his parents. He was educated in Milwaukee Normal School, graduating in 1872, and after that taught school at Mount Carmel, Iowa. The following year he was elected principal and organist of the Catholic schools in Washington, Mo., and held that position for three years. In 1878 he began the study of law under Hon. John R. Martin, and in 1879 entered the law department of Union University at Albany, N. Y. May 24, 1880, he graduated with the honors of his class and with the degree of Bachelor of Law. The following day he was examined before the supreme court of the State of New York, and was duly admitted as attorney and counselor for the several courts of the State of New York. He at once returned to Washington, and after passing an examination, was admitted to practice in Missouri. This he began at once, but not being satisfied with his practice, abandoned it and went to Mexico, New Mexico and Arizona, where he engaged in mining and prospecting for two years. November 6, 1883, he married Miss Sophie M. Horn, a native of Washington, Mo., born in 1861. Two children were born to this union: Mary and Sophie. In 1884 Mr. Kahmann was in the insurance business, being a partner of W. H. Hugelbusch. Toward the close of 1885 he made a second mining venture in San Diego County, Cal., which panned out disastrously. In 1886 he established the Kahmann Soap Company, remaining in the soap business one year. April 26, 1887, he became editor of the *Franklin County Observer*, and since then has edited the columns of the paper very successfully. The circulation is upwards of 1,800, and it is the best local paper in the county. He is a Democrat in politics.

Anthony and John B. Kahmann, general merchants of Washington, Mo., were born in 1856 and 1859, respectively, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and are the sons of Eberhart and Elizabeth (Richter) Kahmann, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father was born in Hanover in 1819, and while in his native country followed farming. At the age of twenty-five he left for the United States, settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, married, and engaged in gardening. In 1862 he came to Washington, Mo., and began his career as a general merchant, which he continued until his death, which occurred in 1879. His wife was born in 1825, and came to the United States when sixteen years of age. She is now living in Washington and is the mother of four children: Henry E., Anthony, John B. and Mary. Our two subjects were six and three years of age when their parents came to Washington. They were educated in Catholic schools of Washington, and at the age of eleven, Anthony began clerking for his father. John B. began clerking at the age of thirteen, and both continued until their father's death. They then succeeded him in the business, and have since conducted it with skill and marked success. They have two rooms fronting on Elm Street, one 24x70, the other 36x50 feet. They also have two warerooms, one 36x50, and one 20x40 feet, and all are full of a first-class stock of goods. In 1831 Anthony married Miss Mary Schwegmann, a native of Washington, Mo., born in 1860, and the daughter of J. F. Schwegmann. To them was born one child, Cornelia. In 1885 John B. married Miss Minnie Schwegmann, sister of the wife of Anthony, and who was born in Washington in 1862. Two children, Edward and Rosa, are the fruits of this union. In politics the Kahmann brothers are Democrats, and they and their families are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Adolph Kaiser, farmer of Section 20, St. John's Township, was born in Germany, in 1833, and is the son of Frederick and Johannah (Heymann) Kaiser. The father was born in 1799, and was a farmer by occupation. In 1850 he emigrated to the United States, and came directly to Franklin County, Mo., but not being satisfied with the country he returned to the land of his birth, where he died in 1871. His wife died in 1841. Mr. Kaiser was twice married, and was the father of twenty children, eight by the first wife and twelve by the second. Our subject was the fourth child by the first marriage. He remained on the farm until 1850, when he crossed the ocean with his father to find a home in the United States. In 1856 he married Miss Louisa Detwieler, a native of Switzerland, born in 1840. She came with her parents to America when but four years of age. Mr. Kaiser's married life was blessed by the birth of nine children: Adolph, Katie, Julius, Sophia, Max, Louise, Herman, Felix and Cora. In 1856 he purchased twenty-five acres in Warren County, and in 1859 sold it, and purchased ninety-one acres in Section 17, St. John's Township, the farm now being owned by W. H. Meyer. Mr. Kaiser was the owner of this farm until 1867, when he sold out and purchased where he now resides. He now owns 130 acres, and has the place well improved. He is a Republican in politics, and a highly respected citizen.

Herman H. Kamper, son of Fritz and Anna (Bartling) Kamper, was born in Franklin County, Mo., in the year 1857. His parents were born in Prussia, Germany, in 1819 and 1815, respectively. After reaching years of maturity they were married, and four children were born to them in the old country. In 1854 they left their native land for America, coming by way of New Orleans. At Cairo, Ill., their boat was frozen in for about two months, they working in the meantime at anything that presented itself in order to pay expenses, and after arriving at their place of destination had a capital of 75 cents. After working

in the city for about two years they moved to Franklin County, renting for about two years, and then bought the property now owned by our subject. Here they remained the balance of their lives, both dying at the age of sixty-three. Their family consisted of five children, four sons and one daughter, the four sons being stanch Republicans in their political views, as was their father before them. Herman H. was reared on the farm, and was educated in both English and German. He remained with his parents until their death, and in 1880 was united in marriage to Miss Charlotta Voght, a native of Franklin County, born in 1858, and the daughter of Fritz Voght. To this marriage four children were born: Fritz, Amanda, August and Henry. Mr. Kamper has a fine farm of 360 acres of land, furnished with good buildings, etc. He and family are members of the Evangelical Church.

Capt. H. A. Kelling, engineer for the New Haven Roller Mills, was born in Germany in 1838, and is a son of Frederick Kelling, who came to the United States when our subject was about six years of age, and located twelve miles southeast of New Haven, Mo., where he died two years after. He served in the Prussian armada. The mother died in her native country. After the death of his father young Kelling lived with a step-brother until eighteen years of age, receiving very meager educational advantages, his schooling being limited to a few months. He then went to Sweetwater, Ill., and worked in a brickyard one season, going thence to St. Louis, where he remained several years engaged in the same business. He returned to New Haven about the time of the breaking up of the late war, enlisted in the militia and served three months, after which he entered the reserve corps, remaining there six months. In April, 1862, he joined Company E, First Missouri State Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and operated mostly in Southeast Missouri until the close of the war without any serious result. He enlisted in the Eighth corps, was afterward made fifth sergeant, late lieutenant and then captain, in which capacity he served one and a half years. He was discharged at St. Louis, April 15, 1865. Capt. Kelling then turned his attention to engineering on the Yellowstone, Missouri and Mississippi River steamers, and this has been his leading business ever since. He was married February 24, 1871, to Miss Missouri C. Trail, youngest daughter of Baswell and Anna J. Trail, born in Moniteau County, Mo. The results of this marriage were the birth of four children: Charley, Luther, Antoine and Oscar. Capt. Kelling is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for A. Lincoln in 1860. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the G. A. R. Mrs. Kelling is a member of the Baptist Church.

William Kerr, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Sevier County, Tenn., December 23, 1803, and is the eldest of the four children of David and Rachel (Goforth) Kerr, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, and of Irish and Scotch-Irish descent. The father of David Kerr died in North Carolina, and his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Kerr, emigrated to Tennessee at a very early day. The educational advantages of William Kerr were those of the common schools; he has followed farming since boyhood, in connection with which he was engaged in general merchandising in Rhea County, Tenn. He immigrated to Barry County, Mo., in 1839, to St. Louis County in 1849, and to his farm near Dry Branch in 1851. He engaged in merchandising near his home place, and at St. Clair nearly forty years, and as a result of his industry and business ability has amassed a good living. He was married in 1826 to Miss Martha McCarroll, a native also of Sevier County, Tenn., and a daughter of James and Hester (Routh) McCarroll. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr are the parents of six children, viz.,

Hettie A., David M., James F., William R., Ransom P. and Mary J. (deceased). Mrs. Kerr died May 26, 1882. Mr. Kerr is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, as was also Mrs. Kerr; he has served as ruling elder nearly forty years, and has six times been a representative to the general assembly of the church. He is a Democrat, politically, has served for many years as justice of the peace, as well as county court clerk both in Tennessee and Missouri. He was captain of militia in Tennessee for many years.

John C. Klenke is the son of Christopher and Margaret (Marquarl) Klenke, both natives of Hanover, Germany. When young both came to this country, and were married in Cincinnati, Ohio, where the father followed molding in a stove foundry. About 1844 they came to this county, where they passed the remainder of their days. The father was of Catholic faith and the mother of Lutheran. After the death of the father, in 1860, the mother married Frantz Eckler. She died in 1886. The family by the first marriage consisted of nine children, four sons and five daughters, our subject being the eldest child. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1830, and his early education was very deficient on account of the meager advantages afforded by the schools at that early day. When about fourteen years of age he went to St. Louis and engaged as salesman in a mercantile establishment at that place. After working at this business for some time he started to learn the plasterer's trade but soon gave it up. Soon after he engaged with a firm in merchandising, and step by step he advanced until he became a traveling salesman, which business he followed for four or five years. In 1864 he married Miss Lisetta Rechtien, who was a native of Oldenburg, Germany; she died in Franklin County in 1879. The result of this union was the birth of seven children, one son and six daughters. In 1879 Mr. Klenke was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Eggert, a native of this county, born in 1857, and to this union were born four children, one son and three daughters. In 1865 Mr. Klenke came to Franklin County where he engaged in merchandising, and continued at this business until 1880, when he closed out. In connection with selling goods he has been interested in farming. He is a Democrat in politics, and he is, as were both his wives, a member of the Catholic Church.

Charles Klingsieck, ice dealer and farmer of Washington, Mo., is the son of Henry and Mary (Blanke) Klingsieck. The father was born in 1804 and is yet living. He followed agricultural pursuits during the summer seasons, and was engaged in butchering during the winter months. His wife died in 1853, at the age of forty-two. She was the mother of nine children, Charles being the fourth child. He was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1844, and was reared and grew to manhood in his native country. In 1844 he crossed the ocean to the United States, located in Washington, Mo., where he hired on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and assisted in erecting bridges for two years. The following year he worked in a machine shop for the same company. In 1865 he married Miss Oliva Dettweiler, who was born in Washington, Mo., in 1849, and who is the daughter of Abraham Dettweiler. This union resulted in the birth of seven children: Caroline, Edward, Louis, Amanda, Clara, Regina and Selma. During the years 1868 and 1869 Mr. Klingsieck worked on the construction train, and in 1870 began his career as a farmer, and followed this occupation two years. The next four and half years were passed in driving a brewery wagon for John B. Busch. In 1881 he began dealing in ice, and has since been engaged in that business, and has put up 4,000 tons of ice during the past six years. Mr. Klingsieck is the owner of ten acres of land, and has a

good residence nicely located in the western portion of the city. In politics he is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

Frederick William Koch is a son of Frederick W. and Anna M. Koch, both natives of Borgholzhausen, Westphalia, Kingdom of Prussia. The father was a farmer, and died when our subject was but seven years of age. The mother then married Frank Gerdes, with whom she came to this country in 1850. To her first marriage was born a son, and to the second marriage two daughters. The mother lived to be fifty-five years of age. Frederick W. was born in Bokhorst, Westphalia, Prussia, in 1825, and received a common education while growing up. He farmed until twenty-one, when he was taken in the regular army, sent against Denmark in 1849, where he served three and a half years. His term of enlistment having expired in 1851, he sailed across the North Sea to England, across that country to Liverpool, and from there to America, landing at New Orleans. He then came to Missouri and settled in Franklin County. In 1854 he married Miss Charlotta Strothmann, who was born in Versmold, Westphalia, Kingdom of Prussia, in 1830, and to them were born ten children, seven of whom are now living: Lena, Henry, William, Frederick, Ida, Louis and Anna. All are members of the Lutheran Church. For fourteen years Mr. Koch has held the office of president of the Cedar Fork Fire Mutual Association. He is a Republican in politics, and during the war served in the militia. By his own efforts he obtained 540 acres, of which he still owns 365. From 1868 to 1873 he kept store on his farm. He has been a resident of this county for thirty-six years, and is well respected.

A. Koppitz, of the firm of Koppitz & Smith, proprietors of the "Banner Roller Mills" of Pacific, was born April 27, 1852, in Kuttelberg, Austria. When thirteen years old he learned the blacksmith's trade, and two years later his father took him into the mill to learn the milling business, which he followed for the following two years. From the time he was seventeen years old until he was twenty he traveled quite extensively through several of the European countries, to post himself on the different systems of milling. He then emigrated to the United States, settling first in Chicago, Ill., where he resumed the blacksmith's trade for about one year, and subsequently engaged in the saloon business three years. He then moved to Edwards County, Kas., and engaged in farming three years, when he returned to Chicago and worked in a flouring-mill; six months later he went to Lawrenceburg, Ind., and was placed in charge of the flouring-mill of Roots & Co., in which capacity he was employed two years. The firm then built a mill in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mr. Koppitz was given general supervision of the mill for about two years. He then moved to Columbia, Ill., and took charge of the "Columbia Flouring Mill," where he remained until June, 1885, when he came to Pacific and purchased his present mill property of Davison & Co., in partnership with W. B. Smith. They repaired and refurnished the mill, and have more than trebled its capacity, and for the past two years, excepting about three months before harvest, have been running the mill night and day. The mill is supplied throughout with rolls. Beside one-half interest in his splendid mill property, Mr. Koppitz owns one-half interest in the "Pacific Grain Elevator." He was married July 26, 1873, to Miss Babeth German, a native of Bavaria, Germany, who came to this country with her uncle when fifteen years old, settling in Chicago, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Koppitz have had five children: Conrad (deceased), Albert, William, an infant unnamed (deceased), and Tillie. Mr. Koppitz is a member of the Protestant Church, and is Independent in politics. He was elected city alderman in the spring of 1887. He is a

Master Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W. He was the sixth of ten children of Benjamin and Johanna (Pfleiger) Koppitz, natives of Austria, where they now reside.

Edmund Krekel, city marshal and *ex-officio* city collector, was born in St. Charles County, Mo., in 1855. He was educated in Warren County, and at the public schools of Washington, and remained on the farm until twenty-four years of age. In 1879 he came to Washington and began dealing in stock, and continued at this for two years. November 15, 1880 (his birthday), he married Miss Mary Schulze, who was born in Franklin County, Mo., January 22, 1860, and who was the daughter of Henry Schulze. This marriage resulted in the birth of three children: Alma, Ida and Erna. In 1881 Mr. Krekel engaged in the produce business, his partner being Theodore Noelke. The firm lasted until April, 1884, when Mr. Krekel sold his interest to his partner, and April, 1884, was elected city marshal, and in 1886 was appointed city collector, being re-elected in 1886 to the office of marshal, and in 1886 and 1887 was appointed collector. He is a Republican in politics. He is the son of Francis L. and Amelia (Roesner) Krekel. The father was born in Prussia, in 1822, and in 1834 came to the United States with his father, Francis L. Krekel, Sr., who located in St. Charles County, Mo. Francis L., Jr., was reared in St. Charles County, where he lived until 1866, and then moved to Warren County, and here died in 1876. He was a farmer by occupation. His wife was born in Baden, Germany, about 1835. Francis L. was married three times, being the father of twelve children, four by his first wife and eight by the second, our subject being the fourth by the second marriage.

Henry Krog, manufacturer of farm implements, wagons, buggies, and sole proprietor and manufacturer of Krog's celebrated patent plows, was born in Germany, in 1827, and is the son of Charles and Mary (Struve) Krog. Henry was educated in Germany, and at the age of fifteen began learning the blacksmith trade, serving three years as an apprentice and seven years as a journeyman. In 1850 he married Miss Caroline Krog, a native of Germany, born in 1828, and the result of this marriage was the birth of four children: Ida, Mary, Wilhelmenia and Henry. In 1852 Mr. Krog emigrated to America, and located in Washington, where he worked as a journeyman. In 1853 he engaged in the blacksmith business, and in the manufacture of farming implements, in partnership with Anton Jasper. This partnership continued until 1885, with the exception of about eighteen months during the war. Since 1885 Mr. Krog has continued the business on his own responsibility with the assistance of his son, Henry. In 1875 Mr. Krog secured a patent on a two-horse plow, which has had a good home sale. He has been in business in this city for thirty-four years, and is an honest man and a good citizen. He is a Republican in politics, was in the Home Guards three months during the war, and three months in the militia. He was a member of the town council of Washington for two years, a member of the school board for six years, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. He and wife are believers in the Evangelical Church.

John F. Kruel, foreman of the Corn Cob Pipe Factory, of Washington, Mo., was born in that town and State in 1843; and is a son of George Kruel. The father was a native of Hanover, Germany, born about 1800, and was a carpenter by trade. He married in his native country, and in 1842 immigrated to the United States, and settled in Franklin County, Mo. He bought a farm of 160 acres near Union, and commenced his career as a farmer. It was here he died in 1862. He was married three times, and was the father of eight children, one by his

first wife, one by the second, and six by the third. John F. was born to the first union. He was educated in the common schools, and attained his majority on the farm. In 1867 he came to Washington and commenced working at the carpenter's trade, which occupation he followed for three years, but afterwards became foreman of the entire business, machinery, etc. In 1869 Mr. Krueel married Miss Christina Cruell, who was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1846, and who bore him six children: Louis, Mary, Jessie and Ella are living, and Mattie and Lizzie are deceased. Previous to this, in October, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-Sixth Missouri Regiment Volunteers, for three years. He was in the service nine months, and was honorably discharged at St. Louis, Mo., owing to disability. Our subject abandoned the carpenter trade in 1875, after which he worked at various kinds of employment until 1883, when he became employed by H. Tibbe to make machinery for the manufacture of Corn Cob Pipes, and to place the same in running order. Until August, 1886, he was foreman of a portion of the business, and since then he and Mr. G. W. Pike have taken the contract for manufacturing the same for so much per gross, and he has been foreman of the entire business since. Mr. Krueel is a skillful mechanic and a fine workman. He is a Republican and was a strong Union man during the war. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Henry Langenberg, cabinet-maker, and dealer in all kinds of furniture and undertaker goods, was born in Germany, in 1824, and was educated in his native country. After leaving school he learned the furniture and carpenter trade, and followed this occupation until 1848, when he emigrated to America, and found himself in St. Louis without money or friends; but, being a skillful workman, and eager for work, soon secured permanent employment at good wages. He worked in St. Louis for three years, and in 1851 came to Washington, Mo., purchased an acre of land, erected a dwelling house and shop, and began business on his own responsibility. Previous to this, in 1850, he married Miss Minnie Trosso, a native of Germany, born in 1827, and who came to the United States at the age of eleven. Six children were the fruits of this union, viz.: Annie, wife of Fritz Rusche; Frederick; Emma, wife of Fritz Pummer; Mary, wife of Chris. ———; Lottie, wife of Charles Graefrath, and Frances, wife of Fritz Thorman. Mr. Langenberg has been constantly in business in Washington for the past thirty-six years, and has met with good success. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan, in 1856. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

Albert Lane, M. D., a practicing physician and druggist of Sullivan, Franklin Co., Mo., is a native of Stafford County, Va., and was born August 16, 1838. He is the fifth of nine children, six sons and three daughters, born to Fountain H. and Virginia (Bridges) Lane. He was reared and schooled in his native country until fourteen years of age, when he moved with his parents to Franklin County, Mo., and settled on a farm of 220 acres on Bucklick and Boeuf Creeks, where, with his father and brothers, he followed agricultural pursuits for some time. In 1861 he began the study of medicine under Drs. J. S. Hiatt, H. F. Gilbert and D. Jones; he studied three years and then entered college in St. Louis, where he graduated, and subsequently engaged in practice in Sullivan, Franklin Co., Mo., in partnership with Dr. J. Gregory. His means were very limited, but patience, perseverance, close attention to his professional duties, and study, have gained for him a large patronage and enviable reputation. He married Drusilla J., only daughter of Jacob Clark, a Presbyterian minister. They have had five children, viz.: Fountain (deceased in

infancy), Ruth A., Meredith B., Jesse A. and Freddie (deceased). Prior to his marriage Dr. Lane dissolved partnership with Dr. Gregory, and has since been alone in his practice; he owns about 500 acres of land, and carries a stock of drugs worth about \$500. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and a stanch Democrat. Mrs. Lane is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

James F. Lee was born in Jefferson County, Mo., about 1836, and is a son of Israel and Nellie (Allen) Lee. Israel Lee, a blacksmith and wagon-maker by trade, was a son of Josiah Lee, who died in Illinois about 1846, at the age of eighty years. Israel Lee died in 1857, at the age of fifty-four years. James T. Lee was reared on the farm, learned the blacksmith's trade, and began life for himself when twenty years of age with \$1,000 worth of property, which he has more than trebled by his industry and good management. He owns a well-improved farm, where he resides, of 227½ acres. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Jane Wilson, who bore him two children: Silas and Emma. Mr. Lee subsequently married Mrs. Iman, *nee* Martha Withington, who died April 26, 1874, leaving two children, John and William. In 1879 Mr. Lee married Fannie Williams, a native of Jefferson County, Mo. One child blessed this marriage. Mr. Lee is a Democrat in politics. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, two months later was transferred to the infantry, and about a year later was given charge of a Confederate States army blacksmith shop, where he worked until June, 1865.

Wilson Leiser was born near West Milton, in Union Co., Penn., March 1, 1839, and is of German extraction, but of American parentage. His grandfather, on the father's side, with an only brother, came to America when he was but eight years of age. The brother was supposed to have been killed, or died, in the Revolutionary War, and was never again heard of. All persons bearing the name are kinsfolk through the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, so far as known. His mother was one of a large family of Ranckes, whose father and mother were also native Americans, but descended on the father's side from the Von Ranckes, of Germany, and on the mother's side from a worthy family of Longs. The grandmother on the father's side was a Dersham, and all spoke English in their families, their ancestors in turn having come to America among the earliest pilgrims. He was raised on a farm in Pennsylvania, and by more than ordinary application, and the aid of fortunate and zealous public-school teachers, became qualified to teach school, and to get the benefit of several disconnected terms at higher schools, and a diploma at the Ohio State and Union Law College, at Cleveland. Thus doubtfully prepared, he came to Missouri in 1867, to grow up with the country, and settled in Pacific, and there began the delectable existence of "starving" into the practice of law. Plenty of clients there were, but they were without the practical knowledge of the uses of retainers, pretty much as they are to this day, which renders the paths of impecunious young lawyers difficult to travel in a new country. Other pleasanter paths presented themselves, and he again took up the birch, and reorganized the public schools in Washington, and after eighteen months' teaching was appointed a deputy county clerk by his then new father-in-law, Judge M. L. G. Crowe. This imposition upon the county appeared to be too appalling, and Mr. Crowe was never re-elected to office, and the object of this sketch was again out of employment. He then moved to St. James, and after teaching two terms resumed the practice of law and had a promising practice, but soon concluded to return to Franklin County, where no man ever got rich, and in an unguarded moment entered the fascinating career of journalism and started the *Record*,

of which he is still editor and proprietor, now in the fourteenth year of its existence.

Casper W. Leisse, merchant of Krakow, Franklin Co., Mo., was born in the city of St. Louis, Mo., February 2, 1862, and is the son of Frank and Thersa (Ebeling) Leisse, both of whom were born in Germany, the father in 1833, and the mother in 1842. The former immigrated to America in 1858, and located in St. Louis, where he followed tailoring until 1868. He then removed to Krakow, Mo., and there continued his trade. The mother came to America in 1859, and both she and her husband are living. Casper W. was reared in Krakow, and educated in the schools of the county. He learned the tailor's trade of his father, which he followed for about five years, and in August, 1886, purchased a stock of general merchandise. He is running the only store in the village, and is doing an excellent business. The postoffice was kept in his store, and in January, 1887, he was appointed postmaster. July 6, 1886, Mr. Leisse was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Mintrup, a native of St. Louis, and one child, a son, was the result of this union. Mr. Leisse and wife are members of the Catholic Church of Krakow.

George W. Link, deputy collector of Franklin County, and one of the leading citizens of Union, Mo., was born in Boeuf, now Union Township, Franklin Co., Mo., October 15, 1838, and is the son of Henry and Sarah C. (Phillips) Link. The father was born in Kentucky, April 16, 1812, and was the son of Henry Link, who was a soldier in the War of 1812. The mother of our subject was born in Callaway County, Mo., in 1817, and was the daughter of James and Alice Phillips, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Kentucky. Henry Link, father of George W., was by occupation a farmer, and one of the early settlers of Missouri, moving to Franklin County in 1835, where he died in Union, December 3, 1884. The mother is still living and is a resident of Union, Franklin County. Young Link was reared on the farm and acquired a good common-school education. He followed farming until about 1881, and then took up his residence in Union, although he is still interested in agricultural pursuits. While living on the farm he followed school teaching for a number of years, and also carried on stock trading. From 1878 to 1879 he assisted in the county assessor's office; from 1880 to 1884 in the county sheriff's office, and from March, 1885, until the present, has been in the county collector's office. He was married October 12, 1876, to Miss Mary F. Sullins, who was born in Franklin County, Mo., August 13, 1859, and who is the daughter of Robert F. and Emily Sullins. To their union were born two children. Both Mr. Link and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is also a member of Union Lodge, No. 173, A. F. & A. M., of which he is S. W. He is also a member of Union Grove, No. 320, A. O. U. W., in which he holds the office of Financier, and which position he has held since the organization of that body. He is a member of the town council of the town of Union, and its clerk.

William J. Lintner, a farmer and mechanic of Union Township, was born in Franklin County, Mo., January 6, 1843, and is a son of Albert Lintner, of this township (now residing with William), who located in the county in 1842. William's mother was formerly Miss Kunie Kline. The subject of this sketch was reared to a farm experience, receiving as he grew up a common-school education. He also learned the trade of carpenter, and to this has given his attention most of the time. In 1872 he was married to Miss Lizzie Young, who has borne him three children: Albert, August and John. Mr. Lintner owns eighty acres of land upon which he resides, well cultivated and improved. He was

district school clerk for several years, and at the present time is agent for the Farmers' Home Insurance Company of this county. During the late war he served for three years and three months in Company G, Seventeenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, participating in twenty-three battles, undergoing many hardships and privations incident to such a life. Mr. Lintner is a member of the G. A. R. and of the A. O. U. W.

Herman L. Logerbrinck is a native of Franklin County, Mo., born near Washington, February 29, 1852, and his birthday occurs but once in four years. He is the son of William and Margaret Logerbrinck, natives, respectively, of Osenbrook, Germany, and Holland. They came from the old country about 1840, and located in Boles Township, Franklin Co., Mo., where he engaged in farming. Both parents are now deceased. Their family consisted of two children, our subject and a sister named Rosa, now the wife of Louis Smith, of Stockton, Cal. Herman secured a fair education in the schools of Franklin County, and is a well informed man. He remained with his mother until twenty-one years of age, after which he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Macoupin County, Ill., where he had control of a large farm. After remaining there three years he came back to Franklin County, where he engaged in farming, and trading in stock and timber, which he still continues. In 1874 he began dealing in farming implements for Spillman & Coleman, of St. Louis, at Moselle, which he has also continued. At the time of going into the implement business he also added a stock of hardware, and has continued to add to his stock until he now deals in all kinds of goods—dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats, caps, clothing, etc. He buys grain, wood, and all kinds of produce, and is having a thriving business. He was married January 19, 1882, to Miss Susan Varney, a native of Ohio, born in 1860, and the fruits of this union were three children: R. Lee, Shell F. and Marietta. Mr. Logerbrinck is a Democrat in his political views, and is an active, enterprising citizen. He has been quite a rambler, having been through many of the States and Territories.

Thaddeus A. Lowe, attorney-at-law, Union, Mo., was born in Northumberland County, Penn., November 24, 1835. His father, Jesse Lowe, was also a native of that county, and his mother, Rachel (Plotts) Lowe, was a native of New Jersey. Her father, John Plotts, served in the Revolutionary army. The subject of this sketch was educated, in part, in Pennsylvania, in which State he began to teach in 1854, and he began to read law about the same time. Soon afterward he went to Jones County, Iowa, where he completed his classical and mathematical studies. In Jones and Linn Counties, Iowa, he taught school fourteen terms. In 1859 he resumed the study of the law in Linn County, and in 1862 was admitted to the bar at Marion, and a few months later he was admitted at Davenport, to practice in the supreme court of the State. During this same year he entered the Union army, and served six months. He was obliged to retire on account of ill health. In 1863 Mr. Lowe moved to St. Louis, and in the spring of 1865 he established a law office at Union, where he has since been engaged in successful practice. In 1866 he was elected county superintendent of public schools, and held that position two years. As a lawyer he is an indefatigable worker, and is extremely tenacious, is well informed, is an earnest and logical speaker, and is a successful advocate. He has on several occasions been appointed special judge, and is at home on the bench as well as at the bar. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1880, which nominated Gen. Garfield for President. Mr. Lowe was first married, in 1865, to Miss Helen V. Johnson, of Franklin County. She died in 1870, leaving

one son. Mr. Lowe was married again, in 1872, to Miss Sadie Black, of the same county, by whom he has three children, as follows: George B., Charles and Beulah N.

Samuel A. McCallister, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Franklin County, Mo., and was born in 1840, at Washington. He is the younger child and only son of Samuel and Mary (Gross) McCallister, who had only two children, this son and a daughter, Sarah A., wife of G. W. Arnhart. Samuel A. McCallister was reared on the farm by his step-father, his own father having died when he was very young; his early education was obtained at the common schools, but he acquired the greater part of his knowledge by study at odd times. He worked on a farm and at various pursuits until 1859, when he went to Texas and joined the Rangers as a guard against the Indians. He returned to Missouri in 1865, and the following year married Sarah J. Love. Mrs. McCallister died in 1876, the mother of six children, only three of whom are living: Edwin A., Virginia D. and Minnie M. In 1879 Mr. McCallister married Samantha J. Arnhart, who lived but a few months after her marriage. In 1883 our subject was united in marriage with Emma J. Harris, who is still living, and is the mother of one daughter, Ethel. From a poor boy Mr. McCallister has come to be one of the most prominent farmers in the county. He owns 340 acres of land and a fine residence, all the result of his industry. He affiliates with the Republican party in politics, though he is conservative. He and his wife are consistent members of the Christian Church.

Andrew J. McIntosh, farmer and stock raiser of Franklin County, Mo., his native county, was born December 13, 1843, and is the fourth of the six children of Joshua and Martha (Davis) McIntosh, both natives of Kentucky, who immigrated to Missouri in 1835, settled in Franklin, and engaged in farming and mining. At the earliest recollection of our subject there were no schools or churches in their immediate neighborhood, the people were generally poor, had poor markets for their produce, and the mining interest brought nearly all the money that was in circulation in the country, the people depending on the lead ore for their coffee, etc. Andrew J. McIntosh followed mining from boyhood until his marriage to Melvina, daughter of Benjamin Enloe, and then settled on a farm of 135 acres, which was the property of his wife. By this union there were two children, one son and one daughter: Charles, who died in early childhood, and Bell, who is now the wife of William Jackson, a farmer of Washington County, Mo. In April, 1874, Mrs. McIntosh departed this life, and in March, 1875, Mr. McIntosh was married to Catherine, daughter of Smith Jackson. By the second marriage six children were born, three of whom are living: Phoebe, Albert and Alice; those deceased are Laura, Effie and Maude. Mr. McIntosh, as the result of careful management and industry, now owns about 700 acres of land, with some 200 head of cattle, horses, hogs, etc. During the late war he served only in the Home Guards in the State Militia, and since the war has been a quiet citizen, never aspiring to political office, but content to look after the interests of his farm and stock. He is a Master Mason of Sullivan Lodge, and his political preferences are Democratic. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

Dr. Elijah McLean, physician and surgeon of Washington, is a native of Estill County, Ky., born July 18, 1804, the son of David and Leanora (Oldham) McLean. The father was born in North Carolina in 1765, and was of Scotch-Welsh descent. He was a farmer by occupation and was also a Missionary Baptist minister by profession. He went to Estill County when young, was

there married, and afterward moved to Howard County, Mo., there being but seven white families within 125 miles of him; he took an active part in the War of 1812. During the year 1815 he lived in St. Louis County, and the following year returned to Howard County, where he died in 1819. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Missouri, and as his ministerial work was local preaching, fifteen or twenty miles from home was nothing unusual. He was the second preacher, if not the first, in Howard County. His wife was born in Kentucky in 1771, and died in 1811; she was the mother of ten children, Elijah being the sixth. He was only six years old when his parents moved to Missouri, and was only seven when his mother died, and but fifteen when his father died. He only attended the common schools about six or eight months, and in 1820 went to Warren County and began the study of medicine, Dr. John Jones being his preceptor. In 1824 he entered upon the practice of his profession at Newport, Franklin County, and in 1826 and 1827 attended a course of lectures at Lexington, Ky. He then returned with renewed energy to his profession. The Doctor resided at Newport until 1832, when he moved to Union, and at the end of seven years, or December 25, 1839, he came to Washington and has resided there ever since. In 1831 he was elected to the State Legislature and served one term. Dr. McLean is the oldest physician and surgeon in Franklin County, and is one of the oldest citizens. He had a lucrative practice, and once went as far as seventy-five miles to see a patient, and often forty miles. He continued his practice until 1850, and since then has lived practically a retired life. In August, 1832, he married Mrs. Judith Rule, *nee* Stanton, a native of Georgia, and the daughter of Judge John Stanton. She died in 1855, and the following year he married Miss Mary Stafford, who was born in Tennessee, and who is the daughter of Rev. James Stafford. To this marriage were born seven children, four now living: James, Mary (a physician in St. Louis), William E. and Jennie C. Dr. McLean is a life-long Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Gen. Jackson, and has voted the Democratic ticket ever since. He lost his second wife in 1871. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for thirty-five years, and has been an elder of the same for thirty-four years.

John H. Macke, fashionable tailor and dealer in gents furnishing goods, hats, caps, etc., of Washington, is a native of Germany, born in 1848, the son of Anton and Elizabeth (Mormann) Macke, born in 1800 and 1801, respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1874. His wife is yet living. Of their four children our subject was the third. He attended school until thirteen years of age, when he commenced learning the tailor's trade and worked as an apprentice for two years. In 1865 he left the parental roof and immigrated to the United States, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked as a day laborer for two years. In 1867 he moved to St. Louis, and entered Jones' Commercial Business College, where he received a thorough business education. In 1870 he married Miss Annie Brockride, a native of St. Louis, Mo., who bore him five children: Bernard, Josephine, Mamie, Aggie and Harry. The same year of his marriage he established himself in business in St. Louis, and there continued until 1879, when he came to Washington and became successor to the old and reliable firm of Mense, Wood & Co., and from the last named date until the present has successfully conducted his business. He employs constantly six men, and is doing a large tailoring business, the largest of the kind in the city. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

Charles H. Magann, proprietor and owner of the Commercial Hotel, at New

Haven, and clerk in the Roller Mills, a native of Franklin County, Mo., born near New Haven, in 1855, is the son of William A. and Emily (Rutherford) Magann, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky. The father was born in 1812 and the mother in 1815. They were married in St. Louis, Mo., in 1833, and afterward moved to Franklin County, and located on a farm near New Haven, where they remained until 1866, when they moved to town. Here the mother died in 1876. The father remained in New Haven to educate his children, and while there engaged in the hotel and livery business. He is now living in Vernon County. Our subject was reared at home, and received a good business and common-school education at New Haven, and spent one year at high school. He then taught one term in La Fayette County, after which he returned to New Haven, and for over one year was a clerk in a store. In 1876 he accepted a position as clerk in the New Haven Roller Mills, which position he still occupies. In March, 1887, he assumed charge of the Commercial Hotel, and by his genial and pleasant manners has won a liberal patronage. In May, 1884 he married Miss Cordelia, daughter of Casper and Louisa Brinkmann, natives of Germany. Mrs. Magann was born in Washington, and the fruits of her marriage were two children: Silvia and Maudie. Mr. Magann is a Democrat in his political views, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Hancock, in 1880. Mrs. Magann is a member of the Baptist Church.

Judge John R. Martin, attorney-at-law, of Washington, is a native of New Brunswick, N. J., born in 1843, and the son of Randolph and Annie E. (Williamson) Martin. The father was born in New Jersey, in 1808, and was of English descent. He followed merchandising the greater portion of his life in New Brunswick, N. J. He died in 1876. The mother was of English-Dutch origin, and was born in 1811. She died in 1881, and was the mother of three children. The paternal grandfather of our subject, James Martin, was a native of Virginia, a farmer, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. John R. was the second child born to his parents. He was educated at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, graduating in 1862, with the degree of A. B., and in 1865 he had conferred upon him the degree of A. M. At the age of nineteen he began the study of law, his preceptor being Hon. Henry V. Speer, of New Brunswick, and in 1864 he graduated at Albany Law School, Albany, N. Y. The same year he was admitted to the bar, and afterward continued his study for two years. In 1866 he came to Franklin County, Mo., located at Union, and entered upon his practice. In 1877 Mr. Martin moved to Washington, where he has since resided, and where he continued his practice. December, 1868, he married Miss Mary B. Ackerman, who was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1851, and who is the daughter of Abraham Ackerman, at one time editor and publisher of the *Franklin County Progress*, at Union. To Mr. Martin and wife were born three children: Jessie, Edward and Annie. In 1868 Mr. Martin was appointed probate judge of Franklin County, by Gov. Fletcher, and was the first one to hold that position in the county. He occupied this position one year. In 1875-76 he was a member of the State Legislature, elected by the Republican party. He served on the committee of criminal jurisprudence, and is one of the leading attorneys of Franklin County. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Mrs. Martin is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Jefferson G. Martin, M. D., was born in Clark County, Mo., June 15, 1846, and is the son of Rev. John J. and Phœbe A. (Howard) Martin. The father is a native of Virginia, born February 22, 1807. He is now living, and is a resident of Kahoka, Clark County, Mo. He was a child when his parents moved to Lee

County, Ky., where they lived until 1837. He then went to Hancock County, Ill., and shortly afterward to Lee County, Iowa, but only remained there a short time, when he moved to Clark County, Mo., and has remained there ever since with the exception of about nine years that he spent in California (1849 to 1853), and five years during the war. During the late war he had charge of 800 men, and of the arsenal at Columbus, Ky., where he was engaged in the manufacture of gun caps and all kinds of ammunition. He first went out as chaplain for Gen. Green's regiment (Confederate army), and was in many battles and skirmishes. During youth he was a gunsmith and machinist, but later in life he abandoned this for the ministry, serving the Primitive Methodist Church, and has organized many churches of that kind in the State of Missouri. His wife was also a native of the State of Kentucky, born in 1808, and died when our subject was a child three years old. The father took for his second wife Mrs. Elizabeth E. (Wright) Howard, widow of Adrian Howard (deceased). Eleven children were the result of the first marriage, eight of whom are now living, and five children were born to the second marriage. Jefferson G. was the youngest child by the first marriage. He attended school in various parts of Missouri, but finished at St. Francois County, Mo., where he also read medicine. During 1870-71 he attended the School of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, and afterward practiced his profession until, in the year 1872, he returned to the college and graduated in the year of 1883. From that time until 1882 he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Kahoka, Clark Co., Mo., and was also in the drug business. In 1882 he came to Union, Mo., where he now has an extensive practice. Previous to this, May 13, 1873, he married Alice J. Langford, a daughter of Judge John Langford, a prominent citizen of Clark County, Mo., and this marriage resulted in the birth of five children, two now living: Fannie L. and Minnie L. Those deceased are John Willie, Robert L. and Ora Bell. The Doctor and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a Mason, and is present Master of the lodge at Union. In 1886 he was the representative of his lodge at the grand lodge, and there received commission as D. D. G. M. and D. D. L., to act as such in the counties of Franklin, Gasconade, Maries and Osage. When the A. O. U. W. was organized in Union he was made Master. He is now postmaster and medical examiner at that town. Dr. Martin is a staunch Democrat. In 1861-62 he served in Green's regiment (Confederate army), and was present and voted for him for colonel of the regiment. His great grandfather lived to be one hundred and twelve years old, and his grandmother was ninety-seven years old when she died in 1885.

Fritz William Maschmann, retail liquor dealer of Washington, is a native of Hanover, Germany, born December 26, 1848, and is the son of John H. and Mary (Brinkmann) Maschmann, both natives of Hanover, Germany, and both born in the year 1823. The father emigrated to America in 1852, and located in Washington, Mo., where he worked at various kinds of employment until 1863, when he bought a farm of fifty-eight acres in Boeuf Township, where he located and began his career as a farmer. Mr. Maschmann and his wife are both living, and have reared ten children, viz.: Fitz William, Henry J., Lizzie (wife of Henry Bucholtz), John H., Edward and Fritz (twins), Bertha, Mat., Ida and Emma (twins). Our subject was six years old when his parents came to America, and was reared and grew to manhood on the farm. About 1877 he came to Washington and worked at different kinds of employment until 1879, when he hired as bar-tender in a saloon. In 1881 he established his present business on his own responsibility. November 24, 1881, he married Miss Mary

Schenkbier, who was born March 19, 1860, in Franklin County, Mo., and three children have blessed this union: Ida, Amanda and Regena. Mr. Maschmann is a good business man, and keeps the best kind of liquors and cigars. He is a Republican in his political views, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical St. Peter's Lutheran Church of Washington.

Louis Maune was born June 28, 1838, in Franklin County, Mo. He is the eldest of the eight children of Henry and Charlotte (Stolla) Maune, was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union army, Company M, Second Missouri Artillery, was in the service nearly three years, was in the battles of Helena, Ark., Arkansas Post and Little Rock, and was mustered out in 1863. In 1865 he married Mary, daughter of Ernst Kriege. They have had nine children, of whom all are living but one, viz., Emil, Edward, Edwin, Matilda, Amanda, Frank, Fritz and Charley. After his marriage Mr. Maune engaged in brick making, in partnership with B. Beckman, at Union, Mo., and was so engaged for about five years, when he turned his attention to farming. He purchased eighty acres, one and one-half miles west of Union, to which he has added from time to time until he now owns 320 acres, all well improved, upon which are erected a fine residence and good out-buildings. Mr. Maune is a member of the A. O. U. W., and affiliates with the Republican party.

Fred J. Mauntel, dealer in general merchandise, Washington, Mo., is the son of John F. and Annie (Terschluse) Mauntel, and was born in Washington, October 16, 1860. His father was born July 4, 1826, in Hanover, Germany, and came to the United States in 1835, with his parents, Herm. H. and Mary Mauntel, and all their children, as follows: Fritz, Kate, Mary and Lizzie Mauntel, when John F. Mauntel was only nine years of age. His parents located in Franklin County, four miles south of Washington, and here Herm. H. Mauntel died in 1864, and his wife in 1869. The father of our subject was reared on the farm, but in 1853 he moved to Washington, Mo., and followed teaming until 1860, when he commenced wool carding, and has since continued at that business, meeting with good success. On October 11, 1853, he was married to Annie Terschluse, in Washington, Mo. His wife was born in Prussia, Germany, July 1, 1834, and came to the United States when nine years of age. To their marriage were born nine children, four dead and five living, named as follows: Herm. H., John H., Fred J., Anton M. and Berhard S. Mauntel. Mr. Mauntel was educated at St. Mary's College, Kansas, and at the age of nineteen he hired to A. and J. B. Kalmann, in Washington, as clerk, and remained with them for six years. On January 15, 1886, he established his present business on his own responsibility in Washington, Mo., and at present has employed two clerks, Anton Mauntel and Julius Degen. October 26, of the same year, he was married to Amelia Rechtien, a native of Osage County, Mo., born July 1, 1865, and the daughter of Louis and Sophia (Johnson) Rechtien. Mr. and Mrs. Rechtien were married in St. Louis, Mo., in 1849, after their arrival from Germany, and to their marriage were born seven children, of which Mrs. Mauntel is the only one living. Mr. Rechtien was a large merchant in Rich Fountain, Osage Co., Mo.; he died on January 23, 1873, and his wife died June 19, 1874, in Osage County. To Mr. and Mrs. Mauntel was born on January 23, 1888, a boy named Frank Ludwig Arthur. Mr. Mauntel is a good business man, and carries a first-class stock of dry goods and groceries. He is a solid Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

A. W. Maupin, a leading citizen of Union, was born in Franklin County, Mo., April 26, 1829, and is the son of John and Mary (Greenstreet) Maupin. The

father was born in Madison County, Ky., and immigrated to Franklin County in 1806. He died in 1863 and his wife in 1877. The early days of our subject were passed on his father's farm; but after reaching manhood he engaged in blacksmithing and wagon-making, at Union, Mo., in 1847. He enlisted in the Federal army in 1861, was appointed by Secretary Cameron colonel of the Twenty-sixth Missouri Regiment, and commanded that regiment until March, 1862. In 1864 he was appointed colonel of the Forty-seventh Missouri Regiment, and as such served until the close of the war. In 1865 Governor Fletcher commissioned him brigadier-general, which appointment was confirmed by the State Senate, but the honor was not accepted. From 1854 until 1858 he served as deputy sheriff and collector of Franklin County, and as sheriff and collector from 1858 to 1862. He was a member of the State Convention of 1861, and in May, 1865, was appointed clerk of the circuit court and *ex-officio* recorder. In 1866 he was elected to the same office, and served until 1871. He was admitted to the Franklin County bar in 1874, but does not make a specialty of the practice of law. In 1870 he organized and was elected president of the Fort Scott & St. Louis Railroad Company, an enterprise which was defeated by the panic of 1873. Since the war Mr. Maupin has devoted a part of his time to the mineral interests of Franklin County, and is at present interested in the development of rich mineral lands. He was married in 1849 to Miss Harriet Bridges, a daughter of Andrew Bridges, of a Scotch family. Mrs. Maupin died in 1852, and in 1859 Mr. Maupin took for his second wife Miss Ada Bullock, daughter of Leo Bullock. She died in 1869. Four daughters were born to his marriages, two to the first and two to the second.

James J. Maupin, a farmer and a native of St. Johns Township, was born in 1842, the youngest but one of the seven children of Daniel and Margaret G. (Hutton) Maupin, natives of Kentucky and Alabama, respectively; the parents were born in 1804 and were married in 1818. When but an infant Daniel Maupin was taken by his father, Mosias Maupin, to Missouri, where they lived about two years near St. Louis, and then removed to what is now Franklin County, where the father entered a tract of land on the banks of the Missouri River, about six miles above Washington; here he reared his family and spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1816. He was one of the earliest settlers of Franklin County, where he spent many a day hunting and trapping and fighting the Indians with Daniel Boone, a familiar companion. He was of French descent, a gunsmith by trade and a soldier in the Revolution, present at the surrender of Cornwallis. His son, Daniel, the father of our subject, became the owner of the farm, where he spent the remainder of his days as a farmer and mechanic. He was a natural genius and could manufacture almost anything used in the house or on the farm, a gunsmith, cabinet-maker, wagon-maker, carpenter, spinster, weaver, etc. Growing up among the Indians, his education was obtained in about four months, but being possessed of a remarkable memory and a great desire for knowledge of the outside world, every available moment was devoted to reading and study, and thus he became familiar not only with the history of the country and of the world and general business matters, but also with the Scripture, of which he was an able expounder. He was one of the representative citizens of the county in his day, and died in 1880. His wife died in 1860, a member of the Presbyterian Church. James J. Maupin was reared at home and received a district-school education. During the war he spent several months in Indiana. In 1868 he married Miss Martha, daughter of Joel and Ann Crowder, natives of Alabama and Virginia, respectively. Mrs. Maupin was

born in Franklin County, and is the mother of eight children, all living: Maggie, Joel, Florence, Sallie, Charles, Walter, Nellie and Virgil. He owns a fine farm of 240 acres, well improved and in a good state of cultivation; it was an old Indian camping ground, and furnishes many relics of that race. Mr. Maupin is one of the influential citizens of the county, and has devoted his entire attention to the duties of his farm and the education of his children. In politics he is an active Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Seymour in 1868. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. Mrs. Maupin is a member of the Christian Church.

William H. May (deceased), was born in Charlotte County, Va., September 25, 1820, and died in Franklin County, Mo., April 20, 1877. He was the son of Robert H. and Mary R. (Portwood) May, who with their family crossed the Mississippi River and located in Franklin County, Mo., in the year 1836. Mr. May was a farmer, although a natural mechanic, and worked a great deal as such more for pastime than for anything else. He received a liberal education at schools which he attended in Virginia and Missouri, and although a Democrat in his political views, never aspired to any official position. He was not a strict partisan but would cross the line for better men on the other ticket. He sympathized with the South, but was no secessionist. When Mr. May died the poor lost their best friend, for he was indeed a friend to those in need. He lost considerable money at different times in going security for his friends. At his death Franklin County was bereft of one of its best citizens, and he will long be remembered as an honorable, trustworthy man. October 20, 1853, he married Miss Judith A. Franklin, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth T. (North) Franklin. This lady was born in Campbell County, Va., April 7, 1825, and in September, 1848, came to Franklin County on a visit, and never returned to her Virginia home, for she met Mr. May and they were married. This union resulted in the birth of seven children, five now living, viz.: Mary E. (Mrs. James H. Jeffries), James T., Martha A. (Mrs. C. B. Wood), L. Frances (Mrs. Ralph L. Thompson) and Nannie N. Mrs. May is now living on the farm that her husband left. This farm is located about seven miles east of Union, on the Rock road, and is well improved.

William H. Meyer, a farmer, and a son of John H. and Mary C. (Brameyer) Meyer, was born in Prussia, Germany, in the year 1848. His father was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1816, and while growing up learned the stonemason's trade, which he followed while in the old country. Upon reaching his majority he married Miss Mary E. Brameyer, who bore him six children, four sons and two daughters. She was also born in Westphalia in 1817. In 1859 they came to America, settled on a farm in Franklin County, and here they have since resided. The father is a staunch Republican, served in the Home Guards during the war, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. William H., at the age of twelve, came with his parents to America. They landed at New Orleans, came up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, and from there to Franklin County. While growing up he received an education in both English and German. In 1874 he married Miss Sophia D. Bente, who was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1856, and who bore him one child, John (deceased). Mrs. Meyer died in 1875, and the following year he married Miss Kate Krenning, a native of St. Louis, born in 1856. This union resulted in the birth of four children, viz.: Wilhelmine, Eddie Frank, Charles Henry and Henry Oscar. Soon after his second marriage Mr. Meyer settled on the place where he is now living, which consists of 125 acres, the greater part of which he has made by

his own industry and good management. For twenty-seven years he has lived in this county, and is a wide-awake young farmer, and an honest, upright citizen. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

William Meyersieck, proprietor of the Union Livery Stable, was born three miles south of Union, in Franklin County, Mo., August 21, 1839, the son of L. L. and Josepha (Anz) Meyersieck, both of whom were natives of Prussia. They emigrated to the United States in 1832, and settled in Franklin County, Mo., where the father followed farming. He died in 1861, and the mother in 1867. William attained his majority on the farm and secured a fair education in the schools of the county. He enlisted in the Federal army in the spring of 1861, being one of the first to volunteer in Franklin County, under President Lincoln's call for three months' soldiers. At the expiration of the first three months Mr. Meyersieck re-enlisted for three years, being a member of Company F, Twenty-sixth Regiment of Missouri Infantry. He was discharged in the fall of 1862 on account of physical disability, and returned home. January 10, 1863, he married Catharine Hartman, who was born in Prussia. To this marriage seven children have been born, five of whom are now living. Our subject followed farming until October 1, 1885, when he removed to Union, and at about the same time took charge of the livery stable. In the fall of 1877 he was elected public administrator of Franklin County, and held the office for six years.

Bradford S. Miles, a prominent farmer and the most extensive horticulturist in Franklin County, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., December 19, 1824. He was educated in the common schools of his native county and has followed farming all his life. He taught school in Jefferson County three years, and purchased and moved to his present farm in 1849, being engaged in school teaching the following three years. As a result of his energy and perseverance he now owns 2,000 acres of improved land, well stocked and equipped for farming. He also owns seven dwelling houses in Pacific, which place was a wilderness at the time of his settlement. December 19, 1849, he married Miss Anna Eliza Roberts, a native of Charlotte County, Va., and a daughter of Archibald H. and Frances (Portwood) Roberts, also natives of Charlotte County, whence they removed to Franklin County, Mo., when Mrs. Roberts was seven years old. When sixteen years of age Archibald H. Roberts entered the War of 1812 as a substitute for his uncle, and served two years. He was a son of John and Susan (Pettus) Roberts, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Frances Roberts was a daughter of Thomas Portwood, who married a Miss McCargo. To Mr. and Mrs. Bradford S. Miles seven children were born, viz., John A., Pliny, Fannie K. (deceased), Victor R., James B., William H., and Thomas E. Mrs. Miles is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Miles is a Democrat, politically, and a member of the I. O. O. F. He was the seventh of the twelve children of Jonathan E. and Lucinda (Sheldon) Miles, natives of New Hampshire and Connecticut, respectively, of English descent. Jonathan E. Miles, the son of Abner Miles, settled in Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1800, when there were only three houses in his township, and not over ten acres of cleared land. He was captain of an independent rifle company in his town during the War of 1812, but his only active service was the march to the scene of the battle at Sackett's Harbor, where the company arrived just as the British were withdrawing from the field.

Charles Miller, mechanic, of Washington, is a native of the Province of the Rhine, Germany, born in 1828, and the son of Engelbert and Catherine (Schmidt) Miller, who were also natives of the same province as their son, born in 1799 and

1794, respectively. The parents left Germany in the fall of 1853, but the mother died on the way, and was buried at sea. The remainder, the five children and the father, continued the journey, arriving at New Orleans the first of the year 1854, and settled in Posey County, Ind., where the father died after six months. He bought a farm in that county, and engaged in tilling the soil. Charles was the youngest child. He was educated in his native country, and when a little over fourteen years of age commenced learning the blacksmith's trade, working at this for three and a half years for his board and washing. After coming to the United States he went to a small town in White County, Ill., and began learning the gunsmith trade, and worked at this for one year. He and his brother, Fred, then established a partnership on the old home place, in Posey County, and began blacksmithing, gunsmithing, and general repairing. At the end of a year they dissolved partnership, and Fred is now at Evansville, Ind., engaged in the gunsmithing business. Our subject went to Cannelton, Ind., and hired as a mechanic in the Cannelton Cotton Factory. In 1858 he became foreman of the factory, and remained as such for six years. In 1864 he went to Evansville, and with two others established a woolen factory, and remained as partner fifteen months. During this time Mr. Miller invented a very important loom for weaving jeans cloth. In 1866 he went to St. Louis, remaining there six months, at the end of which time he went to Boonville, Cooper Co., Mo., and established a machine shop. In 1882 he came to Washington, Mo., where he has since been engaged in the same business. He runs a foundry and general repair machine shop. Mr. Miller is a skillful mechanic and an inventive genius. He has invented several important machines, and among them are pruning shears, chestless steam engine, automatic hand loom, improved feather renovator, mustache guard, reversible lawn fountain, punch shears, etc., etc. He is a fluent conversationalist and a highly-respected citizen. In 1850 he married Miss Charlotta Yung, who died in 1851, at the age of twenty-one. She left one child, Emil, who is in Atchison, Kas., pump inspector of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. In 1854 Mr. Miller married Miss Hannah Kranzmann, who was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1832, and who bore him nine children, of whom seven are deceased and two are living: Arthur Otto and Laura. Mr. Miller lost his second wife in April, 1873, and the same year he married Mrs. Sabine Koerner, of Baltimore, Md., who was born in Germany, in 1836. To this union three children were born: Nettie, Lena and Lottie. Mrs. Miller had three children by her former marriage: Robert, Richard and Caroline. In politics Mr. Miller is very conservative, voting for principle and not for party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the New Jerusalem Church. He spends a part of his time in missionary labor, for the sake of spreading Divine truths, without compensation. He says this earth will not be destroyed as the Church teaches, but will stand forever. Inquirers may apply to him for proof.

Hon. James M. Ming, a prominent citizen of Franklin County, Mo., was born in Campbell County, Va., May 16, 1824, and is the son of W. and D. (North) Ming. The father was a native of Culpeper County, Va., and died in Franklin County, Mo. In 1837 he left his native county, and with his family moved to Franklin County, Mo., where he passed the remainder of his days. He followed the tanner's trade while in Virginia, and after coming to Missouri was engaged in farming. His father was a revolutionary soldier, and was a commissioned officer. The mother of James M. was born in Campbell County, Va., and here she married the father of our subject. Nine children were the result of this marriage, only two now living. Young Ming

received his education in Virginia and Missouri, at country schools, and at the age of fourteen entered the store of his uncle, William North, where he remained for about five years, or until 1843. He then purchased the stock of goods and began on his own responsibility as a merchant, and has continued the same for twenty years, being postmaster at Port William during that time. In the spring of 1864 he took a trip to the mountains of Montana, had charge of the train, and took a stock of goods, and engaged in merchandising at Virginia City and Helena. In 1866 he came back to Franklin County, Mo., and again soon after returned to Montana with another stock of goods, but in the fall of the same year returned once more to Franklin County, sold out his stock of goods and settled on his farm, near Gray's Summit. He was elected to the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth General Assemblies from 1868 to 1872. In 1881 he purchased and engaged with others in the cattle business in Colorado, and continued at the same for three years, since which time he has been farming. He was elected three times as one of the county judges, and during this time he and his associates settled the road bonds. After filling the office for six years, he declined to serve further in that capacity. During the years 1884 and 1885 he was again elected to the General Assembly. October 24, 1846, Judge Ming married Miss Jemima Osborn, a native of Franklin County, Mo., born August 12, 1824, and the daughter of William Osborn, one of the early settlers of Franklin County. The fruits of this marriage were nine children, five now living: William F., E. D., Emmet M. (who are engaged in merchandising and farming in Henry County, Mo.), Fannie F. (the wife of Dr. J. R. Wallace, of Ladue, Henry County, Mo.) and Clara W. (now at home). Those deceased are Robert P., Robena T., James M., and an infant. Mr. Ming was formerly a Whig, but is now a supporter of the Democratic party. In 1886 he, in partnership with J. H. Kinsel and J. R. Haigler, purchased a cattle ranch in Arizona, and still continues the business at the present time.

Joseph A. Mintrup, publisher of the *Franklin County Observer*, was born in St. Louis County, Mo., in the year 1862, and is the son of Francis and Mary (Narup) Mintrup, natives of Hanover, Germany, born in 1823 and 1839, respectively. The father came to America when a young man, settled in St. Louis, where he engaged in draying, and after that in general merchandising. Later on, he purchased a farm in St. Louis County, and embarked in farming and stock raising in which he was very successful. In 1869 he came to Washington and entered into the planing and lumber business. He died in 1871. The mother is now living in Washington. To their marriage were born eight children, our subject being the fourth. He was educated in the Catholic schools in Washington, and for three years attended St. Mary's College, in Kansas, finishing his course with great credit to himself. His exemplary conduct while at school made him a favorite with all. In 1877 Mr. Mintrup finished his collegiate course, carrying with him the highest honors of his class. Returning to Washington, he began clerking, but at the end of eighteen months commenced his apprenticeship in a printing office. In 1882 and 1887 he was engaged as compositor on State work, working for the Jefferson City Tribune Company. Mr. Mintrup is fully conversant with typographical work, and one of the best printers in the State. In April, 1887, he became publisher of the *Franklin County Observer*, his partner being J. William Kahmann. He is a firm Democrat in politics.

John R. Mitchell is one of the enterprising farmers of Franklin County, Mo. He was born February 15, 1851, and is the second in the family of four children born to John T. and Betsey (Warren) Mitchell. He was reared on a farm in the

county of which he is now a resident, and received his education in the common schools. He began doing for himself in 1868, and now owns 160 acres of well improved land, upon which he has erected a comfortable residence. In 1875 he married Mary A., daughter of William H. Souders, and of the five children born to them four are living, viz.: Ida E., Minnie L., Willie T. and Sarah M. By hard work, good management and economy Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have been very successful in building up a home and fortune. He has never aspired to public office, but is contented to devote his entire attention to his farm duties.

Henry M. Mohrmann, proprietor of Farmers' Home and Stock Yards of Washington, Mo., is a native of Hanover, Germany, born May 6, 1845. The father and mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Mienke, were born in Hanover, Germany, in 1798 and 1800, and died in 1863 and 1852, respectively. Our subject is the seventh of a family of eight children. In 1865 he emigrated to the United States, located in St. Louis, and began working in a glue factory, afterward engaging in moving furniture, at which he soon had three teams busy. He conducted the business twelve years, and the last three had a regularly established furniture store. In 1874 he was in the grocery business. From 1883 to 1886 he was proprietor of the hotel and saloon at the union depot, and in the fall of the latter year came to Washington, and purchased the Farmers' Home and Stock Yards, which he has since conducted. On the first Friday and Saturday of each month he has a stock sale at public auction, for the accommodation of the public. In 1878 Mr. Mohrmann married Miss Maggie Scheipper, who was born in Brussels, Calhoun Co., Ill., in 1848, and who bore him one child, Bernhard. In his political views Mr. Mohrmann is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

William H. Moore, the son of James and Mary A. (Ludwig) Moore, was born in Northumberland County, Penn., May 24, 1838. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, born October 15, 1807, and was a farmer the early part of his life. He lived many years of his life in the vicinity of Lewisburg, Penn., where is located Bucknell University (formerly called University at Lewisburg), of which he was one of the founders and trustees, from its beginning to the time of his death, with a few years' exception, while living in Missouri. Many years of his life were spent building railroads and bridges, in company with John Ott Rockafellow, of Pennsylvania, his cousin. They built part of the Old Catawissa Railroad, in Pennsylvania, the Harlem Railroad, in New York State; also a portion of the New York & Erie Railroad, to Erie, and the Buffalo & New York City Railroad, ninety-one miles in length, from Buffalo to Hornellsville, now part of the New York & Erie Railroad, on which they constructed one of the highest bridges in the world, if not the highest, built on piers. It is 234 feet high, and is over the Genesee River, at Portage, N. Y., a few feet above the upper falls on that river. He was president of the last named road a short time after its completion. His last railroad building was in Pennsylvania, for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on one of its branches, the Lewisburg Center & Spruce Creek Railroad. He and his sons, Samuel and Charles, built some twelve or fifteen miles of this road, and then laid the track on twenty-five miles of it. He came West in 1858, and located at Old Mines, Washington Co., Mo. In the spring of 1861 he came to Franklin County, and took charge of the Virginia Lead Mines, and operated them for three years. February 14, 1861, he took for his second wife Elizabeth M. Hayes, who is still living. At the end of the time mentioned Mr. Moore purchased a farm, which he tilled until 1870. During this time, or in 1864, he was elected judge of the county; also served on

the State Board of Agriculture. He died in Pennsylvania, July 4, 1886. He was married to the mother of our subject January 31, 1831. She was born October 24, 1812, in Berks County, Penn., and died at Old Mines, Mo., October 1, 1858. To them were born nine children, who are named as follows: Edward W., Annie E., James A., William H., Joseph R., Samuel L., John O., Jared R. and Charles L. Those deceased are Edward W., John O. and Jared R. William H. received a liberal education at Bucknell University. He came with his father to Missouri in 1858, and to Franklin County in 1861, where he has since resided. During the late war he served as orderly sergeant of Company C, Fifty-fourth Provisional State Militia. In 1866 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for ten years. He, like his father, is something of a contractor, and built the bridge across the Meramec River, now called the Mount Hope Bridge. He also constructed the road leading to the bridge. He is now engaged in farming. December 12, 1867, he married Harriet Kennedy, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Samuel Kennedy. She died in Franklin County, Mo., March 26, 1875. To their marriage were born five children, two now living: Anna M. and Grace D. Those deceased are Edward L., Charles L. and Harriet K. September 20, 1876, Mr. Moore took for his second wife Rebecca H. Kennedy, of Hancock County, Ill., born September 20, 1845, in Westmoreland County, Penn., and the daughter of William Kennedy. Six children were the result of this union, five of whom are now living: William R., Harry J., Lizzie H., James R. and Rebecca Gertrude. Margery is deceased. Mr. Moore is a Republican, and he and his wife and two daughters are members of the Baptist Church, of Indian Prairie, Mo.

Rev. Albert Muecke, pastor in charge of the German Evangelical Protestant St. John's Church, of Franklin County, Mo., was born in Mocker, Silesia, Germany, December 7, 1862, and educated at the Gymnasium at Leobschuetz. He immigrated to America in 1882, and came directly from New York City to Missouri and entered the Evangelical Seminary in Warren County. He remained at that school one year and then spent another year in a similar institute, situated in St. Louis County, seven miles from the city of St. Louis, on the St. Charles Rock Road. He was ordained a minister in 1884 and for the three months following was Vicar in St. Louis. He then served as mission preacher in Montgomery County until 1886, when he took charge of the German Evangelical Protestant St. John's Church, where he is now located. An extended notice of this church organization may be found in the church history of the history of Franklin County. He also has charge of the school taught in connection with the church. As a pastor and educator he is meeting with much success, and is building up both the church and school. He was united in marriage April, 1885, to Miss Mathilde Maschmeier, of St. Louis, Mo. The parents of our subject are William and Johanna Muecke, both natives of Germany, who immigrated to America in August, 1887, and make their home with their son at the parsonage.

William Mueller, stone and marble cutter of Washington, Mo., was born in Baden, Germany, in 1815, and is the son of Fritz and Veronica Mueller. Fritz Mueller was a stone-cutter by trade and the father of ten children, William being the eldest. At the age of seventeen the latter commenced learning his trade, and worked as an apprentice four years. In 1852 he immigrated to America and located in Washington, Mo., where he has since resided. In 1839, before coming to America, he married Walburga Kehlern, who was born in Germany, in 1816, and the fruits of this union were two children: Philip and Ver-

onica. The former was born in Germany in 1844, learned the trade of his father, and is now at the head of the business. In 1865 he married Miss Helena Sauer, who was born in Germany in 1845, and who bore him seven children: Veronica, Annie, Frank, Fritz, William, Simon and Joseph. Veronica, daughter of our subject, is the wife of George Goeller, and has two children; Lizzie, wife of Fritz Willmann, and George. The first twelve years after coming to Washington, Mo., Mr. Mueller followed hunting and fishing, and also kept boarding house. About 1866 he resumed work at his trade, and has since followed that business. He and son are first-class workmen, and are reliable in their contracts. June 29, 1887, his wife died, and since that time his granddaughter, Annie, has been keeping house for him. Mr. Mueller is a Republican in politics and a member of the Catholic Church.

Martin Muench, farmer of Section 21, Township 44, Range 1 west, St. John's Township, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1818, a son of George and Christina (Krauser) Muench. The father was born in 1777 and died in 1827; he was a minister by profession. His wife was born in 1779 and died in 1841. Of their family of eight children Martin was the seventh. He was educated in his native country, and in 1841 came to America and settled in Warren County, Mo., but five years later moved to near Newport, Franklin Co., on a farm. In 1855 he bought eighty-nine acres one-half mile from the city of Washington, and for four years ran a dairy where he now lives. In 1859 he married Miss Alvina Knecht, who was born in Germany December 19, 1835, and came to the United States in 1858. Seven children were the fruits of this marriage: Clara, George, William, Annie, Ludolph, Charlotte and Alvine. Mr. Muench has sold a portion of his farm and now owns fifty-four acres. He is a Republican in politics, and a highly respected citizen.

Louis Muench, druggist of Washington, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1825. He was educated in Germany, attending school until sixteen years of age, when he began as an apprentice to learn pharmacy, working as such for three and a half years, and graduating in Darmstadt. He then began clerking and worked at various places in Germany. In 1848, during the Revolution, he went to Lyons, France, and after clerking nine months returned to his native country, and in 1849 went to Bremen, and in the fall of the same year immigrated to America, locating on a farm in Franklin County, Mo., nine miles southwest of Washington. At the end of four years he abandoned farming, and in 1853 sold out, came to Washington, and he and Dr. Baudissin established a drug store in 1854. The Doctor died and Theodore H. Wilkins became a partner and so continued until 1857, when both sold out and Mr. Muench went to St. Louis and began clerking. In the fall of 1859 he returned to Washington and established a drug store of his own, and this he has since continued. In 1849 he married Miss Antonia Diesing, who was born in Germany, and who bore him three children: Martha, wife of O. P. Schmidt, attorney at Covington, Ky.; Otto, a doctor of medicine in Washington, and Antonia. Mr. Muench has been in business in Washington for the past thirty-eight years, and is an excellent business man and a good citizen. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the I. O. O. F.

Ferdinand Muench, a farmer, stock raiser and horticulturist of St. John's Township, was born in Warren County in 1841, and is a son of Hon. Frederick and Louisa (Fritz) Muench, natives of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, born in 1799 and 1812, respectively. The parents were married about 1831, and in 1834 came to the United States, settling in Warren County, Mo., where the father died in

1881, and the mother in 1887. Mr. Muench was a man of intelligence and ability, and was very popular among the Germans and Americans of his adopted State. From 1862 to 1866 he served as a member of the State Senate, and was one of the ablest members of that body; he also held various minor offices, and was an able correspondent to some of the leading periodicals of the country, being the author of a number of works on horticulture, religion, etc., and for a number of years he acted as editor of the horticultural department of the *New York Agriculturist*. He devoted his attention almost exclusively to his literary work, which ranked among the ablest and most practicable of the kind produced in the country; he was a prominent citizen of Warren County fifty years. Two of his sons served in the Union army, one of them falling at the battle of Wilson's Creek. He was a staunch Republican, and earnestly defended its principles and the Union through his writings; he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, and was one of the first Germans to locate in Warren County, being at the head of a company of his people who intended to form a colony in Missouri, but on reaching this country abandoned the idea. He was for many years a minister of the gospel, as were his ancestors for several generations. Ferdinand Muench was reared at home, attending the district school a few months each year, and the private institution of his father. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company I, Third Missouri Infantry, for three months, participating in the battle of Wilson's Creek and various minor engagements. He subsequently enrolled in Company A, Fifty-ninth Enrolled Missouri Militia as first lieutenant, serving until 1864, when he again joined the United States service in Company C, Forty-ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, operated in Missouri and all the Mississippi River States to the Gulf, participated in the siege of Mobile, Ala., and was mustered out at St. Louis in August, 1865. In 1866 he married Miss Emma, daughter of Charley and Bernhardine Himborg, early settlers of Franklin County, where Mrs. Muench was born. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Paulina L., Sophia M., Hugo C., Walter L., Cora I. and Julius F. F. The same year of his marriage Mr. Muench settled one mile below Dundee, where he has a fine and well improved farm of eighty-four acres. Politically a Republican, he cast his first vote for Lincoln in 1864. He is a member of the G. A. R.

Clayton T. Murphy, postmaster at New Haven, to which office he was appointed November, 1885, and which position he has since filled to the satisfaction of all, was born in Culpeper County, Va., in 1855, and is the younger of two sons born to Thompson and Sarah A. C. (Norris) Murphy, also natives of Culpeper County, Va., where they were reared, married and passed their entire lives. The mother died when our subject was an infant, and the father followed her to the grave about three years later. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and the son of Peter Murphy. Clayton was reared principally by an aunt, and received a good common-school education, but later attended school at Lexington before he left his native State. In 1868 he came to Missouri, and after about two years at school in Boonville, Mo., returned to Virginia and entered Bethel Military Academy. Here he was soon taken sick and was obliged to abandon further study. In 1872 he returned to Missouri and spent about three years in St. Francois County, after which he moved to Franklin County, and was here married January 10, 1877, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of James T., Sr., and Helen Murphy, and also a native of Culpeper County, Va. Three children were born to this union: Leland H., William I. and Olive B. Mr. Murphy farmed until 1880, when he moved to New Haven and clerked in a

mercantile house for two years. He then removed to Holt County, but only remained there one year until he returned to New Haven, and has since made that city his home, a portion of the time teaching school until he received his present position. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for S. J. Tilden, in 1876. He is a Mason, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

James T. Murphy, Jr., editor and publisher of the *New Haven Notes*, a weekly newspaper, was born in Culpeper County, Va., in 1856, and is the fourth child born to James T. and Helen M. (Marshall) Murphy, natives of the same county, born in 1818 and 1827, respectively. They were married March 11, 1845, and in 1857 removed to St. Francois County, Mo., and from there one year later to Warren County. In 1864 they came to Franklin County, locating five miles southeast of New Haven, on a farm. In 1880 they came to New Haven, and here the father engaged in the lumber business. He has been justice of the peace for nearly twenty years, and is much respected in the community in which he is living. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. The mother is also living, and both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. James T. was reared at home on a farm, and had the advantages of a common-school education until eighteen years of age, after which he attended a private school at Bethel, and one year at Central College at Fayette. In 1876 he engaged in teaching, which occupation he continued for five years. During 1880 and 1881 he was principal of the New Haven School, after which he engaged in the lumber business with his father, and has continued at this ever since, under the firm title of Murphy & Son. In October, 1885, he assumed charge of the *New Haven Notes*, which he has since continued to edit and publish. March, 1879, he married Miss Letitia, daughter of George and Amanda E. Patton. She was born in Franklin County, and the result of her marriage was the birth of two children: Nettie Vera and Helen Esther. Mr. Murphy is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Hancock. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

Edward M. Murray, farmer, was born in Page County, Va., February 5, 1840, and is the son of Cyrus W. and Sarah (Morehead) Murray, both of whom were natives of Virginia, the father born in 1788 and died in December, 1857. The mother died in 1848. The former was a farmer and also a miller and Government contractor, and at one time owned several mills on Shenandoah River. He succeeded in getting rich, but also became poor in the same business. He was captain during the War of 1812, and was a prominent and influential citizen. The mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to their marriage were born fourteen children. Edward M., four sisters and a brother are the only ones to represent this large family. The former was educated in the common schools of Virginia, and this has been improved by experience. He left his Virginia home, and came to Missouri in 1853, where he engaged in the general commission business as a salesman for an elder brother. Here he remained until 1863, when he started, horseback, across the plains, via Omaha, Neb. After a ride of two months he located in Bannock City, where he was for the next year engaged in mining. He remained there and in Salt Lake City until August, 1864, when he returned to St. Louis, and remained there until the next year, when he came to Franklin County, where he has since resided, engaged in farming. In 1868 Mr. Murray married Miss Ella H. Hundley, who was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1848, and who is the daughter of Henry W. Hundley. The fruits of this union were nine children, all now living: Wal-

ter G., Henry E., Cyrus W., George B., Joseph E., Ben H., Anna, Mabel and Effie. Mr. Murray is a Democrat in his political views, and is a well respected citizen.

Jacob B. Neely is the son of David and Mary (Ball) Neely, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, born in the year 1792, he February 11, and she August 28. They were married in the year 1814, and the father followed the fuller's trade, which he had learned while growing up, and continued at this until 1828, when he came to Missouri and located in St. Louis County, one and a half miles southwest of Baldwin. In 1851 they moved to this county and settled on a place known as the "John L. Brant Place." Their family consisted of fifteen children, eleven of whom lived to be grown. The father spent his last days with his son, in Gasconade County, where he died April 14, 1865. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, was taken prisoner at Fort Meigs, where he was compelled to run the gauntlet, but succeeded in passing through without a scratch. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but the father's last years were passed in the Missionary Baptist Church. He was a Democrat in politics. The mother died in Franklin County, May 6, 1875. Jacob B. was born February 16, 1835, in St. Louis County, Mo., and was the youngest member of the family. He grew to manhood on the farm, received a limited education, and remained with and cared for his parents as long as they lived. In 1862 he married Miss Sarah A. Greenstreet, who bore him thirteen children, seven now living: Jefferson D., Jacob L., Mary J., Sarah P., Virginia H., John A. and David J. Mr. Neely is a Democrat in his political views, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. For nearly four years he was mail-carrier from Cedar Fork to Dundee. He has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and now owns 480 acres. He is a man who gives liberally to all worthy enterprises, and is much respected. He has succeeded in giving his children good educational advantages. His paternal ancestors were Irish and English, while his maternal were Irish and German.

Theodore Neukum, a farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Baden, Germany, and was born May 2, 1836. His parents, Martin and Liberal (Meyer) Neukum, were also natives of Baden, where the former served for some time as a magistrate of his native village; he was born in 1801, was a farmer and saloon-keeper, was a son of Mathias Neukum, and died about 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Neukum were members of the Catholic Church. Theodore Neukum was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. He began life for himself when twenty-four years old, and has been very successful. He came to the United States in 1866, settled first in St. Louis, where he worked in the stock yards three years, and in December, 1869, removed to the farm, where he has since resided, and which consists of 200 acres of improved land. He was married, in 1859, to Miss Justina Andlefinger, a native of Baden, and they are the parents of fifteen children, viz.: Mary (deceased), John, August (deceased), Frank (deceased), Magdalena, Mary, Lizzie (deceased), Anna (deceased), Wilhelmina, Esther, William (deceased), August (deceased), Richard, (deceased), Joseph (deceased), and Martin (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Neukum are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as school director for some time.

Frederick L. Nierdieck, proprietor of the city market house, and dealer in all kinds of fresh meat, established his present business in 1865, and has followed this occupation ever since. He is the oldest butcher in Washington, and has an extensive trade. He kills six head of cattle and five hogs per week, and also

buys and sells stock, shipping to St. Louis during the fall season. He ships about twelve carloads each season. During the winters of 1874 and 1875 he was engaged in pork packing, his partner being August Gast. Mr. Nierdieck is a native of Westphalia, Germany, born in 1844, and is the son of Frederick and Dortea (Schaefer) Nierdieck, both natives of Germany, born in 1806 and 1810, respectively. They immigrated to America in 1855, settled in Washington, Mo., and here the father died in 1865. The mother died in 1859. Frederick was the fourth of seven children, four of whom are now living. He was eleven years old when his parents came to the United States, and passed the years between that age and seventeen, on the farm. He then went to St. Louis and was waiter in a hotel two years, and the following year drove a bakery wagon. About this time the late unpleasantness between the North and South occurred, and Mr. Nierdieck enlisted in the Union army as teamster for six months, and served five months. He then returned to Washington, and in 1865 established his present business, as above stated. In June, 1866, he married Miss Wilhelmina Meyer, a native of Westphalia, Germany, born in 1847, and the daughter of Frederick Meyer. She came to the United States in 1857, and by her union to Mr. Nierdieck became the mother of two children: Julius and Helen. In politics Mr. Nierdieck is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Emmanuel Lutheran Church.

Henry Noelker, farmer, of St. John's Township, is a native of Hanover, Germany, born in 1821, and is the son of Mathias and Anna (Unger) Noelker. The father was born in 1777, and was a farmer by occupation. He immigrated to the United States in 1837, and settled in Franklin County, Mo. He died in 1873. His wife was born in 1776, and died in 1858. To them were born eleven children, five of whom came to the United States and three of whom are living: Mary (wife of Henry Hundel), Sophia (wife of John H. Patrick), and Henry. The latter was reared on the farm, and at the age of sixteen came to the United States with his parents, where he worked for several years in the city of St. Louis. In 1839 he was in the city of New Orleans, and while there was at the hotel, where he saw Andrew Jackson pass, and blacked his boots for him. May, 1848, he married Miss Mary Johnning, a native of Hanover, Germany, born in 1822, and the result of this marriage was the birth of two children: David and Henry. Mr. Noelker settled on his present place of residence, May, 1848. He purchased eighty acres in the dense forest, and began to build a house. In 1852 he lost his wife, and the following year married Catherine—, who was born in Westphalia in 1827, and who bore him three children: Mary, Annie (wife of Henry Grothause) and August. Our subject lost his second wife in 1875, and in 1882 he married Mrs. Sophia Niederholtmeyer, *nee* Kopp. She was born in Baden, Germany, in 1844, and came to America when twelve years of age. She had four children by her first marriage; Lizzie, Thecla, Oscar and Matilda. Mr. Noelker is the owner of 110 acres of good land, and has a good home. He is one of the oldest settlers, and has the respect of all who know him. He has been a life-long Democrat in his political views, and he and family are members of the Catholic Church.

Joseph Noelke, ex-sheriff of Franklin County, was born in Huestreu, Germany, February 13, 1849, and is the son of E. and Clara (Lange) Noelke, natives of Huestreu, who with their family came from Germany in 1860, and located at Washington, Franklin Co., Mo., where they both died, he in 1875 and she in 1884. While in Germany the father was an engineer. To their marriage were born six children: Mary, who is now the wife of John Michaels; Henry, Theo-

dore, Elizabeth, now wife of Henry Ernst, the owner of the Washington Greenhouse; and Reganna, who died in Germany. Henry served in the German army during the German-Austrian War, and participated in all the principal battles. He died at Washington, Mo., in 1884. The subject of this sketch, when a boy, began to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until 1876, when he located at New Haven, Franklin Co., Mo., and in connection with his trade engaged in the lumber business, in which he continued until 1878, when he abandoned that for the hotel business in New Haven. In 1884 he was elected sheriff of Franklin County. After serving one term, which was a very stormy one on account of the strike of the employes on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and in which Mr. Noelke proved his ability and efficiency as an officer, he was defeated for a second term of office, having made some very bitter enemies. Since his term of office expired he has been engaged in the saloon business. In 1874 he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Kessel, a daughter of Dr. Kessel, formerly of St. Louis, but now a resident of New Haven. To their marriage were born seven children: Adolph, John, Tine, Clara, Joseph, Margaret and Caroline. Our subject is a Republican in his political views, and a member of Evergreen Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., of New Haven.

Henry Oeters was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1845, and is the second of the four children of Otto Henry and Mary (Foglepole) Oeters, the latter of whom died in 1849, after which the father of our subject married Miss Mary Pulce, who bore him seven children. Otto Henry Oeters, a native of Meyenburg, Hanover, Germany, was born April 21, 1815, a son of Conrad Oeters, a shoemaker by trade. He came to the United States in 1836, spending some time in New York, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Vicksburg. He came to St. Louis in 1842, and was successfully engaged in shoemaking until the great fire, when he lost everything. With his characteristic energy he soon retrieved his losses, and in 1858 established the Oeters Leather Company, and the Rock Spring Tannery Company, in both of which he owned large interests. He was one of the founders, builders, and most faithful members of the Church of the Holy Ghost. He was also a member of the I. O. O. F., and director of the German Fire Insurance Company. His death occurred November 27, 1886. Henry Oeters received his education at Oakfield Academy and St. Louis High School. In 1861 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the tanner's trade, and the following year enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded in a severe skirmish near Hartsville, Tenn., where he was captured by Gen. John Morgan, but was paroled eight days later. He served as body guard for Gen. Payne, while stationed at Gallatin, Tenn., and was mustered out at Nashville, June 29, 1864, having served three years. The following two years he was engaged as an apprentice at the tanning trade in Cincinnati, when he returned to St. Louis, and one month later to the farm where he now resides, which consists of 400 acres of land, on which is located a very extensive deposit of sand, superior in quality to the celebrated Crystal City Sand, and tested 97 per cent silica. Mr. Oeters was married, in 1873, to Miss Amelia Shude, by which marriage four children were born: Otto, Anna, Julia and Louisa. Mrs. Oeters died in 1879, and in 1880 Mr. Oeters married Louisa Alt. They have four children: Eddie (deceased), Gesene (deceased), Otto Henry and Lena. Mr. and Mrs. Oeters are members of the Evangelical Church. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. and G. A. R.

John Osborn, a prominent citizen of Franklin County, Mo., was born in that county, August 5, 1829, and is the son of William and Rebecca (Richard-

son) Osborn, natives of Virginia. The father was born July 4, 1777, was a farmer all his life and a soldier in the War of 1812. He and family came to Franklin County in 1811, and were among its first settlers. The father died in August, 1865. The mother was born in 1796, and died in Franklin County, Mo., at the age of seventy-seven. She was the mother of eleven children, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. John was the youngest child born to his parents, five now living, three daughters and two sons. He received his education in the old time log schoolhouses, and, being a great reader and a close observer, is considered a well-informed man. He remained with his parents until 1854, when he married Miss Tabitha Wilkinson, a native of Virginia, born September 14, 1832, and a daughter of Samuel Wilkinson, an old settler of Franklin County. She died in Franklin County, Mo., July 10, 1863. To Mr. Osborn and wife were born five children, two now living, viz.: Martha and Sarah. Those deceased are Rebecca, born January 4, 1858, and the wife of Isaac Tovell, who died shortly after her marriage; William T., born July 7, 1860, and died when an infant; and Martha, who was the wife of John Johnson, a farmer of Crawford County, Mo. March 18, 1866, Mr. Osborn married Miss Caroline Triplett, a native of Franklin County, Mo., born in 1839, and the daughter of Burr and Eliza (Howard) Triplett, who came from Campbell County, Va., and settled in Franklin County in 1838. Six children were born to this union, five now living: Ellen M., Minnie C., Fannie L., John J., George B. and Eliza H. George B. was born September 4, 1875, and died when in his third year. After marriage our subject farmed for one year with his father, then began for himself. He now owns 228 acres of good land. Mr. Osborn is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are worthy members of the Baptist Church.

August Ott, blacksmith, was born in Gasconade County, Mo., in 1850, and farmed until nearly twenty years of age. He then learned his trade and, in 1884, rented a shop in Beemont, and afterward purchased it. In 1885 he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Schultz, a native of Osage County, born in 1866, and the daughter of John Schultz. The result of this union was the birth of one child, a son named George H. For three years our subject has resided in Beemont, and is doing a successful business. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Ott's parents, Louis and Charlotta (Wiemann) Ott, are natives of Württemberg, Germany, and Lefte, Germany, respectively. When young they came to America and settled in Gasconade County, Mo., where the father followed agricultural pursuits. Their family consisted of eight children, four sons and four daughters. The father was a soldier in the late war, and is a Republican in politics, as are also his sons.

William H. Otto, undertaker and furniture dealer of Washington, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1830, the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Otto) Otto. The father was born in Hanover, Germany, and in 1834 left his native country and immigrated to America, settling in Louisiana. He was a carpenter and wagon-maker by trade, and in Louisiana manufactured cotton presses for the Southern planters. In 1837 he moved to Franklin County, Mo., and settled three miles north of Union, where he resumed work at his trade, and in connection looked after his farming interest, having purchased 100 acres of land. In 1858 he moved to Washington, where he resided until about 1879, when he moved to Port Hudson, Mo., where he now resides with his youngest daughter, Mrs. Minnie Borgen. He was twice married; his first wife, Elizabeth Otto, was a native of Hanover, Germany. She died in 1841. She was the mother of four children, our subject being the second. He was only seven years old when his parents came

to Franklin County, and he remained with them until twenty-one years of age. At the age of eighteen, however, he began learning the cabinet-maker's trade, working as an apprentice for three years in St. Louis. He then returned to Franklin County, but, furniture being in slow demand, he began working at the carpenter's trade, and followed that for many years. March 30, 1854, he married Miss Catherine Baumann, daughter of Henry and Annie Elizabeth Baumann. Mrs. Otto was born in Germany, in 1834, and came to the United States when twelve years of age. To her marriage were born six children: William, furniture dealer and undertaker, at New Haven, Mo.; Edward, general merchant in Washington; Emily, Henry, Addie and Ida. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Otto established a furniture and cabinet shop, and in 1879 he added an undertaker's line of goods, and has since been engaged in the same line of business. He is a Republican in politics, and he and family are members of the Lutheran Church. He was town councilman of Washington for three years.

William H. Otto, Jr., furniture dealer and undertaker, at New Haven, is a native of Washington, Mo., born in 1859, and is the third of eight children born to William H., Sr., and Catherine (Baumann) Otto, natives of Germany, born December 3, 1830, and November 1, 1833, respectively. When the father was seven and the mother thirteen, they came to the United States with their parents, and were married in Franklin County, Mo., March 30, 1855. The father farmed for three years and then removed to Washington where he engaged in the carpenter business until 1867. He then established the furniture and undertaking business, which he has continued ever since. His father, John Henry Otto, was born April 16, 1803, in Hanover, Germany, and came to the United States and to Franklin County, Mo., in November, 1835, being one of the earliest settlers of the county, and has made his home here for nearly fifty-three years. He is a manufacturer of fanning mills and feed cutters. He was a ship carpenter in early life. He is still living and resides with his youngest daughter, at Casco postoffice. His father also came to Missouri, and settled in Franklin County when there were no railroads in the State, and when everything was in a wild and unsettled condition, and the nearest trading post was St. Louis. Our subject received his education in the schools of Washington, and at the age of twenty he left home and went to St. Louis, where he worked for several months as an employe. He then determined to go into business upon his own responsibility. He soon found a suitable location at New Haven, where, in 1881, he opened up a business which has since steadily increased. December 25, 1882, he married Miss Fannie, daughter of Nicholas and Martha Shookman. To this union was born one child: Edmund William. The great grandfather Shookman lived to be one hundred and four years old. Mr. Otto is a Republican in politics and cast his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield, in 1880. He is a member of the Saxon Lutheran Church, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Frederick W. Panhorst, proprietor of the Detmold Saw and Flouring-mill, and Wood Carding Factory, was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1851, and is the son of Henry and Hannah (Drewel) Panhorst, natives of Prussia. Henry Panhorst was born August 22, 1824, and came with his mother to the United States in 1841, his father having died about 1830. They located in Franklin County, where Henry was married in 1849, and became the father of eleven children, seven now living, and all in the vicinity of their birth. Mr. Panhorst has since resided at Detmold and vicinity as a farmer, with the exception of about six years from 1872, when he had an interest in, and had charge of the

mill and factory, as above stated; since then he has lived one mile east of Detmold. Our subject received a fair education, and remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority. Soon after he purchased an interest in the Detmold Saw and Flouring-mill and Wood Carding Factory, which institution he has assumed charge of with considerable success, being a practical machinist. He has led an honest, uneventful, industrious life, and has always lived in the neighborhood of his birth. He was married in 1874 to Miss Caroline Rohlfing, who bore him six children: Daniel, Gustave, Emma, Olinda, Oscar and Frederick W. Mr. Panhorst is a Republican, politically, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Grant in 1872.

Louis C. Park, stock trader, was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1843, and is the youngest of the six children, three sons and three daughters, of Wilson and Nancy M. (Frazier) Park. Wilson Park died when Louis was but about one year old; his mother is still living with her son, and is now in her seventy-seventh year. Louis C. Park was brought up on a farm, receiving a limited education in the common schools of the county. He followed agricultural pursuits until the war broke out, when he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Union army, and served two years; he was honorably discharged, and in 1865 was married to Martha Z., daughter of Levy Lovelace, and to their union have been born three daughters: Nancy S. (now Mrs. Allen Bell), Effie S. (wife of Elijah McCallister), and Melvina E. (living with her parents). After his marriage Mr. Park settled in Bolivar, Polk Co., Mo., where he engaged in the drug business for a number of years; he also ran a livery stable, stage line, and was engaged in various pursuits until 1874, when he returned to Franklin County, and has since been engaged in stock trading. In 1883 he bought his present homestead and farm of sixty acres, upon which he has made many improvements. He is a member of Osage Lodge, I. O. O. F., and a stanch Democrat, politically. He is one of the substantial citizens of the county, and has never aspired to office.

James R. Parr, express and general deliverer of Washington, is a native of Boyle County, Ky., born in 1840, and the son of John and Elizabeth (Compton) Parr. The father was a native of Virginia, born in 1808, and was a carpenter by trade. He came from Kentucky to Jackson County, Mo., in 1852, and in 1858 moved to Johnson County, Mo., and died in 1866, in St. Charles County, having moved there in 1863. The mother was born in Kentucky in 1811, and died in 1865. Of their ten children, nine of whom are now living, James R. was the fifth child. He was eleven years of age when his parents moved to Missouri, and at the age of twenty he enlisted in Company A, Fifth Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers (Confederate army), and was in service four years. He fought in the battles of Carthage, Oak Hill, Lexington, Pea Ridge, Corinth, Eureka, Columbia, Grand Gulf, Bakers Creek and Vicksburg. At the last named battle he was wounded in the right ankle, was disabled the remainder of the war, yet did service, being on hospital duty the most of the time. He was paroled at Macon, Ga., May, 1865. He then returned to St. Charles County, Mo., and engaged in farming. June 11, 1868, Mr. Parr married Miss Jenetta Painter, who was born in Warren County, Mo., June 23, 1842, and who bore him two children: S. Price and James R. In 1870 our subject came to Washington and commenced teaming, at which business he has since continued. For the past sixteen years Mr. Parr has had charge of delivering the express of the city, and also does various kinds of teaming. He is an industrious man and a good citizen.

Hon. Frederick William Pehle, real estate agent, and a prominent farmer

and stock raiser of Franklin County, was born in Prussia, in 1839, and is the fourth of nine children born to Adolph and Wilhelmina (Kerker) Pehle, who were born in 1796 and 1806, respectively. They were married about 1828, and came to the United States about 1840. They immediately settled in Gasconade County, Mo., seven miles south of Herman, on Government land, where they remained until 1845, when they removed to Franklin County, locating on the farm on which Mr. Pehle now resides, which is situated seven miles south of Berger, where the father died June 27, 1869. The mother died in 1885, at New Haven, at the residence of her youngest daughter, Mrs. S. H. Scleef. The father was a shoemaker, and one of the pioneers of Gasconade County. Soon after his settlement there in the woods he was crippled for life by a falling tree, and as the children were small, the entire support of the family devolved upon the mother. She was compelled to make rails and clear her land in order to raise a scanty supply of the necessities of life for their sustenance. She was a woman of nerve and great determination, and endured the sufferings and privations as only a mother can. Our subject was reared at home, and what educational advantages he received are hardly worth mentioning, as he only attended eleven months in the English language, and his German education was limited to the Sunday-school. He put forth every available effort to obtain a knowledge of general matters, and has become a man of good business ability. He was married April 12, 1861, to Miss Hannah Altheide, who was born in December, 1838, and who is the daughter of Philip and Hannah Altheide, natives of Germany. Eight children were the result of Mr. Pehle's marriage, three sons and four daughters living, viz.: Sadina (wife of Rev. G. W. Nolner, of Jefferson County), Annie, Henry, Gustave, William, Amanda and Alice. Since his marriage Mr. Pehle has resided on the homestead, which consisted of 140 acres, but now he is the owner of 4,000 acres in Franklin and Gasconade Counties, and has, perhaps, handled more real estate than any other man in the county. At one time he owned 10,000 acres, 6,000 of which he has disposed of. He began life as a public school teacher, and this occupation followed for eleven years during the winter season, and farmed during the summer. For about ten years he has been in the real estate business, and has made considerable wealth, having sold, perhaps, 15,000 acres in all. He served a short time in Company G, Fifty-fourth Enrolled Missouri Militia, as orderly sergeant. In 1866 he was elected constable of Boeuf Township, and served two years. He was then elected justice of the peace and re-elected in 1872. He served until 1874, when he was the choice of the Republican party to represent that county in the Lower House of the General Assembly, and was re-elected in 1876. Two years later he was elected as an independent candidate against three other candidates, and after having served his constituents honorably and satisfactorily for six consecutive years in the Lower House, he was then, in 1880, the choice of the Republican party to represent them in the Upper House. Since then he has devoted his time and attention to his domestic affairs. In 1870 he took the census of Boeuf and Lyon Townships. He is giving his children the advantages of a good English and German education. It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. Pehle is a staunch Republican in his political views. He cast his first presidential vote for A. Lincoln, in 1860, is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Select Knights. He and family are members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church North.

Christian Peterson, member of the firm of Peterson & Thias, dealers in stove and tinware of Washington, is a native of Washington, Mo., born February 19,

1858, and is the son of Lawrence and Anne (Esselbruege) Peterson, natives of Germany, born in 1819 and 1827, respectively. About 1847 the father immigrated to America, located in Washington, and was hired as a watchman on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He died in 1865. After his death Mrs. Peterson married August Peterson, of the same name as her first husband, but no relation to him. He was a tinner by trade, but for many years was a hardware merchant in Washington, and in 1885 took in as a partner Frederick Thias. He died in 1886. He was twice married, and had one child, August, by his first marriage, and one, Frances, by the second marriage. Mrs. Peterson had six children by her first marriage, viz.: Catherine, wife of Henry Hinz, blacksmith, in St. Louis; Christian, Charles, druggist in St. Louis, and Amanda, wife of Charles Everts, commercial traveler. Our subject was educated in Washington, and at the age of fifteen began clerking in a general store in Washington, and there remained five years. At the age of twenty he began learning the tinner's trade of his step-father, and afterward went to St. Louis, where he worked for five years. After the death of his step-father, Christian returned home and purchased his step-father's interest in the hardware store with Mr. F. Thias, and has since been in the business with the firm as Peterson & Thias. Mr. Peterson is a young man of enterprise and good business capacity, and is meeting with good success. He is a Republican in his political views.

George W. Pike, foreman of the Corn Cob Pipe Factory of Washington, is a native of Hampshire, England, born in 1856, and is the son of George and Mary (Fisher) Pike. The father was a native of England, born in 1811, and was a wholesale merchant by trade. He died in 1876. The mother was born in 1813, and died in 1877. Of their family of nine children only one is now living, George W., who was the seventh child. He was educated in Winchester and attended school until seventeen years of age. He then commenced book-keeping for Marine engineers, and worked four and a half years. In 1878 he went to London and hired as book-keeper in a newspaper office. In 1882 he left his native country and immigrated to the United States. Here he worked in New York City for three months, at the end of which time he came to St. Louis, and from there to Washington, where he hired as foreman of the finishing department in the Cob Pipe Factory. He remained in this position until January, 1885, when he was given charge of the office, and held that position for seven months. In August, 1885, he and Fritz Krueel became foremen of the entire factory, as contractors, and have ever since occupied that position. October, 1884, Mr. Pike married Miss Mary Frances Gregory, daughter of John Thomas Gregory. Mrs. Pike is a native of Franklin County, Mo. To this marriage were born two children: John and Mary Agnes. In politics, Mr. Pike is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which he is trustee and recording steward.

Rev. John R. Pimlott, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pacific, was born in Paterson, N. J., December 27, 1845. He is the fifth in the family of eight children, four of whom are now living, of Francis and Mary (Marriott) Pimlott, natives, respectively, of Derby and Nottingham, England. Francis Pimlott, also a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, came to the United States in 1844, but in 1847 returned to England; again coming to this country in 1866 he settled in Troy, N. Y., where he died in 1870, aged forty-seven years. His parents were John and Esther Pimlott, natives of Derby, England, where the former died March 17, 1854, aged sixty-seven years, and the latter May 26, 1858, at the age of seventy-six years, being interred at Ashburn Church, Derby. Mrs.

Mary Pimlott, mother of our subject, is still living, residing at present in Cleveland, Ohio, at the age of sixty-five years; her parents were Rhodes and Alice Marriott, natives of Nottingham, England, where the former, a tailor by trade, died in 1879, aged ninety-one, and the latter died about 1860, aged fifty-five years. When two years old John R. Pimlott was taken to England by his parents, where he received a good, common-school education. Returning to the United States at the age of twenty-one, he completed his education at a college in Ohio. For several years he was engaged in organizing churches, his first charge being that of a Mission Church at Stowe's Hill, Troy, N. Y., where he labored two years. He then established and had charge of Wesley Chapel, Springfield, Ohio, for about four years, when he was transferred to the St. Louis Methodist Episcopal Conference, and given the pastorate of the Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church at Pacific. He has met with unusual success in his chosen life-work, particularly as an Evangelist and church organizer. He was married February 15, 1868, to Susie Bailey, a native of Troy, N. Y., and a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Jones) Bailey. They were the parents of one child, which died in infancy. Mrs. Pimlott is a valuable assistant to her husband in his revival meetings. He is a Prohibitionist in politics.

Henry W. Plackmann was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1854, and is the son of Frederick and Anna E. (Schweerkotting), both natives of Germany. When about the age of twelve the father was brought to this country and located in Franklin County, in 1839, being among the first settlers. The mother came here when a young woman, and here she was married to the father of our subject. They settled a place in the woods, and by hard work and economy added to his land until he owned about 400 acres. The father lived to be nearly sixty-one years of age; the mother is still living, and is sixty-three years old. The father served in the militia during the war, and was a Republican in politics. He and wife were members of the Lutheran Church. Henry W. was the second of seven children, and was reared on the farm. In 1879 he was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Becker, a native of St. Louis, born in the year 1861, and the daughter of Frank. L. and Catherine Becker. Mr. Plackmann's marriage resulted in the birth of four children: Katie, Anna, Fritz and Louis. He is a Republican in politics, and both he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Plackmann now owns 140 acres of land, and is a wide-awake, thorough-going farmer.

W. H. Powers, M. D., is a native of Monroe County, W. Va., and was born May 16, 1823. He was the second in a family of five children, and received his education in the common schools of his native county. When seventeen years of age he moved to Prince Edward County, Va., and in the fall of 1849 located near Gray's Summit, Franklin Co., Mo., making his home with Dr. John A. Powers, with whom he studied medicine. In 1852 he settled in the neighborhood of Catawissa, practiced medicine a short time, and in the winter of 1852-53 attended a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio. He then returned to Franklin County, Mo., resumed practice near Catawissa until the winter of 1858-59, when he attended another course of lectures at the same school. He has met with unusual success in his chosen profession, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice, from which he is retiring. He owns 640 acres of cultivated land, well stocked. In 1859 he married Miss Julia Ann Colbern, a native of Miller County, Mo., and a daughter of James and Jane (Templin) Colbern, natives of Tennessee, and of French and Pennsylvania-German descent. Dr. and Mrs. Powers are the parents of six

children: Cora (now Mrs. George H. Kempker), Fannie, James R. (deceased), Julia (deceased), Virona and William A. Mr. and Mrs. Powers are members of the Christian Church. In politics the Doctor is a Democrat. He is a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Francis) Powers, natives, respectively, of Hanover and Monroe Counties, Va., and of Irish and German descent. Richard Powers, a shoemaker and farmer, and soldier of the War of 1812, was a son of Michael Powers, a native of Ireland; the latter was a tanner by trade. Mrs. Elizabeth Powers was a daughter of John and Isabelle (Erskin) Francis.

John W. Purves, senior member of the firm of Degen, Breckenkamp & Co., planing and flour mills, lumber yard, and carpenters and builders, was born in Kings County, New Brunswick, in 1840, the son of Thomas and Amy C. (Rulofson) Purves. The father was born in Scotland, in 1801, and when twenty-one years of age immigrated to New Brunswick, and here followed agricultural pursuits. It was here, also, that he passed his last days, dying in 1887. His wife was born in New Brunswick, in 1806, and was the daughter of Maj. Rulofson, who took an active part in the ever-memorable battle of Waterloo, and who afterward came to America and then to New Brunswick with the Loyalists. The mother is still living on the old homestead. Of their six children that lived to be grown, five are now living: Robert S., Ruloff, John W., George T. and Agnes E. John W. was educated in the home schools, and grew to manhood on the farm. At the age of seventeen he began carpentering on the railroad, afterward was brakeman, baggagemaster and then conductor. In 1864 he came to Washington, Mo., and hired as carpenter on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and worked at the same for about five years. In 1869 he and R. P. Lutes became partners in Washington, as contractors and builders. The following year they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Purves went to Labadie and established the business on his own responsibility. January 12, 1871, he married Miss Cynthia M. Gregory, daughter of John Gregory, and granddaughter of R. R. Gregory. Mrs. Purves was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1848, and by her marriage became the mother of five children: Ruloff G., John E., Minnie A., Mary G. and Hattie F. In 1875 Mr. Purves moved his business to Washington, where John C. Bryan, H. Moore and himself became partners. They built the "May Bryan" in Louisville, Ky., and brought it to Washington, where it has since been used as a ferry boat. Mr. Purves was master of it until April, 1878, when he and Joseph Gregory bought the Washington Planing and Sawmills, and also erected a flouring-mill and conducted the entire business until 1880, when A. H. Breckenkamp purchased one-third interest. In 1881 Mr. Gregory sold out, and J. M. Degen, H. H. Brinkmann and A. H. Wehmüller were taken in as partners. In 1886 Mr. Brinkman sold his interest to the other members. Mr. Purves is superintendent of the milling and grain department, and is a first-class business man in every respect. In 1887 the firm put in a full roller system, and has a capacity of 100 barrels per day. Our subject is a Democrat in politics, is a Master Mason, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which he is class-leader, steward and Sunday-school superintendent. Mrs. J. W. Purves is a granddaughter of John B. Goode (deceased), who, with a large family and servants, moved to Missouri from Virginia by the wagon route, and was among the first settlers of Franklin County.

B. F. Reed, a prominent farmer and stock raiser, was born on the Meramec River, Franklin County, in 1828, and since about two years of age has resided in the locality of his present home. He was reared on a farm, which occupation he has always followed, receiving his education in the subscription schools

of the county. He resides on a well improved farm of 185 acres, on which there is a valuable and extensive deposit of white sand, a large per cent of which is silica; he also owns two other tracts of land in 105 and 40 acre lots. He was married in 1850 to Miss Minnie Kurlbaum, a native of Germany, who came to the United States with her parents when five years of age. Mrs. Reed died in 1870, at the age of thirty-nine years, leaving six children, viz.: Emily, Jacob, Benjamin F., Pauline, Augusta and Edward. In 1881 Mr. Reed married Mrs. Augusta Thiebes, *nee* Pohlig. They have three children: Henry, Walter and Oscar. Mr. Reed affiliates with the Democratic party, and served a short time in the Missouri State Militia. He is the second of six children born to John and Mary (Hooper) Reed, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and St. James County, Mo. John Reed moved to what is now Franklin County, Mo., in 1811; he was a son of Edward and Margaret Reed, natives of near Lexington, Ky. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and served in the Missouri Rangers at a very early day. Mrs. Mary Reed was a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Brown) Hooper, the former a native of South Carolina, and a soldier of the War of 1812, and the latter a daughter of John Brown, of Irish descent.

Charles Reinhard, a leading merchant of Union, Mo., was born in Prussia, May 1, 1829, and is the son of Nicholas and Louisa (Frohwein) Reinhard, both natives of Germany. The Reinhard family were originally of Huguenot descent, our subject's great grandfather having been one of the Protestants driven from France at the time of the exile of the Huguenots from that country. He settled in Germany. The name was originally Renard. The mother's ancestors on both sides were from Holland. The parents of Charles immigrated to America in 1848, and landed at New Orleans. From that point they worked their way up the river into Missouri, and located in Gasconade County, near Hermann, and in that county passed the remainder of their days, the father's death preceding that of the mother's. For five months after reaching Gasconade County Charles was in the employ of Theodore Bates, during which time he learned the English language and accustomed himself to American habits and peculiarities. He next began work as a carpenter, and in the spring of 1852 located in Union. He soon afterwards engaged in merchandising, at which he continued successfully until interrupted by the late Civil War, when his business was broken up by both the Confederate and the Federal raiding parties, and was wrecked financially, he losing not only his own fortune thereby, but considerable funds held in trust by him as guardian for orphan children, and he emerged from the war period with little save a good name and sound credit. He at once re-engaged in business, which he has continued up to the present, and is now proprietor of one of the best general stores in Franklin County. He has long since recovered from his financial troubles, having paid back every sum held in trust by him. In 1864 he was nominated and elected treasurer of Franklin County, and until 1870 discharged the duties of that office in a highly creditable and satisfactory manner. In 1853 he was united in marriage to Miss Christina, daughter of Paulus Dress; she was born in 1840, and by her marriage became the mother of eight children, six of whom are now living.

Thomas A. Renick, deceased, was a prominent citizen and farmer of this county. He was the son of William and Julia Renick, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Missouri, and was born in Franklin County, Mo., July 30, 1830. He was reared on the farm, and his educational advantages were those of the common schools. He was one of the leading men of his community, was always called upon to act as auctioneer at the county sales, and practiced law

in the magistrate courts. December 11, 1856, he was married to Rachel, daughter of Barney Strain. They were the parents of nine children, two of whom are deceased. Those living are Benjamin F., William J., James M., Alice B., Charles F., George A. and Virginia. September 10, 1883, occurred the death of the husband and father of this family, who deeply mourned his loss, and the surrounding neighborhood was deprived of one of its most honored and respected citizens. He was a Republican in politics, and a Union man during the late war. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was buried with Masonic honors. A worthy member of the Baptist Church, he always gave his hearty support to the church and ministry. The widow and her children still reside on the farm of about 400 acres, and enjoy the esteem of all who know them. The sons have all followed in the footsteps of their father, and are industrious and possessed of good management. In 1887 a postoffice was established at the residence of this family, which Benjamin F. named Japan. William J. Renick was appointed postmaster, which position he still holds, assisted by his accomplished sister, Alice B.

Benjamin F. Renick is the eldest of nine children born to Thomas E. and Rachel Renick, and was born in Franklin County, Mo., November 1, 1857. He was educated in the common schools of his county, and remained on the home farm until 1881, when he established a general store on the old homestead, and was quite successfully engaged in merchandising for a considerable time. He tired of the confinement, however, and subsequently bought a farm of eighty acres and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture; he now owns 380 acres. In 1881 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Irwin. Of the four children born to their union, three are living, viz.: John F., Annie B. and Thomas B. Mr. Renick is notary public, real estate agent, and a member of the Masonic lodge. His political preferences are Democratic, though he is conservative, and casts his vote for the man he thinks best fitted for the office. Mrs. Renick is a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

John Ritter, farmer and merchant, was born in Berne, Germany, in 1839, and here he grew up and received his education. In 1863 he left his native country and sailed for America, to make a home in the new world. After landing at New York he came to St. Louis, and worked at the stone-mason's trade, and in connection with this ran a small lunch house and carried newspapers. About 1875 he came to Franklin County, and settled upon his present farm, which he had purchased some years previously. The same year he opened a small store of general merchandise, and this has grown to be one of the best country stores in the county. In 1882 he secured the postoffice at Port Hudson, and of this he has been postmaster ever since. In 1868 he married Miss Christina Meismann, a native of Prussia, Germany, born in 1842. The fruits of this union were four children: Henry (who died when an infant, in 1872), Mary, Rosa and William. Mr. Ritter is a Democrat in his political views, and he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. His father, Henry Ritter, died in Germany at the age of fifty-two, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary E. Pane, after her son had located here, crossed the ocean and made her home with our subject until her death, which occurred in this county. In connection with his store Mr. Ritter is interested in farming, and now owns 170 acres. At the time of his advent to this country he had but ninety-five cents, and now he is a successful farmer and business man.

E. J. Roberts, a prominent citizen of Robertsville, Mo., is a native of Charlotte County, Va., born November 14, 1817, the eldest in a family of four

children. His parents, Thomas and Nancy (Pourtwood) Roberts, were also natives of Charlotte County, Va. Thomas Roberts, who was a volunteer soldier in the War of 1812, was a son of John Roberts, a native farmer of Virginia. Mrs. Nancy Roberts was a daughter of Thomas Pourtwood, of Charlotte County, and a farmer by occupation. E. J. Roberts came to Franklin County, Mo., with his parents when fourteen years of age, in 1831, having previously received the most of his education, which he supplemented with extensive reading and observation. Industry and business ability have done much in securing him a competence of this world's goods. He owns 3,073 acres of land, as well as town property. He engaged in farming until 1860, when, for the following twenty-five years, he was principally engaged in merchandising at Catawissa and Robertsville. He was married in 1847 to Miss Anna M. Robertson, a native of St. Louis County, who bore him three children: Mary Frances, Thomas P. (deceased), and James E. (deceased). Mrs. Roberts died in December, 1852. Mr. Roberts is a Democrat, politically, acceptably served his township as collector, and was for some time postmaster at Robertsville. He is a Master Mason.

John Ellis Rodley, M. D., a prominent citizen of Pacific, was born in Leeds, England, February 1, 1852. He attended the high school of his native city, and subsequently spent three and one-half years at the Mountain City School, of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he took a classical course, and graduated at the head of his class in the spring of 1870. The following three years he attended the university of Edinburgh, and in 1873 immigrated to the United States, settling first at Lebanon, Mo., where he engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. He attended the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, in 1879 and 1880, and also in 1880 and 1881, graduating in the latter year, when he returned to Lebanon, resumed his practice until 1882, when he moved to his present location. As a medical practitioner he has achieved unusual success, commanding a large and lucrative patronage. He was married September 20, 1881, to Mary E. Dowdell, a native of Union, Mo., and a daughter of J. W. and Louise E. (Mitchell) Bowdell. Dr. and Mrs. Rodley have had three children: Edward (deceased), Herbert Ellis and Wilmer (deceased). The Doctor is a Democrat in politics, a Master Mason, Knight of Pythias, and a member of the A. O. U. W. He was the youngest of five children (three deceased) of Edward and Sarah (Ellis) Rodley, natives of Leeds, England, where the mother died. Mr. Rodley came to the United States with his son, and is at present residing at Lebanon, Mo., a farmer by occupation. His father, Benjamin Rodley, was a woolen manufacturer of Leeds. Mrs. Sarah Rodley was a daughter of Benjamin Ellis, also a woolen manufacturer of Leeds.

Capt. Robert Roehrig, of the steamer "General Charles H. Tompkins," of Washington, is a native of the city of Washington, Mo., born in 1841, and is the son of John D. and Amalie (Ern) Roehrig. The father was born in Germany in 1808, and in the year 1839 crossed the ocean to the United States, where he worked for six months in the city of St. Louis. He then came to Washington, and was engaged in various kinds of employment until 1853, when he established Cigar Factory No. 21, First District Missouri. Mr. Roehrig continued this occupation until March, 1887, when he turned the business over to his son, Albert, who is now conducting it successfully. Mr. Roehrig is another old citizen of Washington, coming to that place when there were but two or three houses. His wife was born in Germany in 1811, and she too is yet living. Of their family of twelve children, seven of whom are yet living, Robert is the fourth child. He was educated in the private schools of Washington, and at an early age

began working as engineer on a steamboat. Realizing that to be a skillful engineer one should have a thorough knowledge of machinery and be able to make the same, he abandoned the boat and entered as an apprentice the machine and blacksmith shop of Jasper & Kröge. After becoming qualified he resumed his position on the steamboat, and for a year did the work ably and well. He was not, however, confined to engineering alone, but has served in the capacity of pilot and captain, and holds the latter position at present. His trips have been from St. Louis on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to Rochepoort, and as high up as Kansas City. At present he has an interest in the "New Haven" and "General Charles H. Tompkins," being master of the latter. He is a man of long experience in steam boating, and fully understands his business. March 22, 1863, he married Miss Annie Oventrop, a native of Westphalia, Germany, born in 1842, and who came to the United States in 1854. To this union were born seven children: Edward, William, Clementine, Mary, Augusta, Robert and Annie. Capt. Roehrig is a Democrat in politics, and an excellent citizen.

Charles H. Rohrer, railroad agent at New Haven, is a native of Harrisburg, Penn., born in 1858, and the son of J. F. and S. E. (Spiece) Rohrer, natives of Pennsylvania, where they were reared and married, and where for nearly thirty years they have lived. The father is of German descent, and is engaged in the real estate and loan association business. He was for about fifteen years interested in the mercantile business at Harrisburg. The mother is of Scotch-Irish descent. Charles H. was reared at home, and educated in the public schools of Harrisburg. At the age of fourteen he learned telegraphy and followed this for several years. He then returned to his home, and was in business with his father until 1877, when he went to Kansas City, and from there to Ottawa, in the service of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Railroad Company. In 1880 he came to New Haven, Mo., where he has since been in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. In August, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss Lillie A., a daughter of Dr. S. C. and Augusta Griswold. She was born in New Haven, and is a descendant of the Griswolds of Connecticut, who immigrated to America in 1639, from Warwickshire, England. By her marriage she became the mother of three children: Mabel Edna, Charles H., Jr., and Dosa E. Mr. Rohrer is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield, in 1880. He has spent a large portion of his life in the service of several of the leading railroad companies, in all of which he has given entire satisfaction, his changes all having been by his own request.

Charles Roedder, blacksmith and farmer, is a native of Prussia, born in 1838, and the son of William and Kate (Kauffman) Roedder, who spent their entire lives in their native country. Our subject received a fair education, and at the age of seventeen learned the blacksmith's trade and from twenty-one to twenty-four served in the army. In 1864 he came to the United States, and immediately proceeded to Franklin County, where he has a brother living. He remained the first two years at Beaufort, then located where he now lives, eight miles southwest of New Haven, where he has a good home. A few years prior to his leaving his native country he was married to Miss Louisa, daughter of Fred and Louisa Scheffels, and eleven children, nine of whom are living, were born to this union: Charles, Dora, Gusta, William, Louis, August, Louisa, Eddie and Adolph. Mr. Roedder took his first citizen's papers in 1865, and his second two years later. He holds a policy on his life from the German Life Insurance Com-

pany, of New York. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for Gen. Grant. He and wife are both members of the Lutheran Church.

Frank Roedder, general blacksmith at Detmold, was born at Beaufort, Franklin Co., Mo., in 1858. He attended the public schools until sixteen years of age, and secured a good education. He then learned the blacksmith's trade, which he has followed with success ever since, now being one of the most competent and efficient workmen of the county. In 1881 and 1882 he worked in St. Louis, and in 1884 opened a shop at his present stand. He was married in 1885 to Miss Minnie, daughter of Henry and Hannah Panhorst, and a native of Franklin County. To this marriage was born one child: William. Our subject through his industry and close application to business has already accumulated considerable means. He is Republican in his political views, and cast his first presidential vote for J. G. Blaine, in 1884. He is a son of John F. and Margaret (Rapps) Roedder, natives of Prussia. The father was also a blacksmith, and when young came to the United States, where he worked for some time in New York and Ohio. He then came to Franklin County, was married about 1857, and spent the remainder of his life in Beaufort, at the anvil. He was known throughout the county as a man of good business ability and was universally respected. He died in 1887. Mrs. Roedder is still living and is about forty-eight years old.

Julius Rombach and Paul Schmidle, proprietors of Washington Bakery, at Washington, Mo., are natives of Baden, Germany, born in 1860 and 1858, respectively. Julius is the son of Roman and Carolina Rombach, who were born in 1828 and 1832, respectively. The father was proprietor of a restaurant, and an innkeeper. He died in 1882. Julius is one of five children. At the age of fourteen he commenced learning the baker's trade, and worked as an apprentice for two years. He was in the regular army two years, and in 1883 came to America and located in St. Louis. In 1886 he and Paul Schmidle came to Washington and established the Washington Bakery, and have since conducted the business successfully. In 1887 Mr. Rombach married Katie, daughter of Frederick Boland. She was born in Washington, Mo., in 1867. Mr. Schmidle came to the United States in 1883 with Mr. Rombach. He is one of a family of three children born to Paul and Sophia Schmidle, who were both born in Baden, Germany, in 1822. The father was a hatter by trade. He died in 1869. Paul, Jr., commenced learning the baker's trade at the age of fifteen. He was in the regular army three years in Germany. November 23, 1887, Mr. Schmidle married Miss Emma Boland, sister of the wife of Mr. Bombach. Mrs. Schmidle was born in Washington, Mo., in 1870. Messrs Rombach & Schmidle are young men of energy and economy, and they have met with flattering success since coming to Washington. Both gentlemen and their wives are members of the Catholic Church.

Joseph J. Roth, blacksmith and wagon-maker, Spring Bluff, was born in Highland County, Ill., in 1847, and is the youngest of three children born to Sebastian Roth and wife, who both died with cholera, in 1849, and our subject remembers very little of his parentage. His godfather, Joseph Hoffman, took care of the little fellow until he was eight years of age, when he was bound to Gabriel Oestrich, a brick mason. He received a good common-school education, and at the age of seventeen enlisted in the Union army, in Company K, Tenth Illinois Infantry, and served throughout the war, participating in Sherman's raid through the South. At the close of the war he returned to Illinois and learned the trade of blacksmith and wagon-maker, under Stephen Schwartz.

In Highland, Ill., in 1872, he married Emelia, daughter of Charles F. Erxleben, and by this union there were six children, only three of whom are living, viz.: Otto J., Mathilda J. and Aminda E. He immigrated to Missouri in the fall of 1878, and settled at his present homestead, at Spring Bluff, on a farm of sixty acres, but is still following his trade. He is a worthy member of the holy Catholic Church, to which he lends cheerful aid. In politics he is a Democrat.

Burrell P. Rowland, postmaster and merchant at Sullivan, is a native of St. Francois County, Mo., and was born in 1844. He is the fourth of the eleven children of Burrell and Carolina (Isbelle) Rowland, and was reared on a farm, never having attended school more than three weeks, but, by persistent efforts and studious habits, has acquired a good business education. In 1863 he was married to Sarah, daughter of Emmanuel Riddle, and then began doing for himself. He rented a farm of about seventy-five acres from his father and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He served six months in the Confederate army during the late war, and then entered the Union army, serving in the latter only a short time, when he was captured and taken South, where he remained until the close of the war. He then followed various pursuits, farming, working on public works, as a section hand on the railroad, being promoted to the position of foreman of coal chute, etc. He was subsequently engaged as a clerk in the mercantile business for Clark & Co., for a number of years, when he was appointed postmaster, July 14, 1885. In connection with his position as postmaster he has established a small business of his own, and carries a stock of confectionery and fancy groceries, valued at about \$300. He is the father of eleven children, three of whom are deceased. Those living are Malinda, James W., Pet W., Walter A., Minnie L., Lilbern C., Charles C. and Bertie. Cynthia C., Ora A. and Lorena B. are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland are worthy members of the Baptist Church, of which he is clerk. He is a member of the Masonic and A. O. U. W. lodges in Sullivan, and has held offices in both. A stanch Democrat, his first presidential vote was given to Horace Greeley. Malinda, the eldest daughter, is now the wife of John Shaburg, a telegraph operator. James W. is married, and a resident of Texas; also a telegraph operator.

Adolph Ruge, treasurer of Franklin County, Mo., was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, January 2, 1828, and is the son of John L. and Frederica (Von Foss) Ruge, both natives of the above country. Adolph immigrated to America in 1849, landing at New York City, and at once started across the Alleghany Mountains for St. Louis. From there he came to Franklin County, and, joining a brother, lived on a farm for a few months. He removed to Washington in 1850, and entered the store of Mr. William Gallenkamp, where he remained until about 1853, and then removed to South Point, and clerked for about nine months. He then went to St. Louis, and clerked at this place for about a year and a half. In the summer of 1855 he returned to Washington, where he opened a store in 1856 and continued until 1858, when he engaged in farming for two years. He then engaged in clerking at Miller's Landing, now New Haven, and in 1866 was admitted to a partnership with Ernst Bosse, his employer. Here he continued business until 1884, during which time he performed the duties of assistant postmaster for ten years, while Mr. Bosse was postmaster; but in 1873 Mr. Ruge was himself appointed postmaster, and held that position until 1885. In November, 1886, he was elected on the Republican ticket to the position he now holds. Mr. Ruge was married in 1857 to Miss Ida Daniel, a native of Germany, and to them were born three children, all daughters. Mrs. Ruge died in December, 1862, and in 1864 he married

Miss Ida Krueger, a native of Franklin County, Mo., who bore him three children, all sons. Charles Ruge, M. D. (deceased), an elder brother of our subject, was born in Schleswig-Holstein in 1801, received a splendid education and graduated at the University at Kiel. He came to America in 1839, and located and lived in Warren and Franklin Counties, Mo., being a citizen of the latter county at the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1876. He was the leading physician of those counties, and as such made a fine reputation.

William G. Ruge, member of the firm of O. H. Guether & Co., manufacturers and sole proprietors of the only patent cork-faced horse collars, is a native of Denmark, born in 1839, and the son of Dr. Charles and Trena P. (Krag) Ruge. The father was born in 1801, in Holstein, Germany, and received his medical education at Goettingen and at other medical institutions of Europe, receiving a thorough education in both the sciences and art of medicine and surgery. He came to America in 1839 and settled in Washington, Mo., where he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. He soon became a very noted physician and surgeon in Eastern Missouri, and continued his practice until his death, which occurred in 1875. He was for three years engaged in his profession in Franklin County, and all the adjoining counties. His wife was born in Denmark in 1808, and died the same year as that of her husband. She was the mother of seven children, our subject being the fifth. He was only an infant when his parents came to the United States, and while growing up received his education in Washington and St. Louis. At the age of sixteen he began clerking in a general store for J. C. A. Beims, for whom he worked three years. About this time the war broke out, and in April, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Third Missouri Infantry Volunteers (United States army), as private, and was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Arkansas Post, Jackson (Miss.), siege of Vicksburg, Chickasaw Bayou and numerous minor engagements. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant of Company C. In September, 1864, he was discharged and returned home, where he resumed merchandising on his own responsibility, in which business he continued until 1886. February 23, 1886, Mr. Ruge and Otto Everts patented the now famous patent cork-faced horse collar. In 1885 work was commenced in the manufacture of the same, before the patent was issued, to test its durability and fitness. It proved a complete success, beyond the most sanguine expectations of the patentees, and April, 1887, the present company was organized and work commenced on a larger scale. They employ twenty men, all the work being done by hand, and make on an average ten dozen per day. The collars have already been introduced in various parts of the States of Missouri and Arkansas and Indian Territory, and have given excellent satisfaction. The firm comprises James I. Jones, O. H. Guether and Mr. Ruge. December, 1864, Mr. Ruge married Serelda Marshall, a native of Warren County, Mo., born in 1847, and the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Baley) Marshall. To our subject and wife were born seven children: Alice (wife of Charles F. Gallenkamp, prosecuting attorney of Franklin County), Adela, Agnes, Oscar, Frieda, Francisca and Walter. In politics Mr. Ruge is a Republican, was a member of the school board five years and president of the same, holding that position at the present time. He is a Master Mason, a member of the A. O. U. W., also a member of the G. A. R., and is commander of James W. Owens Post, No. 332, of Washington.

Frederick Rusche, brick and stone mason and sub-contractor of Washington, Mo., is a native of Hanover, Germany, born in 1843, the son of Henry Rusche, who was born in 1813, and who was a stone-mason by trade. In 1881 he came to

the United States and to Washington, Mo., where he now lives. He has been married three times, and has two children living by the first marriage, Frederick being the eldest. He was educated in Germany, and at the age of eighteen commenced learning his trade, working four years as an apprentice. In 1865 he immigrated to America and worked the first summer in Chicago. In 1866 he came to Washington, Mo., and resumed working at his trade. Here he has resided ever since, with the exception of one year (1868), when he worked in St. Louis and Chicago. Mr. Rusche is a first-class workman, and has assisted in erecting a large number of the buildings now standing in Washington. He has been sub-contractor in brick and stone work for many of the buildings, and his work gives general satisfaction. November 13, 1870, he married Miss Annie Langenberg, who was born in Washington, Mo., in 1853, and who is the daughter of Henry Langenberg. Three children were born to this union: Lydia, Arthur and Oswald. In 1881 Mr. Rusche and Christ Schmidt bought two acres of land in the southern portion of the city, and began the manufacture of brick, making 500,000. Owing to much business in building the following year, they leased the yard for five years to F. Forester and Joseph Barber, who have since been in the business. Their time has expired, and the same parties have leased it again for five years more. Our subject is very conservative in politics, voting for principle and not for party, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

R. C. Sands, a prominent farmer and stock raiser, was born near Rio de Janeiro, South America, in 1853, and is the third in a family of seven children born to Nathaniel and Emma (Chambers) Sands, natives of New York, in which city the former has been recognized as a leading business man for many years. Early in life Nathaniel Sands was a shipping merchant; he was tax commissioner of New York City five years, a trustee of the high schools five years, and held other positions of prominence. He made several trips to England, and resided in South America several years; in his honor Sands Point, Long Island, was named. His parents were Nathaniel and Rebecca (Binninger) Sands, also natives of New York City, the former of whom was a son of David Sands, who was a native of England, and came to the United States when twenty-five years of age, settling on the Hudson River. Gen. Washington made his headquarters at his house for some time during the Revolution, which house is still standing. When four years of age, R. C. Sands was taken to New York, where he grew to manhood, graduating from the New York City High School, and completing his education at Columbia College. He worked three years in the office of the tax commissioner as deputy, and when twenty years of age came West, to Missouri, where he superintended the Virginia Lead Mining Company, which was the nucleus of the "Missouri Lead Mining & Smelting Company," which was organized in 1879 with a capital stock of nearly \$400,000. The Virginia Lead Mines were first opened in 1832, were operated until 1850, when operations ceased until 1872, having the best mining machinery, and employing 125 men. The Missouri Lead Mining & Smelting Company was in active operation with R. C. Sands as superintendent, until 1885. Mr. Sands owns 600 acres of land in Franklin County, and since coming to the State has looked after the affairs of his farm. He was married in 1882 to Miss Harriet Brewer, a native of Franklin County, of English parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Sands are the parents of three children, viz.: Gracie, Irving H. and Emma. Mr. Sands is a Master Mason, and a Republican in politics.

Leopold M. Schaffer, the subject of this sketch, is one of the prominent

citizens of Lyon Township, Franklin Co., Mo., and deputy assessor under County Assessor Gerber. He was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1826, and immigrated to America in 1851, locating in Franklin County, Mo. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the Federal cavalry service at St. Louis, but, the cavalry being over supplied, he enlisted or was transferred to Company G, Forty-third Regiment of Illinois Infantry. He served three years as a private, and was on detail part of the time at the quartermaster's department. At the close of the war he returned home and resumed agricultural pursuits, which he has since continued. He began assisting in the assessor's office in 1882, and has continued there up to the present. He is a Democrat in politics, and as such stands well with his party. In 1852 Mr. Schaffer was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Wurll, who was born in Germany in 1831, and came to America when a child. To this union seven children were born, all living. Mr. Schaffer had the misfortune to lose his wife in 1882. His parents, Charles and Julia (Knoblauch) Schaffer, were natives of Germany, where they passed their days.

Benjamin Schatz, a native of Baden, Germany, was born March 20, 1845, and is the youngest of the four living children of Mathew and Elizabeth (Klatt) Schatz, who immigrated to America when our subject was but eight years of age, in 1853, settling in Missouri. The country was broken and unsettled, and schools and churches were very scarce, hence the educational advantages of Benjamin Schatz were limited. As a farmer he ranks as one of the best in his neighborhood; he started with eighty acres of land, only twenty of which were cultivated, and to-day he owns about 500 acres, with 200 in cultivation and good improvements, a comfortable residence, large barns, plenty of outbuildings, etc. He is an enterprising man and is quite largely engaged in stock raising. He took no part in the late war with the exception of a short service in the State Militia. He married Louisa, daughter of Florian Hulmich, and they are the parents of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, all living; Joseph M., Benjamin F., William H., Robert P., Charles, Francis C. E., Mary K., Bertha, Anna M., Emma C. and Louisa. Mr. Schatz has served as justice of the peace, assessor and collector, and has always held the esteem of the people of his township. He and wife are members of the Holy Catholic Church. Mr. Schatz is a staunch Democrat.

John Schiller, the subject of this sketch, was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 20, 1833, and is the son of John H. and Elizabeth (Stahlmann) Schiller, both natives of Bavaria. They immigrated to America in August, 1839, and in the spring of 1840 reached St. Louis, Mo. They removed the same spring to Franklin County, and located on the farm where our subject now resides, two miles west of Union, in Township 43, Range 1 west. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1880. The mother died in 1869. To them were born five children, of whom John was the youngest. He grew to manhood on the farm, and secured but a limited education in attending the private and subscription schools, his attendance being only after he was fifteen years of age. He has followed farming as his life work, and now owns and cultivates a farm of 291 acres. During the late war he served as a home guard for a short time, and next was a member of the militia, and as such served throughout the war. He was elected justice of the peace of Union Township in 1880, and served until 1886. Mr. Schiller was married in 1855 to Dina Kriege, a native of Prussia, born December 18, 1834, and the daughter of Ernst and Elizabeth (Wehr) Griege, who were also natives of Prussia, and who immigrated to America in 1839. They located in Franklin County, Mo., where the father died in 1870, and the mother about five years

later. To Mr. Schiller and wife ten children have been born, seven of whom are living.

Samuel H. Schleef, of the firm of S. H. Schleef & Co., dealers in general merchandise, notary public and insurance agent, is a native of Prussia, born in 1844, the son of J. Fred and Henrietta (Kindervater) Schleef, also natives of Prussia, born in 1809 and 1810, respectively. They were married in 1833, and in 1847 came to the United States, locating first in Warren County, Mo., where the mother died in 1856, and where the father married Mrs. Mary Hewendick, in 1857. In 1866 the father came to Franklin County, Mo., and located three miles south of New Haven, where he still resides. He has been a farmer all his life. Our subject's educational advantages were very meager, as his entire schooling only amounted to about six months. He went to St. Louis and there acted as clerk for different firms for about six years, after which he went to Holstein where he clerked one year, and then in 1869 he came to New Haven, and clerked about one year. After that he acted as bookkeeper in a flourmill from 1870 to 1872. He then formed a partnership with Ed. Meloey and L. Grannemann in the mercantile business, and in 1874 the firm was changed to L. Grannemann & Co., which firm and that of S. H. Schleef & Co. are under the same management, Mr. Grannemann having charge of one establishment and Mr. Schleef of the other. In March, 1871, he married Miss Louisa Pehle, a native of Franklin County, Mo., born in 1852, and the daughter of A. and W. Pehle. To Mr. Schleef and wife were born seven children, only four now living: Alice, Oscar, Addie, and an infant unnamed. Mr. Schleef has been notary public since 1881, and since about 1882 he has been in the insurance business. He served one year as justice of the peace, and has also held various city offices. He is at present a member of the school board. In politics he is strictly independent, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Grant, in 1868. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Henry Schloctemeyer, teamster, of Washington, Mo., is a son of Frantz and Mary (Mauntel) Schloctemeyer. The father was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1804, coming to the United States in 1839, and locating in Washington, Franklin Co., Mo., where, in 1844, he married. He followed various kinds of employment, and was a hard working, industrious man. He was among the early German settlers, and was highly esteemed. He died in 1878. His wife was born in 1820 in Hanover, Germany, and came to the United States in 1835. She became the mother of nine children, five of whom are living: Henry, born in Washington, Mo., in 1846; Mary, born in 1851, and is now in a convent at St. Louis; Frederick, born in 1855, and in 1879 married Margaret Glaser, who was born in 1858, in Wisconsin; by this marriage there are two children: Katie and Frederick. The fourth child is Annie, who was born in 1861, and who is the wife of Daniel Kopp; she is the mother of three children: Clara, Anton and Regena. The fifth child is Frances, who was born in 1864, and who is the wife of Theodore Kopp; to this marriage were born three children: Emma, Guy and Ida. Our subject was reared and grew to manhood in Washington, Mo. He lives with his mother at the old home place. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Catholic Church.

Joseph H. Schmidt, boss jeweler of Franklin County, dealer in watches, clocks and jewelry. The only place in Franklin County where you can get your eye-glasses and spectacles fitted with Johnston's celebrated optometer. *A perfect fit guaranteed in every instance.* Watches, clocks and jewelry repaired and warranted. Main Street, Washington, Mo.

Heinrich Schmidt, farmer, is the son of Johan H. and A. M. Elizabeth

(Wulfmeier) Schmidt, both natives of Niederjoellenbeck, Kreis Herford, Prussia, Germany; he was born about 1798, and she about 1808. They spent their lives on a farm in their native country. In their family were seven sons, of whom only one, our subject, came to America. He was the eldest child and was born in Prussia, Germany, October 14, 1835. He was reared a farmer, and received his education in the German language. In 1852 he left his home and set sail for the United States. Arriving in St. Louis, he found nearly all his money gone and attempted to find two of his uncles, whom he thought were working in the city, and who had urged him to come. His efforts to find them were fruitless, however, and he has never heard from them. He soon found a place to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he worked for about ten years, being a first-class workman. Having saved his money, he came to Franklin County, in 1862, and in connection with William Herhold, built the Beemont Mills. The following year they purchased the farm upon which Mr. Schmidt now lives. In 1869 they made a division, he taking the farm and his partner the mill. Mr. Schmidt now owns 390 acres of land, and is a successful farmer. In 1864 he married Miss Mary Flottmann, who was born near Terre Haute, Ind., February 10, 1844. Seven children were the result of this marriage: Anna M. E., Mary H. J., Frederick W., John H., Wilhelmina K., M. Louise and W. Emma. All the family belong to the Evangelical Church. He is a Republican in politics, and when the first call for troops was made he volunteered in Company B, First Missouri Infantry (United States army), and about two months later was transferred to Company I, Fifth Missouri Regiment. He went out for three months, and served nearly five. In 1864 he again served in the enrolled militia, and for a time held the position of second lieutenant. As a farmer, he has met with unusual success, and is respected by all.

Christ Schmidt, brick and stone mason and contractor of Washington, Mo., was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1837, the son of John Schmidt, and one of a family of eight children. He grew to manhood on a farm, and at the age of twenty commenced learning the stone-mason's trade. In 1865 he left his home and crossed the ocean to the United States, where for the first six months he worked in Chicago, after which he came to Washington, Mo., and has since been working at his trade. In 1881 Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Rusche purchased two acres of land, and commenced the manufacture of brick, and made 500,000. Owing to too much business they were compelled to give it up, and accordingly they leased their yard to Joseph Barber and F. Forster for five years and in 1887, leased it again for five years. Mr. Schmidt is a first-class workman and very reliable. In 1872 he married Miss Augusta Vendt, who was born in Franklin County, Mo. She died in 1874, and the following year our subject married Miss Louise Meyer, daughter of Frederick Meyer. She was born in Germany, in 1854, and by her marriage became the mother of seven children: Minnie, Oswald, Emil, Tillie, Martha, Arthur and Lena. Politically, he is very conservative, but rather favors the Republican party. He and wife are members of the Emmanuel Lutheran Church.

Charles Schueddig was born near Solingen, Prussia, in the year 1839, and when fourteen years old came with his parents to the United States, settling first in St. Louis, Mo., where they remained but four months, and in October, 1856, settled on the farm where he has since resided. Energy and good management have made him the owner of 160 acres of well-improved land. In 1867 he married Miss Amelia Hessler, a native of Franklin County, who died August 9, 1872, leaving two children: Emma and Amelia. In March, 1873 Mr.

Schueddig married Mary Klophaus, and their union has been blessed by three children: Charles, Amelia and Matilda. Mr. Schueddig is independent in politics. He served three months each in the Home Guards and the Missouri State Militia during the late war. He was the second of six children born to Emmanuel and Amelia (Bontenburg) Schueddig, natives of near Solingen, Germany, the former of whom served in the Home Guards during the late war and in the regular army in his native country under the late Emperor William; he was first lieutenant of his company in the Missouri Home Guards. He was a son of John Peter Schueddig, and died in 1885.

Gottlieb Schuerkamp, farmer and merchant, was born in Prussia in the year 1838, where he was reared and educated. His father, Henry Schuerkamp, was killed while coupling cars, drawn by horses in the construction of a railroad in the old country. Afterward the mother, whose maiden name was Anna Kiel, married Fred Grube. The younger members of the Kiel family took the name Overkamper from the fact that they bought an estate bearing that name. About 1851 Mr. Grube came to this country, and, after making sufficient money, sent for the other members of the family. They lived in St. Louis for about five years, and then, in 1858, came to this county, where they purchased eighty acres of timber. Their first residence was a log house. Mr. Grube soon started a store on his farm, and continued the same until his death. The mother then took charge of the store, which she kept for some time. She is still living, being about seventy-eight years of age. By her first marriage she became the mother of five children, two of whom are now living. Two children were the result of her second marriage, both of whom are deceased. Gottlieb spent his early life farming, and during the war served in the militia. In 1864 he married Christina Bogart, who was born in Baden, Germany, in the year 1842. Seven children were the result of this marriage: Frederick, Josephine, Anna, Christ, Ida, Gusta and Amanda. Soon after marriage Mr. Schuerkamp rented one of the farms he now owns, and at the solicitation of friends, was induced to open a small store, the neighbors aiding him to build a log store-house. Soon after he purchased three acres where his house and store now stand. Gradually his stock has increased until he now owns a first-class country store, and 320 acres of land. He is a Republican in politics, although not a strict partisan, and both he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

Charles Schultz, proprietor of the Spring Creek Roller Mills, came to Missouri in 1864, after having traveled over a goodly portion of the United States. He first rented a small mill of J. L. Gregory, which he conducted for a considerable time and subsequently bought. On the site of this mill was formerly a powder mill, and then the gristmill which Mr. Schultz operated. In 1886 he built a larger mill on the same site, at a cost of \$10,000, fitting it up with the latest improved machinery, two run of buhrs and rolls; it is a large and pretentious structure and not only does credit to the country in appearance, but is one of the most useful institutions in the neighborhood. It is run by the best water power in the county. Mr. Schultz is an expert miller and an enterprising citizen in every respect. In 1870 he married Mrs. Haase, and they are the parents of one son, Charles.

Edward Schumacher, farmer, of Boeuf Township, is a native of St. Louis, born in 1857, and is a son of Christian and Mary (Peper) Schumacher, natives of Germany, born in 1824 and 1829, respectively. They immigrated to the United States in 1842, were married in St. Louis, and there were engaged in the grocery business till about 1873, when they came to Franklin County, Mo., remaining

only till 1878. Returning then to St. Louis, they again resumed the wholesale and retail grocery business. The father served a short time in the late war but was honorably discharged on account of ill health. Edward was reared and educated in St. Louis, and accompanied his parents to Franklin County, where he was married in 1878 to Miss Caroline Gerding, a native of Boeuf Township, Franklin Co., Mo., born in 1858, and the daughter of Christian H. and Louisa Gerding, natives of Germany, born about 1826 and 1827, respectively. They came to the United States when young, were married in Franklin County about 1852, and settled about three miles south of New Haven, where they remained until 1887. They then removed to Warren County, where the father is engaged in merchandising. To Mr. Schumacher and wife were born three children: Laura L. M., Charley E. C. W. and Amelia C. L. After marriage our subject immediately located on his father's farm, three miles south of New Haven, and is now the owner of 116 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Schumacher is a man of good education and fine business ability, and in a short time would have graduated from a St. Louis commercial college, but was taken sick and had the misfortune to lose his hearing. He is a Republican in politics, casting his first presidential vote for J. A. Garfield. He and wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

Franz Schwarzer, manufacturer of zithers in Washington, Mo., is a native of Olmutz, Austria, born in 1828, and the son of Anton and Marie (Strnad) Schwarzer. The father was contractor for buildings, and also engaged in the manufacture of furniture. Franz was sent to the gymnasium at Olmutz, and subsequently spent three years at the Polytechnic Institute at Vienna, where he learned the principles of architecture, wood carving and ornamentation. Returning from college, he received instruction on the zither from the celebrated composer, Ludwig Ritter Von Ditrich, a member of the Austrian nobility. As soon as Mr. Schwarzer learned to play on the instrument he began to study the principles involved in its construction. Being something of a mechanical genius for one of his age, he went to his father's shop at Olmutz, and there worked incessantly to improve the zither. His first efforts were so successful that they attracted the attention of the renowned composer, Carl J. F. Umlant, of Vienna, who repeatedly urged the young man to go to Vienna and manufacture the improved instrument and thus win fame and fortune, but our subject had made up his mind to emigrate to America. Accordingly, in 1864, he sailed to the United States, and settled near Holstein, Warren Co., Mo., and began tilling the soil. At the end of two years he became convinced that farming was an occupation better suited for some one else than for himself, and in 1866 sold out and came to Washington, where he began earning a living by erecting altars, pulpits and other fancy wood work. While so engaged he thought of his improvement on the zither of Austria. Inquiry developed the fact that there was no such manufactory in the United States, and that the instrument was almost wholly unknown here. Mr. Schwarzer made no excitement about the matter, but made a zither now and then for a friend, until he opened a shop and began to devote his entire time and attention to the manufacture of the same. His capital was limited, and he was compelled to go slowly. Gradually his instrument began to be heard of in Europe, and soon he had a foreign demand he was not able to supply. His business has constantly increased until he now employs eleven men, and his instruments have been sold in every State, and are also quite well established in Germany, Austria, France, Spain, England and Mexico. Prior to 1862 only two kinds of zithers were manufact-

ured in the world, and they in Europe. They were the prime or common style and *elege*. Mr. Schwarzer's first improvement was called the concert. He has since made the following: Arion harp, harp zither, with forty-three and forty-four strings; harp zither, with thirty-eight strings; arion, violin and 'cello. In 1873 he sent three finely-made instruments to Vienna Exposition, and received a massive gold medal as the first prize over about thirty European competitors. He has made over 3,000 instruments in all, and last July celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his manufactory. The wood used in its manufacture is of two kinds—spruce, obtained from Boston, and segoya giganta, of California. March 1, 1859, Mr. Schwarzer married Miss Josephine Pettera, a native of Brunn, Moravia, Austria, born in 1836. He has a nephew, Charles Grohe, living with him, also a niece, Thressa, sister to Charles, and he is a guardian to both. He is a Republican in politics, and was chief of the fire department in Washington for several years.

George W. Schweer, dealer in general merchandise, and mayor of the city of New Haven, at which place he located in 1884, is a native of Boon Township, Franklin Co., Mo., born in 1860, the son of J. H. and Catherine (Hortsmann) Schweer, natives of Germany, but who came with their parents to the United States when young. They were married in St. Louis about 1850, and six years later removed to Franklin County, where they remained until 1887, then moved to Washington, and have there resided ever since. He has been a merchant and also a farmer, and has been for many years justice of the peace, notary public and postmaster. He is now about sixty-three years old and his wife fifty-four. Our subject was reared on a farm, educated at the common schools, and attended one year at the State University. After teaching one winter he went to St. Louis, and engaged as traveling salesman for Edward C. Becker, wholesale grocer, for two years. He then entered the retail grocery trade at St. Louis, and continued this business for two years. He was then in the commission business at 808 North Third Street, with Henry B. Hilmer, the firm being Schweer & Hilmer for about eight months. From there he came to New Haven, where he has a flourishing business in general merchandise, carrying a complete stock of goods to the value of \$8,000. In 1882 he married Miss Meekie L., a daughter of John M. and Martha (Decker) Farrar, all natives of Franklin County. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Schweer, viz.: Eugene W., Julius E. and Arthur P. In 1887 Mr. Schweer was elected mayor of the city, and has since held that office, with general satisfaction. He is a Republican in politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for James G. Blaine. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the A. O. U. W., and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. (See picture p. 200)

Julius H. Schweer, a prominent merchant of Shotwell, was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1862, and is the sixth of ten children born to John H. and Catherine E. (Hortsmann) Schweer, natives of Germany. The father came to the United States in 1838, and settled in Franklin County, Mo., where he married and reared his family. Julius H. Schweer graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, in St. Louis, in 1882, and in the fall of the same year embarked in the mercantile business on his own account at Shotwell, with a stock of goods valued at about \$4,000; his business has increased at least fifty per cent since the first year, and he now has a splendid trade; is a rising young merchant of good business ability, and enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him. He was appointed postmaster of Shotwell October 31, 1887. September 29, 1887, he married Miss Dora, daughter of John F. Roedder, of Beaufort, this county. Mr. Schweer is a staunch Republican in politics.

L. L. Seaburn, dealer in furniture, coffins, stoves and general house furnishing goods, Pacific, Mo., was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1835, and is the fourth in a family of eight children born to Samuel and Mary (Fouts) Seaburn, natives of Pennsylvania. Samuel Seaburn, a son of Andrew Seaburn, also a native of Pennsylvania, and in an early day a teamster over the mountains, died in 1887, aged about eighty years. Mrs. Mary Seaburn died in 1885, aged eighty-four years. L. L. Seaburn was reared on a farm until his seventeenth year, when he went to Warren, Ohio, to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, in which capacity he worked three years. About 1856 he moved to Summit County, Ohio, where he worked at his trade, and two years later went to Keithsburg, Ill., continuing at his trade until 1859, when he moved to Lebanon, Mo.; he followed his trade at the latter place until 1863, when he moved to Pacific and assumed charge of the bridge building on the 'Frisco Railroad for two years. He then went to St. Louis, and engaged in the freight office for the 'Frisco Railroad, six months later returning to Pacific, where he engaged in general merchandising. He was appointed postmaster about the same time. In 1878 he sold his stock of goods, resigned his position as postmaster, and for the following four years was occupied in no particular business. In October, 1886, he established his present business. Beside his stock of furniture Mr. Seaburn owns four town lots, his residence, and three and one-half acres of the celebrated "white sand"; he also owns an additional twenty-six lots. He was married December 18, 1859, to Mollie S. Stafford, a native of Callaway County, Mo., and a daughter of Thomas and Caroline (Cleveland) Stafford, the latter a cousin of President Cleveland. One child was born to this union, Charles E., who died in 1864. Mr. Seaburn is a Republican in politics, and is a Master Mason.

Theodore Seifert, dealer in general merchandise at Pacific, was born in Würtemberg, Germany, in 1835, and is the eldest of twelve children of John and Josephine (Nille) Seifert, natives of Germany, where the former died. When seventeen years of age, Theodore Seifert came to the United States with his mother and three sisters, settling first in St. Louis, where he worked two years as a harness-maker. He then came to Pacific, but remained only a short time, when he returned to St. Louis and engaged in trunk manufacturing for about two years. He returned to Pacific where he clerked in his brother-in-law's saloon until the latter's death when Mr. Seifert assumed charge of the Franklin Hotel two years. He subsequently embarked in general merchandising, east of his present location, and five years later erected his present business house, where he has since been located. He was married July 20, 1863, to Julia Pohlrig, a native of Franklin County, and they have ten children, viz.: Emil, Theodore, Herman, Augusta, Julius, Caroline, Clara, Charles, Eugene and Oscar. Mr. and Mrs. Seifert are members of the Catholic and Presbyterian Churches, respectively. He has served as alderman and mayor of the city, and also as treasurer.

A. L. Shelton, of the firm of Schwartz Bros. & Shelton, grain dealers at New Haven, is a native of New Haven, born in 1853, and is the son of John and Philenia (Maupin) Shelton, natives of Franklin County, where they spent their entire lives. The father was of English descent, a farmer, and was a soldier in the Mexican War. A. L. Shelton was but a boy when his father died, and he was reared by his grandfather and secured a common country school education. He was reared on a farm, and worked on the same until 1879, when he and his uncle, B. L. Maupin, engaged in the grain trade. In 1880 Mr. Maupin died, leaving our subject alone. In 1882 the present company was established with Mr.

Shelton as manager, at New Haven, and Messrs. Schwartz, at St. Louis. Mr. Shelton is a Republican in politics, and his first presidential vote was for R. B. Hayes, in 1876. He is entirely a self-made man, and is one of the promising young men of the county.

Winchester L. Shelton, senior member of the firm of W. L. Shelton & Co., dealers in all kinds of lumber, sash, doors, mouldings, etc., established the business in 1883. Mr. Shelton was born in 1857, and is the youngest child born to Samuel and Prudence (Miller) Shelton. The father was born in Virginia, in 1800, and when a young man came to Franklin County, Mo., where he was twice married, his last wife being the mother of our subject. He was a life-long and well-to-do farmer, a man of considerable ability and intelligence, and who did considerable law practice in connection with his other duties. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and also in the late Civil War. He was the father of twenty-two children. The mother died in 1876; she was a member of the Christian Church. Winchester remained at home until grown, and received a limited education in the country schools. He began business for himself at the age of nineteen as a farmer, having purchased a farm, and this he continued until 1883, when he located at New Haven and entered the business as above stated. He is one of the live, thorough-going business men of the city, and his firm is one of the most substantial in the place, and is commanding an extensive trade. Mr. Shelton was married in 1877 to Martha Yeates, a native of Kentucky, and the daughter of John D. and Elizabeth Yeates, formerly of Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Shelton were born five children: Prudence E., John L., Joannah M., Willis L., and an infant unnamed. Mr. Shelton is a Democrat in his political views, and cast his first presidential vote for S. J. Tilden, in 1876. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

Nicholas Shookman, real estate agent and resident of New Haven, was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1834, and is the third of six children born to George W. and Elizabeth (Philips) Shookman, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. When a boy Mr. Shookman went to Tennessee with his parents and was there married to Miss Eleanor Sorrells, and soon after, about 1827, removed to Franklin County, Mo., where Mrs. Shookman died shortly after. He then married the mother of our subject, and has remained in Franklin County ever since. He is now over eighty years old, has been a life-long farmer, and served eighteen months under Capt. Stephenson in the war with Mexico. He has been a resident of Franklin County for about sixty years, and has long been recognized as an industrious and influential citizen. His father, Michael Shookman, was a German, and came to Franklin County at the same time with George W. There he lived until during the late War, when he died at the age of one hundred and four. He served in the War of 1812. The mother of Nicholas died about 1875, at the age of seventy-nine; she was for many years a member of the Christian Church. Nicholas was reared under the parental roof, and received little or no education, but by observation and self-study has gained considerable knowledge. He has been married three times. His first marriage was at the age of seventeen, to Miss Martha Ann Shelton, who bore him one child: George W. Mrs. Shookman died in 1853, and in 1856 Mr. Shookman married Miss Martha Ann Kanatsor, who was born in Franklin County and who became the mother of five children, four now living: John N. (deceased), William, of Kansas City; Frances, wife of William H. Otto; Virginia and Winnie V. Mrs. Shookman died in 1876, and in 1877 Mr. Shookman married Lucy J. Thurmon, a native of Franklin County. In 1865 Mr. Shookman joined the regular United States Thirteenth Army Corps of

artillery, and served until 1866 at the arsenal at St. Louis. He made his home in the northwest part of Franklin County until 1869, when he removed to New Haven, where he sold liquor for twelve years. He is a Democrat in politics and his first presidential vote was cast for Thomas H. Benton. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Richard Smith, teacher at Mount Pleasant, was born, in 1843, in Pennington, Lancashire, England, and is the eldest of the eleven children of Henry and Sarah Ann Smith, natives of West Leigh, England, from which place they moved to Golborne, where the father was game-keeper for Col. John W. Lee, of Lyme Hall, Cheshire, for nearly twenty years. At the present time he is game-keeper for Thomas Stone, Esq., of Newtonle-Willows, Lancashire. Mrs. Smith died in 1881, aged fifty-six years. Mr. Smith is still living, at the age of sixty-three, and is a son of James and Nancy Smith, the former a son of Henry and Ann (Horrocks) Smith. The Smiths were stanch Royalists. Mrs. Sarah Ann Smith was a daughter of Richard and Phoebe (Leathers) Smith. Her father was a civil engineer of Manchester, England. Richard Smith, the subject of the present sketch, began weaving silk at the age of eleven, and continued at the same occupation until seventeen, when, for the following three years, he worked in cotton mills and coal mines. He next went to Liverpool and worked for the London & North-Western Railroad Company as delivery clerk for nearly five years. At twenty-five years of age, on Christmas Day, 1868, he was married to Mary Ann Caldwell, of Golborne, Lancashire, England, and in May, of the following year, he and his wife set sail for America, landing in New York on the 18th of May, 1869. They first located for a few months in Wayne County, Mich., but removed thence to the State of Missouri, where Mr. Smith was employed by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company as watchman for nearly a year. He, later, was occupied for about one year in clerking for E. J. Roberts, of Robertsville. In 1871 he taught school, then again worked for Mr. Roberts a short time, and afterward engaged in school teaching, at which, in connection with farming, he has since continued. He resides on a well-improved farm of 215 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have six children, namely: William C., Sarah A., John E., Walter, Mary A. and Richard. In politics he is a Republican, and was elected justice of the peace in 1882, being re-elected in the fall of 1887. He is a Master Mason, and has served for several years as Worshipful Master of the lodge at Robertsville, and is at present Secretary of the same.

W. B. Smith, of the firm of Koppitz & Smith, proprietors of the "Banner Roller Mills" of Pacific, was born in Columbia, Monroe Co., Ill., November 11, 1848, and is the second of four children born to Valentine J. and Mahala M. (Johnson) Smith, natives, respectively, of Maine and Illinois. Valentine J. Smith was a son of John and Hannah (Jordan) Smith, natives of Holland, who immigrated to the United States, settling first in Bangor, Me, and in 1818 removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, where they spent the winter, thence moving to Georgetown, St. Clair Co., Ill., where they remained until the father's death, in 1831, which was the first death of an adult of the family of which they have any account. He married in Maine, and of the five sons and three daughters born to him, Benjamin J. Smith is the only son now living; and the only daughter living is Sarah, wife of W. W. Johnson. Valentine J. Smith, father of our subject, was born in 1812, and died in September, 1856. When twelve years old, W. B. Smith was employed on the farm of his uncle. November 16, 1863, he went to assist his step-father, who was foreman of Warnock & Wilson's flouring-

mill, where he remained five years. He then went to East St. Louis, and for three months worked in the "Dyke Mill;" he was next employed in Jacksonville, Ill., in the "Morgan Mills," eighteen months, and subsequently worked in the "Columbia Star Mills" one year, when he took charge of the "Gardner Mills," at that place, two and one-half years. He was again engaged at the Columbia Star Mills, where he remained until May 1, 1885, when he engaged in milling at his present location. Beside his interest in the mill and elevator at Pacific, Mr. Smith owns a residence in Columbia, Ill. He was married May 27, 1875, to Matilda A. Proctor, a native of Monroe County, Ill. They have three children: George, Roy and Burdella. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics and a Master Mason, being a charter member of Columbia Lodge, No. 534, of Pacific, of which he is Worshipful Master. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

Theodore M. Snyder, notary public, justice of the peace and land agent at Sullivan, Mo., was born in Allegany County, N. Y., May 31, 1834, and is the seventh of eleven children of Daniel and Catherine (Bowers) Snyder, who immigrated to Ohio when our subject was but nine years of age, and settled on a farm in Perry County. Theodore M. Snyder had limited educational advantages, and was reared to the occupation of farming. When seventeen years of age he began serving an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade under his brother in Nelsonville, Ohio, and has worked more or less at his trade through life. January 21, 1856, he was married to Sophia J., daughter of John C. Hiles, a prominent farmer of Hocking County, Ohio. Of the seven children born to this union two are deceased. Those living are: Flora E. (wife of Joseph Pitts), Mary L. (wife of Bennett W. Doyle), Dora J. (wife of Ira Claspill), Anna V. (wife of John Junkerman), all living in Franklin County, Mo., following agricultural pursuits; a son, Ulysses T., is living with his father. Mr. Snyder owns his residence in Sullivan, and makes a good living out of his agency, notary and justice business. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Fremont. During the late war he served in the Union army, Thirty-first Missouri Infantry, as third sergeant; was wounded in the right hip at Vicksburg; was discharged for a time, but was again drafted in 1864, and served until after the close of the war. He is a member and commander of G. A. R. Post, No. 324, at Sullivan, and, with his wife, is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Snyder immigrated to Missouri in 1859, followed farming and carpentering until 1882, when he engaged in his present business. He is also local land agent for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company at Sullivan, Mo.

Joseph Soph, farmer of Boeuf Township, and a native of St. Louis, Mo., born in 1847, is the son of William Valentine and Mary T. (Fix) Soph, natives of Germany, where they were reared and married. They came to the United States about 1846, located at St. Louis, where the father worked at his trade, bricklaying, until he died in 1851, aged about thirty-five. The mother died in 1884, aged sixty-three; she was married twice. Joseph Soph was reared in St. Louis, and educated in the public schools. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in Company E, Fortieth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, United States army, and operated in Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Missouri; was in the second Nashville (Tenn.) fight, was in the battles at Franklin, Tenn., Mobile, Ala., Spring Hill, Miss., and a great many minor engagements. He served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at St. Louis, in August, 1865. He then came home and worked on a farm until 1870, when he married Miss

Wilhelmina Heorlsher, a native of Boeuf Township, Franklin Co., Mo. Four children were born to this union: Henry, Clara, Orlinda and Edward. Since his marriage Mr. Soph has resided in the vicinity of his present home, which consists of sixty acres under a good state of cultivation. He is a Republican in his political views, and his first presidential vote was cast for Gen. Grant in 1868. He and wife are members of the Evangelical Church, and he is a member of the G. A. R.

Norman C. Spalding was born in Plainfield, N. H., March 20, 1831, and is the son of Charles C. and Sophia (Willard) Spalding, natives of Plainfield, N. H. The father died at the age of forty-five, and when Norman was but seven years of age. He was a farmer. The mother died in Lake County, Ohio, in 1882, and was seventy-eight years of age at that time. The family moved to Lake County, Ohio, when our subject was five years of age, and there passed the remainder of their lives. Of their five children, two now living, Norman was the second. He was educated in the schools of Lake County, Ohio, and at South Madison Seminary. At the age of sixteen he left home, went to Buckhorn Furnace, Lawrence Co., Ohio, engaged as salesman, and there he remained for the next twelve years, being in the meantime raised to the position of assistant manager and bookkeeper. In 1860 he came to Franklin County, Mo., and afterward went to Pike's Peak on a mining expedition, but returned the same year and built the Robertsville grist and saw mills, which he operated for four years, and then set up a store on the farm of James Johnson, in partnership with Edward J. Roberts. He continued at this for five years, after which he went to his farm, for which he had traded his mill, and after remaining there one year returned to the store on Johnson's farm, this time by himself, but at the end of four years again returned to the farm. Four years later he formed a partnership with S. C. Frary in a general store, where they continued nearly ten years, after which Mr. Spalding engaged in the same line of business with Henry Bruno. In 1865 he married Miss Ann Persinger, a native of Botetourt County, Va., born in 1839, and to them were born seven children, all living, four sons and three daughters. He is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Prof. Bernard J. Specking, the present principal of the public schools of Washington, Mo., is a native of Westphalia, Germany. He was born on the 24th of April, in the year 1852, in the town of Coesfeld, near Münster, and is the son of Anton and Catharine (Graes) Specking. His father was born in 1820, and was a shoemaker by trade. He came to the United States in 1855, and located in St. Louis County, Mo., about four miles north of Kirkwood. His mother was born in the town of Coesfeld, in 1827, and lived there until she came with her husband to America. Not long after their arrival in this land of promise their hopes were blasted by the untimely hand of death, which snatched from their midst the beloved husband and father. Left in a strange country, without home and friends, the poor widow almost despaired of making a living for herself and two little children. In these circumstances she accepted an offer of marriage from Frank Heimann, a former friend of her husband, and the only person who aided her in those dark days of bereavement and poverty. Mr. Heimann was a farmer, and so the subject of our present sketch grew to manhood on the farm, receiving the rudiments of an education in the public schools, which he attended for about four years. Afterward he attended the Catholic schools for two years, making his first communion in the parish church near Kirkwood. In 1870 his stepfather moved to Franklin County, where he pur-

chased a farm, adjoining the city of Washington. Here Mr. Specking attended the public schools for a year, and then, through the kindness of his teacher, Prof. Amos P. Foster, secured, the next fall, a position as teacher in a public school near Berger, Mo. Taking the money thus earned, he attended the State Normal School, at Kirksville, for a year, and then taught at Old Mines, in Washington County, the following year. His stepfather failing in health, Mr. Specking next took charge of the farm, in 1876, and the following year, having earned the necessary money, he again attended the Normal School, at Kirksville. His stepfather having died in the summer of 1878, he took charge of the farm for a second time, and also secured a position as teacher in the Campbellton public school. He now farmed during the summer and taught during the winter. The people at Campbellton liked him so well that he was re-employed for four successive years. At the close of this time he returned to St. Louis County, the home of his childhood and youth, and there taught at Bellefontaine for a year. Mr. Specking now determined to make teaching his profession for life, and therefore concluded that it would be best to finish his professional education. Accordingly, in the fall of 1883, he entered the State Normal School, at Warrensburg, Mo., and in the spring of 1884 graduated at the head of his class from the full course of four years, with the degree of Bachelor of Scientific Didactics. Having passed a satisfactory examination in all the branches required by law for a State certificate, he received this in addition to the Normal Diploma. Prof. O. C. Hill, having resigned his position as principal of the Oregon Normal School, Prof. Specking was elected his successor, in the fall of 1884. This position he filled for two years, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and thereby established his reputation as one of the foremost educators of Missouri. In the summer of 1886 he returned to Franklin County, and there set on foot a movement which resulted in the establishment of the Washington High School, but failing to receive the appointment of principal for said school, he was induced to accept the principalship of the public schools, the position which he fills at present. Prof. Specking was married on June 3, 1886, to Miss Anna Comer, a native of Oregon, Holt Co., Mo. The result of this union was the birth of one child, Bernard. At present Prof. Specking is devoting his leisure time to the study of microscopy, in which he has already made considerable advancement. In his political views he is very conservative, voting for principle and not for party.

Judge William P. Springgate, farmer, was born in Mercer County, Ky., in 1816, and is the son of William Springgate, a native of the same county, who removed to St. Louis County, Mo., in 1822, and from there to Greene County, Ill., in 1837, where he died in 1868. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and a farmer and wagon-maker by occupation. The mother's maiden name was Gritten; her father was a Revolutionary soldier, and immigrated from Virginia to Kentucky soon after the War for Independence. He and his wife walked the distance on foot, and carried all their possessions on their backs. They were among the early settlers, and he was a familiar companion to the celebrated Daniel Boone, and lived to the ripe old age of one hundred and fourteen years. William P. lost his mother when about two years old, and remained with his father until grown, receiving but a limited common-school education, which he walked a distance of three miles to obtain. He was married, in St. Louis County, Mo., in 1838, to Miss Ann, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Sullins. To this union were born three children, two now living: Amanda, wife of Richard Zumwalt, of Osage County, and Marcellus. Mr. Springgate lost his wife in 1854,

and two years later he married Miss Sarah, sister of his first wife. Five children were the result of this marriage, four now living, viz.: William, Ferdinand, Sterling and Virginia. In 1844, previous to the death of his first wife, our subject removed to Franklin County, and located twelve miles southeast of New Haven. In 1864 he came to New Haven, and has since made that city his home. He has made farming his chief occupation, and in it has been successful. In 1854 he was elected county judge and re-elected in 1858. In 1862 he declined a re-nomination, but in 1866 was elected to the same and served one term, and was afterward appointed to fill an unexpired term, making nearly sixteen years' service in all. He has since served as marshal of the city of New Haven, for four years. He was reared a Whig, and his first presidential vote was for Gen. Harrison, in 1840, but some time prior to the war identified himself permanently with the Democratic party. He is a prominent church member, and his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Springgate's father settled in St. Louis County when the city of St. Louis was a mere French hamlet, and he distinctly remembers when there was but one brick building in the place, and that but one story, and an inferior affair altogether. Comparatively few men have lived as long in the State as has Mr. Springgate, he having been an inhabitant of the State since he was about six years old, or for about sixty-five years.

Frederick Steines, one of the most celebrated educators of Missouri, was born December 4, 1802, in Rettwig-on-the-Ruhr, Germany. At the age of sixteen he began teaching, which occupation he followed at Lohdorf, Solinger, near Eberfeld, until he left his native country for the United States, and landed at Baltimore, June 4, 1834, at the head of the Solinger-Gesellschaft. From Baltimore he went to St. Louis, arriving there July 2, of the same year, where, in 1837, he organized the "St. Louis German Academy," which was incorporated February 6, 1837, and was the first German-American institution of learning in the West. Later, Prof. Steines founded the Oakfield Academy, in Franklin County, which he kept up until 1869, after which he taught in the public schools five years, thus completing his fifty years of duty in the schoolroom. He is considered the pioneer English and German educator west of the Mississippi River. About 500 students have been educated at Oakfield Academy, in attendance from Missouri and four or five adjacent States. The building is 25x40 feet, and one and one-half stories high. Among his pupils who have become distinguished are Charles Nordhoff, Henry Weinheimer, Fred T. Ledergerber, Conrad Faith, Eugene Papin, Henry F. Harrington and William J. Lemp. Prof. Steines was married January 1, 1835, to a Miss Bertha Herminghaus, and January 1, 1885, his golden wedding was celebrated. He has three sons and two daughters living. He lost his first wife and all his children by her from cholera in 1834, shortly after his arrival in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Steines are members of the Evangelical Church. Politically, he is a Republican, and has served seven years as justice of the peace of his township. He was a lieutenant in the German regular army, and served in the Missouri Home Guards during the late war. He was a son of John Frederick William and Anna Catherine (Unterleberg) Steines, natives of Kettwig, Germany, the former of whom was a manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes; he was also a captain in the army under Frederick the Great, and with his wife and two sons, Peter and Herman, came to this country in 1834, settling near where our subject now resides. Prof. Steines is a Master Mason, having taken the first degree in his native country, in 1825. He is now about eighty-five years of age, and his wife, who is still living, is sixty-nine years of age.

August Steinhaus, cooper, of Washington, was born in Prussia in 1829, and is the youngest of three children born to William and Johannah Steinhaus. The father was a miller by trade. He was born in 1788 and died in 1840. The mother was born in 1800, and died in 1844. At the age of sixteen August commenced learning the cooper's trade, and at the end of two and a half years began as a journeyman, and at the age of twenty entered the regular army, serving two years. In 1852 he immigrated to the New World, and settled in St. Louis. In 1853 he married Miss Hulda Kupper, a native of Prussia, born in 1835, and six children were the result of this union. They are named as follows: Laura, born in 1859, widow of Charles B. Sass; Charles, born in 1864, erecting telegraph poles on the Missouri Pacific Railroad; William, born in 1866, carpenter on the Missouri Pacific Railroad; August, born in 1868; Otto, born in 1871, and Rudolph, born in 1874. In 1861 Mr. Steinhaus enlisted in Company C, Third Regiment Missouri Infantry, and served three months and eleven days. While in St. Louis he was proprietor of a cooper shop for seven years, employing eight men, and during those years made 62,800 barrels. He came to Washington in 1864, and for nearly two years worked in the pottery. In 1866 he opened a cooper shop, and for the past twenty-one years has worked almost constantly at his trade, employing one man, and making in that time 54,000 barrels. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R.

Peter H. Stipp, farmer, is a son of Henry and Hannah Stipp, both natives of Westphalia, Germany, where they were married, and where three of their children were born. Having farmed in the old country until 1852, they sailed from Liverpool to New Orleans, the voyage taking over nine weeks. Arriving in Franklin County, Mo., in 1853, they here made their home. The father died in 1873, at the age of fifty-seven. The mother is still living, and is sixty-eight years of age. They were both of the Evangelical faith. Peter H. was born in 1845, and was one of seven children, three sons and four daughters. He was educated in Franklin County, Mo., and has acquired a good understanding of the English language. In 1862 he enlisted in the Fourth Missouri Reserve Corps, and served about three months. Late in 1862 he re-enlisted in Company A, of the Thirty-fourth Missouri Infantry Volunteers (United States America). Soon after his regiment was consolidated with the Thirtieth and his company changed to I. Another consolidation in 1864 brought him in Company A, of the Thirtieth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. In all, he served nearly three and a half years. He participated in the following battles: Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Jackson (Miss.), siege of Vicksburg, Vidalia, Fort Spanish, Fort Blakely and siege of Jackson. Since the war he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1863 he married Miss Louise Altheide, a daughter of Philip Altheide. To this marriage seven children were born: M. F. Clara, A. Paulina A., Amanda, Otto P., Albert H., Lydia J. and Anna O. (deceased). Mr. Stipp is a great reader, and hence is a well-informed man. He has 240 acres of land, is a stalwart Republican in politics, and is a member of the G. A. R.

Henry Stock, cigar manufacturer at New Haven, which business he established at the above named place in 1881, and which has steadily increased ever since, finds a ready sale in the general market for his cigars, and owing to an increased demand for the same, has been compelled to add to his force of employees. He is at present turning out about 700 cigars per day. Mr. Stock was born in the town of Vlotho, in Valdorf, Germany, August 5, 1843, and is the son of William Stock and Christine (Wemeier) Stock, who have long since been dead. Our subject received a good common-school education, and at the age

of sixteen began learning his trade, which, since finishing, he has followed all his life. On October 27, 1867, he married Wilhelmine Schaumborg, a native of Germany, born March 19, 1846, and the daughter of Henry and Louise Schaumborg, natives of Kaldorf, Lippe, Detmold, Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Stock were born six children, viz.: Louisa, Amalia, Henry, Herman, Otto and Willie. Mr. Stock came to the United States in 1881, and located in New Haven, where he has since remained. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

Omar Strehly, a prominent blacksmith of Sullivan, Franklin Co., Mo., was born in Gasconade County, Mo., in 1858, and is the third in the family of six children of Charles P. and Sophia (Schlender) Strehly. He was reared and educated in Hermann, Gasconade County, and began doing for himself in 1878, as an apprentice to the blacksmith's trade under J. C. Miller, in Osage County. April 28, 1882, he married Martha, daughter of Michael Henneberger, by whom he has two children, one son and one daughter, named Julia and Edward. He moved to and opened a blacksmith shop in Sullivan, November 9, 1884, and has since been doing a good business in his line; he has made some improvements on the two lots he owns, has a nice residence and a shop well stocked with tools. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., a Republican in politics, and an enterprising young mechanic.

Frank Stumpe, brick-maker of Washington, is the son of Henry and Katie (Bruner) Stumpe, both of whom were natives of Germany, and in the year 1852 they immigrated to America and came to Washington, Mo. He died in 1861, and his wife in 1866. Of their family of nine children Frank was the eighth. He was reared on the farm and came to America when nineteen years of age. The first year he worked in St. Louis and in Illinois, and in 1854 came to Washington, Mo., where for several years he worked as a day laborer in a brickyard. In 1862 he commenced the manufacture of brick upon his own responsibility, and has since continued the same with the exception of the year 1886. He has made on an average of 400,000 per annum, making in all 10,000,000 of brick, and receiving for the same \$60,000. The largest number any one year was 700,000, and the least, 140,000. In 1856 he married Miss Caroline Dreinherber, a native of Germany, born in 1838, and to them were born seven children, viz.: Minnie, Henry, William, Frank, Fritz, August and Ernest. Mrs. Stumpe died in 1883, and in 1884 he married Mrs. Mary Walkenhorst, *nee* Rade, daughter of Peter Rade. Mrs. Stumpe was born in Germany in 1833, and came to America when twelve years of age. Five children were born to her first marriage: Charlotta, wife of Henry Wefenstelle; Henry, Fred, August and Katie. Mr. Stumpe is a Democrat in his political views, was town councilman for two years, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

William Stumpe, farmer of Washington, Mo., and the son of Henry and Katie (Bruner) Stumpe (for particulars of parents see sketch of Frank Stumpe), was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1832. He was the seventh of nine children born to his parents, and received his education in his native country, where he was reared and grew to manhood. In 1857 he immigrated to America and settled in Washington, Mo., but the first two summers worked in St. Louis in a brickyard. In 1860 he established a brickyard near Washington, making on an average 500,000 per annum. He was engaged in the business for twelve years, making in all 6,000,000, and receiving for the same about \$36,000. In 1874 Mr. Stumpe abandoned the brick-making business, and has since devoted his time and attention to agricultural pursuits. He owns twenty-four acres in the sub-

urbs of Washington, and is one of the old citizens of the city. In 1866 he married Miss Lizzie Schneider, daughter of John Schneider. Mrs. Stumpe was born in Washington, Mo., in 1849, and to her marriage were born three children: Matilda, Paulena and Walter. Mr. Stumpe is a Republican in politics, has been a member of the school board for the past sixteen years, and is also a member of the city council, now serving out his third year. He is an influential citizen, and he and family are members of the Evangelical St. Peter's Church.

Robert F. Sullins, one of the early settlers of Franklin County, Mo., is the son of Joseph and Rebecca (Fogle) Sullins, natives of Kentucky and Maryland, respectively. When young both came to Missouri, and located at St. Louis, when that city was but a village. Here they were married and here they remained until about 1840, when they came to Franklin County, and settled on the farm on which our subject now resides. The father lived to be eighty-six years of age and the mother about ninety-four. The former was a farmer by occupation, and both he and wife were United Baptists. He was a Democrat in politics, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. Robert F. was one of seven children, two sons and five daughters. He was born in St. Louis County, May 22, 1826, and while growing up received but a very limited education, never having attended school but six months altogether. He remained with his parents until their demise, and in 1853 was united in marriage to Miss Emily Hiatt, who was born near Lexington, Ky., in the year 1827. Seven children were the result of this union: C. A., James A., Fannie, Amanda, Robert E., Lou and Richard J. The second child is a teacher, and is very successful in this occupation. Mr. Sullins is a Democrat in politics, and during the war served a short time in the militia. As a business man he has met with excellent success, and now owns 280 acres of land. For about forty-seven years has been a resident of this county, and is well known as a man of integrity and honor. He and wife are members of the United Baptist Church. He is also a member of Union Lodge No. 173, A. F. & A. M.

Stephen H. Sullivan, a native of Franklin County, Mo., was born in September, 1849, and is the eldest of the four children of Wylie and Eliza (Teas) Sullivan. He was reared on a farm and received a good common-school education. He helped clean the brush and timber from the site of Sullivan, and dug the first grave in the Buffalo graveyard, near Sullivan, while a prisoner of war, for the body of Samuel King, who was a paroled prisoner from the Union army. The Union soldiers arrested Mr. Sullivan, and soon afterward arrested and killed Mr. King, then compelled our subject, with pointed guns, to dig his friend and neighbor's grave by himself, this being the first grave in the present public cemetery of Sullivan. The following day, by a petition from friends, Mr. Sullivan was released by the soldiers. He was very young, and never entered the army, but was a Southern sympathizer, and aided that cause. After Price's raid he went to the Rocky Mountains, and was in various parts of the range, fighting the Indians, digging gold and hunting for about ten years, when he returned to Missouri. In 1875 he married Martha E., daughter of Jamison Bandy, and to this union two children have been born: Nida E. and Stephen H., Jr. After marriage Mr. Sullivan removed to McLennan County, Tex., where he engaged in farming, railroad contracting and stock dealing until 1882, when he returned to Franklin County, Mo., where he is now comfortably situated on a farm of 100 acres. He has served as deputy sheriff, and has held other positions. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Sullivan, is a Democrat, and is honored and respected by all who know him.

Hezekiah Rogers Sweet was born in Columbia County, N. Y., March 7, 1814, and is the son of John and Helen (Bentley) Sweet, both natives of Dutchess County, N. Y., the former born May 20, 1778, and the latter, August 2, 1780. In Dutchess County, N. Y., they both passed their last days, the father dying November 16, 1830, and the mother September 1, 1820. The father was a millwright. The grandfather of our subject, Samuel Sweet, was born January, 1746, and lived to be nearly a hundred years old. He was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. Taber Bentley, the maternal grandfather of Hezekiah, served in the American army during the War of the Revolution, and his great-grandfather Vandenburg was a colonel in the American army. The subject of this sketch received his education in the home schools and at Prof. Burton's boarding school, in Litchfield County, Conn. His mother dying when he was but a child, he lived with his relatives until fourteen years of age, after which he went to his brother, who owned a sloop on the Hudson River, and cooked for one year, after which he was steersman on a boat on the Champlain canal for about one season. He then taught school in Saratoga County, after which he learned the carpenter's trade, but soon gave this up, and taught school again. The next year he worked for one John Harris, in a general store at Fort Miller, Saratoga County, N. Y., and at the end of that time took charge of a canal boat running from White Hall to Troy, for Harris Bros. After one season he went to work in a shop, making sleds on which to haul pine logs, but the next spring ran a boat for Viele Bros., at Fort Miller. After clerking on a steamboat a short time, in 1836 he and an elder brother, Benjamin, moved to St. Joseph, Mich., where they remained until 1839. In 1840 he came to St. Louis, Mo., and after working at his trade moved to Manchester, and then back to St. Louis. In the fall of 1842 he taught school, and in 1843 he came to Franklin County, Mo., where he has ever since remained. He worked at his trade until 1854. In 1852 the county court appointed him public administrator, which office he held for two years, and was reappointed for two years. In 1863 the sheriff, acting as collector, resigned, and Mr. Sweet took the office of collector and served out his time. In 1873 he was elected to the same office, and held that position one term. Since then he has been engaged in farming and in the administration of estates. In 1848 Mr. Sweet married Mary Chitwood, a native of Franklin County, Mo., born in 1829, and the daughter of Seth Chitwood. She died in 1864, leaving a family of eight children, all now living: Levi A., Laura Helen, Sarah A., Charles L., Lucinda M., John S., Gilbert L. and Mary R. In 1867 Mr. Sweet married Mary J. (Roark) Shobe, daughter of Thomas Roark, and widow of James Shobe. She was born in Gasconade County, Mo., in the year 1832, and two children are the fruits of this latter union: Hezekiah L. and Alberta. Mr. Sweet is a Democrat in politics, and Mrs. Sweet is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

George Tamm, boot and shoe dealer, of Washington, Mo., is the son of John and Marie (Heiser) Tamm, and was born in Frishborn, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, in 1824. The father was a farmer by occupation. He died in 1880. He was married three times, his second wife being the mother of our subject. She died in 1834. She was the mother of five children, George being the youngest. He was educated in Germany, attending school until fourteen years of age. He then began serving an apprenticeship to learn the shoemaker's trade, and worked at this for three years, afterward working in various portions of his native country as a journeyman for ten years. In 1852 he immigrated to America, and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked for two years. He then went to Indianapolis, Ind., and after remaining there one year, in 1855

came to Washington, and engaged in business on his own responsibility. In 1856 he married Miss Caroline Mittler, who was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1837, and who bore him four children: Ida, wife of Christopher Hackenjos; Charles, shoemaker and worker in his father's store; George, student in St. Louis Medical College, and Adolph, in L. Muench's drug store, in Washington. For the past ten years Mr. Tamm has abandoned the bench and devotes his time to the store exclusively. He is the oldest boot and shoe man in Washington, having been in business here for the past thirty-two years. He is a Republican in his political views, but is very conservative. He is a member of the ancient order of I. O. O. F., and an honest, upright citizen.

W. M. Terry, collector of Franklin County, and one of the leading citizens of Union, the county seat, was born in St. Louis County, fourteen miles west from the city of St. Louis, July 31, 1828, and is the son of Benjamin D. and Mary (Jump) Terry. The father was born in Rutherford County, N. C., February 14, 1784, and was the son of William Terry. Benjamin Terry emigrated from North Carolina to Missouri, settling in St. Louis County, in 1802. He was a farmer by occupation, and served in the War of 1812. In recognition of the service thus rendered he was given a land warrant for 160 acres of land in Missouri. He removed to Franklin County, in 1832, where he lived a long and useful life, his death occurring February 21, 1857. He was a member of the Baptist Church. The mother was born on the Cumberland River, in Kentucky, January 12, 1793, and was the daughter of Peter Jump, who was a native Kentuckian, and who removed to Missouri in the early part of the present century. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and died in Franklin County, March, 1864. To the parents eleven children were born, of whom our subject was the eighth. He was reared on the farm and acquired a limited education. He remained at home until August, 1864, when he enlisted in Company D, Fort-seventh Missouri Regiment of Infantry of which he was color-bearer. He served until April, 1865, and was then mustered out at St. Louis. He returned to the farm in Franklin County, where he remained until his election, as a Republican, to the office of sheriff of Franklin County, in the fall of 1880, and then removed to Union. He was re-elected in 1882, and in 1884 was elected county collector. In 1886 he was re-elected collector, and holds that office at the present, discharging the duties in a faithful and efficient manner. January 1, 1857, he married Miss Elizabeth Boothe, a native of Iowa, born May 18, 1841, and the daughter of James Boothe. To this marriage three children have been born, one now living. Mrs. Terry died May 14, 1863, and in November, 1866, Mr. Terry took for his second wife Miss Mary A. Link, a native of Franklin County, Mo., born December 7, 1841, and the daughter of Henry Link (deceased). To this union nine children have been born, six now living. Mr. Terry is a member of the Baptist Church, and of Wilhelma Post, No. 344, G. A. R.; also a member of Union Lodge, No. 173, A. F. and A. M. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. W. Terschluse was born in the town of Südlohn Kreis Ahaus, Westphalia, Prussia, Germany, October 9, 1829, and is the son of John Henry and Gertrude (Wening) Terschluse, both natives of Westphalia, Germany, and both born in the year 1789. By trade the father was a bleacher of linen. On September 7, 1843, they sailed for America, and landed at New Orleans. From there they removed to St. Louis, and in 1844 they settled in the neighborhood of Port Hudson, Franklin Co., Mo., where they passed the balance of their days. The mother died in 1848, and the father afterward married Mrs. Catherine

Boland, widow of John Boland. The father died January 1, 1861. Our subject was one of a family of four children. He received a good education in German and English, was reared on the farm and has become one of the best farmers of his community. On June 3, 1851, he married Miss M. Adelheid Boland, daughter of John Boland, and a native of Prussia, born February 2, 1829. She came with her parents to this county in 1846, and by her marriage to Henry William Terschluse became the mother of ten children, seven now living: Christina, Elizabeth, Mary, Michael H., Fritz, William and Frank. All the family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. H. W. Terschluse is a Democrat in politics, and during the war was corporal of the militia. In 1878 he was elected county judge, and held that position eight years as presiding judge. For ten years he served as president of the Clover Bottom Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He now owns one of the best farms in the neighborhood of Clover Bottom, Franklin Co., Mo., consisting of 220 acres, all well improved and well cultivated.

James E. Thurmond, of the firm of Thurmond & Son, merchants of Sullivan, Mo., is a native of Franklin County, Mo., born in 1852, and is the seventh in the family of twelve children, two deceased, of Bennett and Forlena (Calvert) Thurmond. He was educated in the common schools of Franklin County, and began doing for himself in the capacity of clerk for his father. He thus gained a good business education, and in 1884 his father admitted him as a partner in the present business. They carry stock to the amount of \$2,000, and theirs is one of the leading business houses of the place. Mr. Thurmond is a staunch Democrat in political faith, and is an enterprising and thorough-going young business man; he is a member of the school committee of his district.

Henry H. Thurmond, a son of Bennett and Forlena (Calvert) Thurmond, was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1856. He was reared on a farm and received a good common-school education; he was his father's assistant postmaster, at Stanton, Mo., for a considerable time, and remembers when Sullivan, Franklin County, had only one store, which place now supports fourteen business places, including three blacksmith shops, shoe shop and mill, all doing a fair business, and the town rapidly increasing in population. Henry H. Thurmond was married January 12, 1887, to Eliza J., daughter of Samuel Johnson. The result of this union is one child, a daughter, Olive, born October 6, 1887. Mr. Thurmond engaged in the stock business in 1884, and now owns 60 head of cattle, 50 hogs, 10 horses and 240 acres of land. Politically, he is a Democrat. Bennett Thurmond, father of our subject, is a prominent farmer and leading merchant of Sullivan; he was born in Washington County, Mo., May 6, 1818, and is the fifth of eight children, six sons and two daughters, born to John and Nancy (Burns) Thurmond. He remained on the farm until twenty years of age, his educational advantages being of the poorest, attending school only three weeks in his life; he has always been industrious, and by close application to study at home received sufficient education to carry on business. In 1839 he was married to Forlena, daughter of Thomas Calvert, and by this union twelve children were born, two of whom are deceased: John T., Bertha and Phillip (the latter two deceased in childhood), William W., Nancy J., Peter C., Newton H., Edward, Henry, Mary E., Fanny A., Bennett D. After his marriage his father gave him a farm of 120 acres, which he at once settled upon. He ran a wagon to St. Louis, hauling goods for the merchants throughout the neighborhood, and at one time bought for Calvert & Hewitt, merchants, a bill of goods to the amount of \$150, which he paid for with his own means; when he returned the firm had

failed, leaving the goods on his hands. With this stock, in 1855, he engaged in merchandising, and by strict economy and close application to business met with success. At the outbreak of the war he closed out his stock and joined the Home Guards. When the war closed he resumed business at Stanton, Franklin County, in the upbuilding of which place he has been an important factor: he built the first house, has built all the business houses and most of the residences. In 1875 he moved to Utah Territory, where he remained five months, and then returned to Stanton for nearly a year; he next removed to Kinsley, Kas., where he built a hotel, but remained only six months, when he rented the hotel and again returned to his native State, where he engaged in mercantile business in Christian County, remained there a year, and still owns property in the county, but removed from there to Stanton, his former home, and subsequently built a hotel at Ponce de Leon, Stone Co., Mo., which he afterward sold. In 1879 he bought his present homestead in Sullivan, Franklin County, where, in 1885, in partnership with his son Edward, he opened a general store, and is one of the leading merchants in the place. He is a stanch Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren. He served several years as postmaster of Stanton, and was also express agent for some time. He owns eight town lots with good buildings in Sullivan, and is a highly respected citizen. Mrs. Thurmond is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

C. H. Tiemann was born in Hanover, Germany, about 1831, and is the son of Kasper and Engel (Weankars) Tiemann, who were also natives of Hanover, Germany, where the father died. The mother came to St. Louis, and died in that city. Their family consisted of five children, the second being our subject. He received a very limited education, and in early manhood hired out as a shepherd boy, receiving a certain per cent of the flock as wages. Having thus accumulated \$200, and fearing he would have to serve in the army, he paid his own fare and that of a companion in the same situation, and sailed for the United States. Arriving in New York, in 1854, they found their means practically exhausted but pushed on for St. Louis, and after enduring every hardship found themselves, in 1855, in Washington, Franklin County, Mo. By working on the streets, on the river and on the railroad he made a start, and from that he has gradually advanced until he is now one of the first taxpayers of his township. In 1864 he married Mrs. Anna (Schuerkamp) Stork, who was born in the year 1842. After marriage they moved to St. Louis, where he teamed for two years. In 1866 he returned to Franklin County, and settled on the farm where he now lives, and which consists of 304 acres of land. During the war he served a short time in the enrolled militia. Mrs. Tiemann had one child, Gustav Stock, by her first marriage, and ten children by her second. They are named as follows: Fritz, Gottlieb, Henry Louis, Eddie, Herman, Anna, Ida, Adolph and Matilda. Mr. Tiemann is a Republican in politics, and all the family are members of the Evangelical Church.

Martin Tiemann, farmer, is a native of Franklin County, Mo., and a son of William and Catherine (Westmeyer) Tiemann. The father was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1806, and in 1834 left his native country and immigrated to the United States, locating in Warren County, Mo., where he farmed for four years. In 1838 he came to Franklin County, and located in Section 34, Township 44, Range 1, St. John's Township, where he purchased eighty acres of William Parks. About 1841 Mr. Tiemann commenced dealing in produce by buying and hauling to St. Louis. This was done in connection with his farming interests. In 1849 he moved to Washington and began merchandising, which he

continued until 1874, and then abandoned active business. He sold his store but resided in Washington up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1884. He dealt largely in real estate, besides conducting his large business in Washington. He owned, at one time, 334 acres, and property in Washington. He came to that town at a very early day, when there were but three houses, and, when there was but one other merchant there besides himself. His wife was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1809, and died in 1854. Of the three children born to them only two are now living—Elizabeth, wife of Henry Eckelkamp, and Martin (our subject). He was educated in Washington, and was reared on a farm and in the store of his father. February, 1867, he married Miss Annie Marie Brietenbach, who was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1845, and who is the daughter of John A. Brietenbach. Six children were the result of this union: Annie, William, Frances, Joseph, Benjamin and Maggie. In 1867 Mr. Tiemann settled where he now resides. He is the owner of eighty acres, and also owns about \$10,000 worth of real estate in Washington, and is a well-respected citizen. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

Charles Toelke, son of Christoph and Fredericka (Reuter) Toelke, was born May 8, 1828, near Lippe, Detmold, Prussia. His parents were born, reared and married in Prussia. In 1848 they came to America and found their way to Franklin County, Mo. The father was a farmer, and here they passed the remainder of their days, the father dying at the age of sixty-four, and the mother at the age of sixty. Both were Methodists in faith, and he was a Republican in politics. Charles was reared on the farm, and received his education in the common schools of Germany. At the age of twenty, he, with his parents, came to America. Having worked by the month for about nine years, he invested his earnings in a portion of the farm he now owns, which consists of 180 acres. In 1857 he married Caroline Grotenson, and after her death he married Henrietta, a sister of his former wife. To this union six children were born, only one now living, Edward C. After her death, in 1866, he wedded Charlotte Nuemann, who bore him four children, two now living: Ida K. and Robert A. All the family are Methodists in faith. During the war Mr. Toelke served in the enrolled militia. He is a Republican in politics, but has never aspired to any official position, but has always closely attended to his chosen vocation—farming—in which he has been successful. He has been a resident of this county for a period of forty years, and is accounted an honest, upright citizen.

John A. Toelke, wagon manufacturer at Beemont, is the son of Fritz and Mina (Willenkrueger) Toelke, both born in Prussia, Germany. When young both came to America, and worked for some time in St. Louis. They were among the early settlers of Franklin County, where they are now living. Their family consisted of eight children, three sons and five daughters. The father and all his sons are Republicans in their political views. Both parents are members of the Methodist Church. John A. was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1863, was reared on the farm, and at the age of fourteen began learning the wagon-maker's trade, under Fritz Strehhmann of Gasconade County, Mo. He served three years, and then worked for Mr. Strehhmann for the same length of time. In 1884 he came to Beemont, and, after renting a shop for some time, purchased it, and has since been actively engaged in his business. In 1885 Mr. Toelke married Mary, daughter of Francis Stolle. She was born in the year 1863, and to her marriage was born one child, a son, named William. Mr. Toelke is a

wide-awake business man, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Eldridge B. Trail, livery man and dealer in feed at New Haven, is a native of Moniteau County, Mo., born in 1850, and the son of Basil and Anna F. (West) Trail, natives of Rutherford County, Tenn., where they were married about 1834. From there they removed to Moniteau County, Mo., in an early day, and in about 1852 moved from there to Jackson County, where they both died, the father in 1857 and the mother in 1863. The father was of German-Irish descent; was a farmer and cabinet-maker by occupation. After the death of his father Eldridge B. went with an older brother to Christian County, Mo., where he remained until 1865. He never attended school of any consequence until after he had attained his majority, and then only about thirteen months. In 1865 he came to Franklin County, and worked out on a farm for several years. At the age of twenty he learned the blacksmith's trade, which occupation he followed until 1881, when for two years he ran a shop at Dundee. He then came to New Haven, where he established his livery business, and has conducted the same ever since with good success. In 1887 he established his feed store, which he has since been operating. He has established himself in a good business, and has accumulated considerable property. In 1879 Mr. Trail wedded Miss Alice Thurmon, a native of Greene County, Mo., and the daughter of John and Margaret Thurmon. This union resulted in the birth of three children: Lulu, Edgar and Nellie. As an educational worker Mr. Trail has few equals in the vicinity, his greatest desire being to give his children a good education. He is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first vote for Horace Greeley, in 1872. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In June, 1887, Mr. Trail met with a severe disaster by way of fire. His good, comfortable residence and barn, together with a large portion of their contents, were consumed by fire, entailing a loss of about \$3,300 of his hard earnings. Although he had very meager advantages for an education, his earnest desire for a knowledge of the outside world has prompted our subject to avail himself of every advantage, through which he has acquired sufficient knowledge of the German language to enable him to converse freely in that tongue.

Henry Trentmann, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes, at Washington, is the son of Christopher and Catherine (Schulhoff) Trentmann, natives of Germany, where they passed their lives. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1864, at about the age of seventy. His wife died in 1876, at the age of eighty-two. Of their family of ten children four came to the United States, and two are now living: Henry and Louis, the latter being a mechanic in Washington, Mo. Our subject was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1834, and commenced learning the shoemaker's trade at the age of fifteen, and worked as an apprentice for two years, after which he worked three years as a journeyman in his native country. In 1854 he immigrated to the United States, and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he established a shop upon his own responsibility. In April, 1861, he married Miss Theresia Pues, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1839, and who is the daughter of William Pues. Nine children were born to Mr. Trentmann and wife, six of whom are living: Bernadina, William, Frank, Lizzie, Kate and Rose. In 1872 Mr. Trentmann came to Washington, where he has since been in business. He has carried on his shop and also his retail store of boots and shoes, and has met with good success. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Benevolent Society, and he and family are members of the Catholic Church.

Johanes Ludewig Trentmann, contractor, carpenter and builder, of Washington, was born in Hanover, Germany, May 16, 1836, and is the son of Christopher and Catharine E. (Schulhoff) Trentmann. (See sketch of Henry Trentmann.) The subject of this sketch was christened in the Catholic Church in Germany as above, but upon coming to America, in 1856, adopted the shorter name of Louis. He was educated in his native country and also in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he located shortly after coming to the United States, but in 1858 moved to Leavenworth, Kas., and from there to Washington, Mo., the following year. At the age of fourteen he began learning the carpenter's and cabinet-maker's trade, and also attended a school of architecture for two years. In 1860 he and F. Narup established a partnership in a planing-mill in Washington, and continued until 1876, the mill now being owned by Degen, Breckenkamp & Co. Until 1877 he was with Fidel Ganah, at Carondelet, in the lumber business, was then engaged in traveling until 1881 for Fleitz & Ganahl, and subsequently, until 1885, for the grain and flour commission house of Bulte & Albrecht, St. Louis, his territory embracing Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee. He was a successful salesman, traveling on an average 10,000 miles per annum. In 1885 he again settled in Washington, where his family had lived during his absence, and resumed his old business in contracting and building. He is a first-class mechanic and a good citizen. His work is done by hand and foot-power machinery, with the latest modern improvements. In 1860 he married Mrs. Anne Beckman, *nee* Metting, who was born in Germany in 1831. The fruits of this marriage were two children: Mary, wife of J. C. Vogel, in St. Louis, and Matilda, wife of Louis Spreckelmeyer, also in St. Louis. Mrs. Trentmann had two children by her first marriage: Julia and Augusta, (wife of Martin Spreckelmeyer, of Washington, Mo.) Mrs. Trentmann died in 1866, and the following year he married Catherine Holtmeyer, daughter of Ferdinand and Anna (Weber) Holtmeyer. She was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1841. Six children were the result of this union: Annie, John, Henry, Louis, Willie and Celia, the last two being twins. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and family are members of the Catholic Church. He was a member of the school board one year, of the town council one year, and has for many years been a member of the fire department, in which he has always taken a great interest.

Henry Milton Tugel, proprietor of the Beemont Mills, is the son of John and Permelia P. (Turner) Tugel. The father was born in Prussia, Germany, and when about fourteen years of age came to St. Louis County with his parents, and there resided for about five years. While there he married Miss Turner, and came to Franklin County about 1847, and here passed the remainder of his days, tilling the soil, being a well-to-do farmer. He died when only thirty-seven years of age (1860). Of their family of eight children, three sons and five daughters, Henry M. is the eldest. He was born in Franklin County in 1848, was reared on the farm, and received a common-school education. In 1873 he leased a mill, which he ran for six years. In 1879 he came to Beemont, ran the mill at this place for a short time, and then bought it. The mill has a capacity of forty barrels per day. In 1873 Mr. Tugel married Miss Malissa E., daughter of John L. Cantley. She was born in Franklin County in 1852, and to her marriage four children were born, three now living, viz.: Artemus V., John R. and Louis O. (twins.) Mr. Tugel is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a Mason, having been Master of his lodge two terms. In connection with his mill he is interested in farming, having 167 acres.

Herman A. Ulrich, one of the prominent farmers and beekeepers of the county, was born in Prussia in 1842. When two years old he was brought to this country by his parents, who settled in "Buncombe Bottoms," St. Louis Co., Mo., whence they removed to Jefferson County, where Herman A. attended the common schools, completing his education at Oakfield Academy. Inheriting but a small amount of property from his father, he has added thereto until he is now the owner of a well-cultivated farm of 160 acres. In 1871 he married Miss Anna Springmeyer, of Jefferson County, Mo., who was born February 22, 1852, and who died in 1873, the mother of two children: Ferdinand E. and Christianna E. In 1880 Mr. Ulrich married Miss Louisa M. Smeltz, a native of Collinsville, Ill. Four children have been born to them, viz.: Christian A., Christian J., Mary L. and Franz F. In political preference Mr. Ulrich is a Republican; he served one year as justice of the peace, and is at present township clerk of the district school where he resides. He was the youngest of the six children of Gottlieb and Christianna B. (Guenther) Ulrich, also natives of Prussia. Gottlieb Ulrich served three years in the German regular army; he was a butcher by trade, but engaged in farming after coming to this country. His parents were Andrew and Mary L. Ulrich, the former also a butcher. Mrs. Christianna B. Ulrich was a daughter of John M. and Christianna Guenther. Mr. Guenther was a teamster by occupation before there were railroads in Germany, and owned some of the finest draught horses in the country.

W. E. Valentine, the subject of this sketch, is the son of Eli and Nancy S. (Harris) Valentine, natives of Illinois and Kentucky, respectively. The father came to Franklin County at a very early day, and followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1865. The mother is now living in Texas. Our subject was born in Franklin County, Mo., December 29, 1851, and was reared on the farm, and educated in the public schools of that county. He has followed agricultural pursuits as an avocation, and now owns a fine farm three and a half miles from Washington, on the Washington and Union road. He served as deputy sheriff of Franklin County from 1876 until 1880. In September of the latter year he was united in marriage to Miss Belle Todd, who was born in Franklin County, Mo., and to this marriage were born three children, all living. Mr. Valentine and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Dr. S. Van Hoefen, physician and surgeon, of Washington, is a native of India, born in 1849, the son of Charles and Clementine (Neubauer) Van Hoefen, both natives of Prussia, Germany, born in 1817 and 1816, respectively. The father is a missionary preacher of the German Lutheran persuasion. He has been actively engaged in the good work since 1842, the greater portion of his labor being confined to Bornco, India. His wife died in 1880. She was the mother of nine children, our subject being the fifth. He was educated in the high schools of Germany, and at the age of twenty commenced the study of medicine. In 1870 he entered the French and German War, as assistant surgeon, and was in the service six months, his work being confined to hospitals. He attended medical college at Bale, Switzerland, about four years, and in 1873 graduated at the medical college at Munich, Germany. During the year 1874 he secured the position as surgeon on a regular steamer between Bremen and New York, and made several trips. In the fall of 1874 he located in St. Louis, and in 1875 married Miss Rebecca S. Gast, a native of St. Louis, born in 1851, a daughter of Mr. Leopold Gast. The fruits of this union were six children: Hedwig, Siegfried, Leopold, Cornelia, Elsa and Roland. In 1877 the Doctor located in St. Charles County, and in 1882 came to Washington, where

he has since resided. He is a Republican in his political views, and cast his first presidential vote for Garfield, in 1880. Mrs. Van Hoefen is a worthy member of the Lutheran Church. Dr. Van Hoefen is a great reader of medical journals, and is one of the leading physicians in Franklin County.

Henry Vitt, a farmer of Lyon Township, Franklin County is a native of Westphalia, Prussia, born in 1835. His parents were John E. and Marie E. (Remmel), Vitt, who were born, respectively, in 1805 and 1812, and were married in 1831; they came to the United States in 1853, and located in Lyon Township, where the father has since made his home, as one of its enterprising farmers and influential citizens; he is now living with his daughter, Mrs. Frick, having been a widower since 1853. Mr. John E. Vitt received from the king of Prussia, in 1833, a badge of honor as a capable farmer, which he has yet. (*Verdienst um den Staat.*) Henry Vitt received a good general education, and came with his parents to Franklin County. He served in the Home Guards and in the Missouri State Militia during the war. In 1859 he married Miss Anna, daughter of Julius and Anna Schmidt Schweikart, natives of Saxony, Germany. Mr. Jul. Schmidt Schweikart was a member of Parliament in Frankfort-on-Main, in 1848, and came here as a refugee. He served in the Home Guards, and died shortly after being discharged. Mrs. and Mr. Vitt have four children: Julius, Nannie (wife of William Kattelmann), Martha (wife of William Burchard) and Anna. Mr. Vitt resides seven miles southwest of Washington, where he has a fine farm of 220 acres under an excellent state of cultivation, making one of the most desirable country homes in Franklin County. He is a stanch friend of educational advancement, and spares no pains to enhance educational institutions and the social condition of his county. In political preference, he is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln, in 1860.

A. A. Vitt, proprietor of Union Roller Mills, was born two and a half miles southwest from Union, near the Bourbeuse River, February 28, 1844, and is the son of J. T. and Cornelia (Schmidt) Vitt, both of whom were born in Prussia, their births occurring in the same year, 1809. The father immigrated to America in 1834, and came to Franklin County some time during the same year. He returned to Prussia in 1837, and was united in marriage to Cornelia, the daughter of Rev. Christian Schmidt, after which he returned to America, and to Franklin County, in 1838. He is now residing in Union, being one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of that place. The mother died in 1883. Our subject was reared in Union, although born on a farm, and attended the common schools, both English and German, securing a fair education. He worked in the mill with his father until about seventeen years of age, and then enlisted in the Federal army, being one of the first volunteers in 1861, enlisting for three months. At the expiration of that time he returned home, and remained with his parents until 1864, when, in August, he re-enlisted in Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment of Missouri Infantry. He was mustered out of service in the spring of 1865, and returned to Union. In the fall of 1866 he engaged in the stove and tinware business in Union, at which he continued until May, 1868, when he and his brother, H. W., became proprietors of the Union Mills. In 1880 he became sole proprietor of the enterprise, and has so continued up to the present. He was married, March 5, 1866, to Miss Mary J. White, a native of Franklin County, Mo., born January 12, 1848, and died February 10, 1886. To this union seven children were born, all of whom are living.

Robert Voss, proprietor of the Bazaar Store of Washington, Mo., is the son of Samuel and Marie (Knecht) Voss, and was born in the province of Rhein, Prussia,

Germany, in 1838. The parents were natives of the same province as their son, born in 1803 and 1804, respectively. The father was a blacksmith by trade, and in 1849 immigrated to the United States, and settled in New York, where he resided nine months, after which he moved to Washington, Mo., and in 1853 returned to New York, where he passed the remainder of his days. He died in 1871, and his wife in 1880. She was the mother of seven children, Robert being the fifth. He was eleven years old when his parents moved to America, and therefore received most of his education in the schools of New York City and Washington, Mo. At the age of fifteen he began learning wood carving and ornamental wood work, and was a skillful workman. He served an apprenticeship of two years and three months, and for eight years was foreman in a large factory in New York City. During the war he was a strong Union man, was in the Pennsylvania militia, enlisted in Company D, Fifth Regiment, in 1860, and served but sixty days. He was in service during the battle of Gettysburg. In 1863 Mr. Voss established a cabinet shop and wood carving department in the City of New York, and in March, 1866, was married to Miss Louisa Haury, a native of Switzerland, born in 1842, and who came to the United States when but nine years of age. Her parents died while coming across the ocean. To Mr. Voss and wife were born four children: Ida, Oscar, Willie, Otto and Annie, the latter being an adopted child. Mr. Voss sold out his goods in New York City at the end of 1865, and came to Washington, where he established a general store, which has, for the last eleven years, been the Bazaar Store of Washington. He carries a first-class stock of goods, and is doing a successful business. He is a stanch Republican in his political views, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. He is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Masonic fraternity, and has been a member of the school board several years.

Isaiah Wall, the eldest of the eight children of John and Lorinda (Moore) Wall, was born in Franklin County, in 1840. The parents were natives, respectively, of Franklin and St. Louis Counties, Mo., and in 1870 they moved to Elk County, Kas., returned to Franklin County two years later, and in 1880 settled in Lawrence County, Mo. Mrs. Lorinda Wall died in 1858, aged forty-one years. In 1859 John Wall married Mrs. Mary A. Cole, *nee* Thurmond, and by this union is the father of two children. He was a farmer in early life, but is now engaged in merchandising. He is a son of Simeon and Mary (Wells) Wall, natives of or very early settlers in Tennessee, who moved to Franklin County, Mo., about 1815, where the family was reared and the father died. With the exception of a short residence in St. Clair County, Ill., Isaiah Wall has spent his life in his native county, in the pursuit of farming. His educational advantages were limited, and he began doing for himself when twenty years of age; he now owns 250 acres of well-improved land. He was married in 1860 to Miss Martha Boyd, a native of Franklin County, and a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Johns) Boyd. Mr. and Mrs. Wall are the parents of nine children, viz.: John N. (deceased), Ulysses, George (deceased), William O., Mary E. (deceased), James, Perry A., Anna, Cora. Mrs. Wall died May 8, 1887. Mr. Wall is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Bell and Everett.

Ernst Walter, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Suhl, Germany, in 1834, the fifth in the family of thirteen children born to John B. and Mary (Barthold) Walter; the former, a farmer by occupation, was drowned while en route to St. Louis, Mo., from Germany via New Orleans. He was about forty-five years of age. Mrs. Mary Walter died October 29, 1887, aged eighty-two

years. Ernst Walter immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1846, landed at New Orleans, and settled first in St. Louis, removing the following year to a farm near Glencoe, St. Louis Co., Mo., where he remained until 1854, being then nineteen years of age. He then, in company with others, went across the plains to California, the journey occupying five months and two weeks; they located at Placerville, El Dorado County, where Mr. Walters engaged in mining until 1858, when he returned home by the way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York City. That winter he purchased and moved to his present farm, which consists of 175 acres of well-improved land. He was married in the spring of 1860 to Miss Caroline Sandfos, a native of Hanover, Germany, and a daughter of John and Johanna (Meyer) Sandfos, who came to this country in 1846, first settled in St. Louis, and later removed to a farm on Wild Horse Creek, same county. John Sandfos served in the War of 1812, participating in the battle of Waterloo. Mr. and Mrs. Walter are the parents of nine children: Charles W., John E., Amelia H., Frank, Louisa J., Anna M., Lizzie S., James B. and Elsie Nellie. Mr. Walter, who is a Republican in politics, is a member of the G. A. R. He enlisted for service in the late war, in September, 1862, was wounded in the right hand at Ringgold, Ga., and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., in June, 1865.

Hamden O. Walton, one of the oldest living settlers of Franklin County, Mo., is the son of William and Susan (Wash) Walton, both of whom were natives of Virginia, where they were reared within a mile of each other. After marriage they settled upon a farm in their native State, and here passed the remainder of their days. The mother died when our subject was but six years of age, and the father afterward married Elizabeth Christmas. To the first marriage were born three children, all sons, and to the second marriage four children, one son and three daughters. The father was a man of great physical strength, which he retained until his death, at the age of seventy-five. Grandfather Walton was a Revolutionary soldier. Hamden O. was the eldest child by the first marriage, and was born in the year 1813, forty-five miles west of Richmond, Va. He grew to manhood on the farm, but received a very limited education. At the age of sixteen he was placed in charge of a four-horse team, to haul produce to Richmond, at which business he continued for four years. For three years he was overseer of a plantation. In 1834 he married Mary S., daughter of Rev. T. T. Swift. She was born in the same neighborhood as our subject, in the year 1815. In 1836 they came to Franklin County, and the following year they settled on the farm where they now reside. To them were born six children: Susan A., William T., Charles S., Alva C., Andrew B. and Martha E. All the family are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Walton is a Democrat in politics, and has always been a strictly temperate man. He is now nearly seventy-five years old, has been a hard worker all his life, and is as vigorous as most men at fifty. Starting life a poor boy, he arose to the ownership of about 1,300 acres of land, of which he still retains over 700 acres. In June, 1887, he lost his faithful companion, she having been afflicted for over twenty years. For nearly forty years Mr. Walton has been a delegate to the Union United Baptist Association of Missouri, having been clerk of the same for ten years.

Louis Wehrmann, real estate, insurance and collection agent, of Washington, Mo., was born in Prussia, February 14, 1826, and is the son of Louis and Charlotte (Reckmann) Wehrmann. The father was born in Prussia, in the year 1783, and was a farmer by occupation. He died in 1847. The mother was also born in Prussia, in 1792; she came to America in 1850, and died in Washington,

November 23, 1857. She was the mother of six children, Louis being the fifth. He was educated in Germany, and at the age of fifteen years, commenced working at the shoemaker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of five years, and then worked as a journeyman three years in various cities. In 1848 he left his native country and came to the United States, locating in St. Louis, Mo., where he worked at his trade. Coming to Washington in 1851, he established a business as dealer in boots, shoes, harness, saddles, leather and hides. January 12, 1857, Mr. Wehrmann married Miss Amalie Storck, a native of Hanover, Germany, born May 12, 1830, who came to the United States in 1855. To this marriage five children were born: William, Emilie, Gustaf, Amalie and Louis. Emilie died July 13, 1887, at the age of twenty-seven years, and Gustaf died in infancy. Our subject continued at the above business until 1873, when he gave it up and established his present business, in which he has been engaged ever since. He is working for the North British & Mercantile, Northern, Niagara, Royal Queen Fire Insurance Companies, and the Germania Life Insurance Company. He is a Republican in politics, and April 27, 1870, he was appointed postmaster of Washington, Mo., a position he held for thirteen years, till April 1, 1883. During the late war he was for six months a member of the home militia, and was one of first to assist in its organization.

Fritz Wehrmann is a general blacksmith, and three-fourths' owner of the steamer "New Haven," which sank at the landing, and while yet under water was purchased by him. He remodeled it and attached a cabin etc., and since then it has been used as a transfer boat between St. Louis and New Haven. It was formerly used as a ferry boat at New Haven. Mr. Wehrmann is a native of Germany, born in 1847, and the son of William and Menne (Coestermeyer) Wehrmann. The father was a carpenter by trade, and was twice married, his last wife being the mother of our subject. Both parents passed their lives in Germany, the father dying about 1880, at the age of seventy-two, and the mother in 1884, at the age of sixty-five. Fritz remained at home until seventeen years of age, and received a common-school education. He then learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1866 came to the United States, where he spent the first six years in Warren County. In 1872 he came to New Haven, where he has since continued successfully engaged in his trade. Besides his steamer, he has a good property in the city, and ten acres of land, for which he paid \$2,600. He has served in various city offices, trustee, alderman, member of the school board, etc. He had charge of the levee at New Haven, for which he donated liberally. In March, 1871, he married Miss Eda Reker, a native of Warren County, Mo., and the daughter of William and Charlotta Reker, both of whom were natives of Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Wehrmann were born six children: Bettie, Clara, Paulina, Frederick, Paul and Dellephina. Mr. Wehrmann is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Grant. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Farmers' and Mechanics' Aid Association, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

August H. Wehmuller, member of the firm of Degen, Breckenkamp & Co., proprietors of the Washington Saw, Planing and Grist Mills, lumber yard and carpenters and builders of Washington, is a native of Westphalia, Prussia, born in 1848, and the son of Christopher and Francisca (Nollkemper) Wehmuller, natives of Westphalia, Prussia, born in 1820 and 1816, respectively. In 1853 they came to America and located in St. Louis, where they remained one year, but the following year he moved to Franklin County, Mo., and was foreman on a section on the Missouri Pacific Railroad a number of years. He died in 1876.

His wife is yet living and by her marriage became the mother of two children: August H. and Minnie, wife of Charles Neirdick, shoemaker, of St. Louis. August H. was only five years of age when his parents came to America, and he grew to manhood in Washington, Mo. He then farmed for a while, was also in the brickyard, and afterward learned the cooper's trade, at which he worked for three years. He worked one year on the railroad, and at the age of twenty-one began learning the cabinet-maker's trade of W. H. Otto, where he remained two years as an apprentice and afterward one year as a journeyman. In 1872 he and Henry Stienhaus became partners in the furniture and undertaker's business, and this lasted one year, when our subject sold his interest to Henry Langenberg, and for the following two or three years worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1881 he became a partner in the present business, and has since continued the same. He is overseer of the planing mill department and lumber trade. September, 1873, he married Miss Catherine Scheer, who was born at Port Hudson, Franklin Co., Mo., in 1852, and to them were born four children: Julius, Edward, August and Emily. Politically, Mr. WehmueUer is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

John Clay Weimer, clerk of the Circuit Court of Franklin County, Mo., was born in York County, Penn., April 20, 1834, and is the son of John and Mary (Nesbit) Weimer, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born in 1806, was reared on a farm, and later engaged in the furniture business. The mother was born in 1812, and died in 1884. Our subject left his native State in 1859, for Illinois, and was variously employed until January 15, 1862, when he enlisted at Chicago, Ill., in Company D, Ninth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, for three years "or during the war." He served under Gens. Curtis and Steele, in their campaigns, in 1862, through Missouri and Arkansas, and in January, 1863, was detailed as clerk at headquarters, Department of the Missouri, at St. Louis, Mo., where he remained as clerk until April, 1865. He then went to Union, Mo., the county seat of Franklin County, and on May 4, 1865, took a position as deputy in the office of the circuit court clerk, and held the same up to his election, as a Republican, to the office of circuit court clerk, in 1870. He was also deputy collector of Franklin County, Mo., during the years 1879 and 1880, and deputy county clerk during the years 1881 and 1882. He was again elected to the office of circuit clerk in 1882, and re-elected to the same position in 1886, and holds the same at the present time. Mr. Weimer was married August 5, 1872, to Miss Sallie E. Jeffries, a native of Franklin County, Mo., born December 31, 1846. She is the daughter of the late A. W. Jeffries, who died in 1870, and who was an attorney at law. He held office for a number of years, and was one of the leading and substantial men in the county of his day.

Herman T. Weirich, a prominent merchant, farmer, stock dealer, notary public, postmaster, land agent and collector, Spring Bluff, was born in Mecklenburg, Schwerin, Germany, August 2, 1851, and is the eldest of the fourteen children of Frederick I. and Louisa (Schrader) Weirich, who immigrated to the United States in 1859, and settled in Missouri the following year, two miles east of Union, where the father followed shoemaking. Herman T. Weirich received a common-school education, working in the summer time and attending school in the winter. In 1867 he accidentally shot himself in the right knee, and was confined to his room about three years, when, in 1870, he went to St. Louis, where he worked at the butcher's trade four years, at the expiration of which time he returned to Franklin County, rented a small house, and with a stock of goods, worth about \$300, started in the mercantile trade. Part of this was

loaned him by a true friend, Richard Farvarsen, now deceased, and the balance by another friend, Henry Wellenkamp, to whose kind assistance Mr. Weirich attributes his early start in business life, referring to their help with grateful remembrance. By good management and economy, his trade rapidly increased. He was appointed postmaster in 1875, and two years later bought of Isaac Young his present site, then known as Five Points; to this point the postoffice was moved, and Mr. Weirich was re-appointed postmaster. The place is now known as Spring Bluff. Mr. Weirich is one of the leading merchants of the county, and carries a general stock valued at \$8,000, and his real estate is worth that much or more, and clear of all debts. June 21, 1874, he married Martha J., daughter of Daniel Miller, who departed this life November 3, 1880, leaving two children, Frederick D. and Edward F.; a daughter, Anna L., having preceded her mother to the grave, and Frederick D. followed January 26, 1883. January 13, 1881, Mr. Weirich married Virginia A., daughter of Eli Park, and by this union are two children, Leonora V. and Gustave E. Mr. Weirich is a member of no church, but a supporter of all worthy enterprises. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1886 was elected justice of the peace by a large majority of the people of Boon Township, which position he resigned in 1887. He is an enterprising citizen and does business on a purely cash basis. He is the only Republican that holds a postoffice under the Democratic administration since the year 1887, for which he is very thankful to said party.

James Whitsett, a native of Guilford County, N. C., is the eldest of a family of fifteen children, and was born June 10, 1818. His parents John and Alpha (Witty) Whitsett, also natives of Guilford County, N. C., moved to St. Louis County, Mo., in 1836, where they lived and died; the former in 1836, aged sixty-two years, and the latter, in 1886, at the age of eighty-six. John Whitsett was the son of James and Mary (Moore) Whitsett, of English and Irish descent, respectively. William Whitsett, father of James, was born near the northern boundary of England, and was the father of nine children, two girls and seven boys; six of his sons fought in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Alpha Whitsett was a daughter of Elijah and Trainey (Cummings) Witty, also natives of Guilford County, N. C. Elijah Witty was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was the son of Ezekiel and Nancy Witty, natives of England. Mrs. Whitsett was the youngest of seven children; her oldest brother, Ezekiel Witty, died in Wilson County, Tenn., in July, 1885, aged ninety-four years; his wife died the same day, aged ninety-three years. Mrs. Whitsett's oldest sister married Elijah Winchester, of Kentucky, and died in August, 1883, at the age of ninety-eight years. When eighteen years old James Whitsett immigrated to St. Louis County, Mo., with his parents, where he remained until 1841, when he moved to a farm near Pacific. In 1845 he located in Gray's Summit, and, five years later, went to Jefferson County and engaged in merchandising, at a place called "Yerkes Mill," for one year. He subsequently purchased and moved to a farm six miles south of Catawissa in 1850, and opened a farm, also conducting a general store, in 1854, on his farm. He farmed there until 1864, having, in 1863, purchased a stock of goods of Patrick Ryan, at Catawissa, and engaged in merchandising, at which he continued until 1875 or 1876. He then followed farming until 1880, when he again engaged in merchandising as well as farming. Beside his stock of goods, he owns 600 acres of land around Catawissa, and 320 acres in St. Louis County. February 14, 1840, he married Miss Margaret McCullough, a daughter of Judge Henry McCullough, of St. Louis County, who died September 1, 1840. August 28, 1841, Mr. Whitsett married Miss Mary Keatley, daughter of William

Keatley, of Franklin County. Six children have blessed this union, viz.: John C., James M., Samuel B., Altha P. (now Mrs. James Richey), Mary (now Mrs. E. C. Robertson, deceased), Jane B. (now Mrs. Murry Spencer.) Mr. and Mrs. Whitsett are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Whitsett is a Democrat politically and a strong temperance advocate. He has served his county at different times as justice of the peace twenty-seven years. He is a Master Mason and a member of the "Franklin County Protective Association," of which he was the first president.

S. B. Whitsett, dealer in general merchandise, Pacific, was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1848. He obtained his early education at the common schools of the county, later attending, for a short time, the school of the Christian Brothers, at St. Louis, and spending one term at Steelville Academy, and two terms at St. James College, in Phelps County. With a small capital, he established business at his present location, in September, 1876, purchasing a small stock of goods of J. F. Withington. As a result of his energy and business ability his business has increased to its present lucrative proportions. He was married in 1876 to Miss Bettie Houston, a native of Du Page County, Ill., and a daughter of Hamilton and Mary (Dreyer) Houston. They are the parents of three children, Ida May, Jessie Maude and Mary Ethel. Mr. and Mrs. Whitsett are members of the Baptist Church, of which he is a deacon. He is a Democrat in politics, a Master Mason, a member of the A. O. U. W. and Select Knights, and also of the "Order of Chosen Friends." His father, James Whitsett, has served as justice of the peace for nearly thirty years. S. B. Whitsett was the fourth in the family of six children of James and Mary (Keatley) Whitsett, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Missouri.

J. F. Whitson, a young and enterprising citizen of Union, and present recorder of Franklin County, was born in Union, Franklin Co., Mo., June 15, 1860, the son of John and A. J. (Maupin) Whitson. The father was born in Virginia, January 1, 1829. He was a mechanic, and later in life was engaged in the livery business at Union. His death occurred June 29, 1870. The mother was born in Franklin County, Mo., December 5, 1825, and is now a resident of Union. Our subject was reared in the town of his birth, and received a good education in the schools of the same. He entered the probate court in 1880 as clerk for Judge Bolte, and continued in that capacity for six years, during which time he performed clerical duty in the office of the circuit court. In November, 1886, he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of recorder of Franklin County, and received a majority of 632 votes, notwithstanding the county has a Republican majority of about 600, which was a decided compliment to him. He is discharging the duties of his office with ability and satisfaction, and as a young man has a very flattering record.

G. J. Wiley, citizen and retired merchant of Franklin County, Mo., was born in Jefferson County, Mo., September 27, 1840, and is the son of Eli and Lucina (Marsh) Wiley, natives of Tennessee and Illinois, respectively. His father was born in 1796, came to Jefferson County, in 1819, and here passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1882. He was a farmer, was judge of the county court for many years, and was also magistrate. The mother is now a resident of Jefferson County, Mo., and is living on the old homestead at the advanced age of eighty-three. They were both members of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and of their family of thirteen children, seven are now living. Our subject received his education in the schools of St. Louis County, and at the breaking out of hostilities between the North and South left home and

joined Company G, of the Third Missouri Cavalry, Confederate service, as sergeant, but was afterward promoted to first lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Hartville, Springfield and the raid from Balesville (Ark.) to Cape Girardeau (Mo.), Helena (Ark.), Little Rock, Camden (Ark.), Saline (Ark.), and was in Price's raid through Missouri, in 1864. He served altogether three years and four months, and was slightly wounded twice. After the war he returned and engaged in merchandising on the old homestead. In 1867 he went to Robertsville, and again engaged in merchandising, but at the end of one year moved to Moselle, where he was for five years engaged in the same business. October 28, 1868, he married Miss Martha E. Beeler, a native of Tennessee, and the daughter of Jesse F. Beeler. To this union was born one child, Ida Belle, who is now living at home with her parents. After coming to Moselle Mr. Wiley was part of the time a partner of C. E. Frost. They carried a stock of goods worth \$7,000 to \$8,000, had one store at Robertsville, which C. E. Frost operated, and another at Moselle, of which Mr. Wiley was manager. They sold from \$15,000 to \$20,000 worth of goods per year. In 1872 Mr. Wiley formed a partnership with James McLord, and engaged in milling for three years. Since then he has been engaged in farming and buying wheat in Moselle. He was notary public from 1868 to 1878, and since October, 1885, has been postmaster at Moselle. He is a Democrat, is a member of Fraternal Lodge, No. 363, A. F. & A. M., and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Henry C. Williams, editor and proprietor of the *Pacific Herald*, a Democratic organ of Franklin County, was born April 10, 1860, in Pacific, Mo., and is the eldest of nine children born to Henry and Elizabeth (Zeiger) Williams, natives, respectively, of Etten, Holland, and Baden, Germany. Mr. Williams immigrated to the United States in 1853, and first settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he opened a boarding house, which he shortly after abandoned to accept a position on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad; he subsequently obtained a position on the Missouri Pacific road, and later located at Pacific, attending to the pump and switch works of the company at that place. He was a member of the Catholic Church, of which he was a director; he was also alderman of Pacific for several terms. Mrs. Williams came to this country in 1852 with her father, and first settled in St. Louis, Mo.; her parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Alt) Zeiger, the former a shoemaker by trade. Theodore Williams was a farmer by occupation, and died in Holland in 1846; his wife died in 1847. Henry C. Williams received his education in the public schools in Pacific, and worked in his father's lumber yard and office until nineteen years of age. He then opened his present job printing rooms, and January 29, 1880, issued the first number of the *Pacific Herald*. Since his father's death he and his brother, Joseph P. Williams, have had the management of the lumber yard, and he is also in partnership with C. C. Close in the insurance business. He was made justice of the peace of Boles Township in 1882, serving until January, 1887, when he was elected mayor of Pacific. He has also served as alderman, and is now notary public. Mr. Williams is a rising young man; his paper is a bright, newsy sheet, averaging 1,000 subscribers, and is appreciated by the people of the surrounding country—as its prosperity attests.

John E. and Elijah G. Wilson, farmers, of Section 19, Township 44, Range 1, St. John's Township, were born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1836 and 1843, respectively. They are the sons of Elijah and Ellen (Cahill) Wilson. The father was a native Kentuckian, born about 1800. He married in the State of Kentucky in 1826, and in 1828 came to Franklin County, Mo., where he pur-

chased 137 acres in Section 19, Township 44, Range 1, and where he settled, and where he passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1854. In connection with his farming interest, Mr. Wilson worked at the carpenter's trade. He was one of the first settlers of Franklin County, and erected one of the first houses in the City of Washington. His wife was born in the State of Kentucky in 1807, is yet living, and is the mother of four children: Penolepy (widow of John H. Parker), John E., Elijah G. and Margaret Baumann. John and Elijah were born on the farm on which they now reside. After the death of their father they assumed charge of the old home place, and have since run it successfully. They now own 206 acres, and have a good home. John E. has never married, but, in 1877, Elijah G. wedded Sarah Murphy, who was born in Franklin County, Mo., and who bore him three children: Lou, Emma and Ida May. Our subjects are both Democrats, and their mother is a member of the Baptist Church.

Joseph Winistoerfer, farmer, is a native of Switzerland, born in 1837, and the son of Allois and Agada (Born) Winistoerfer, also natives of Switzerland, born in 1795 and 1793, respectively. They were married in 1814, and in 1852 came to the United States, and located in Franklin County, where the mother died in 1855. The father afterward moved to Holstein, Warren County, where he died about 1859. He was a farmer by occupation. Joseph was reared at home, and educated in his native language. He came with his parents to the United States, and in 1861 enlisted in Company F of the United States reserve corps, as sergeant, under Col. Gregg. He was discharged in 1862, after which he returned to his former employment, that of ferryman, at the New Haven crossing. This he continued until 1865, when he purchased his present farm, which is situated two and a half miles east of Berger, and consists of sixty-two acres. March, 1863, he married Miss Frederica Schormann, a native of Holstein, Mo., and the daughter of Henry and Charlotta Schormann, natives of Prussia. To this marriage were born seven children, six now living: Joseph C., Gustav (deceased), Carrie, Elizabeth, Augusta, Edward and John. Mrs. Winistoerfer died January, 1882. Our subject is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for A. Lincoln in 1864. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Henry Winkelmeyer, farmer, of Township 43, Range 1 west, of Franklin County, Mo., was born in Hanover, Germany, November 7, 1842, and is the son of John Henry and Mary Winkelmeyer. The parents moved to America in 1844, and located at St. Louis, where they remained until about 1858, and then removed to Franklin County. The father died in St. Louis in 1847, and the mother died in Franklin County, in 1881. Henry after moving to Franklin County engaged in agricultural pursuits, and now owns 103 acres of good farming land, two miles south of Union. In 1861 he enlisted in the Federal army, joining Company G, Seventeenth Regiment of Missouri Volunteers and served three years. In 1864 he married Miss Catherine Buscher, who was born in Germany, and is the daughter of William Buscher, of Franklin County. To this union eleven children have been born, eight now living. In his political views Mr. Winkelmeyer is a Republican, and quite a prominent member of that party.

George Wolff, of the firm of Wolff & Bro., proprietor of the New Haven Roller Mills, is a native of France, born in 1842, and is the son of John and Katie (Kline) Wolff, also natives of France. The mother was born in 1805, and in about 1869 came to the United States, and is now living in New Haven. The father died when George was an infant. The latter received but a limited

education, and began working on a farm at the age of nine, where he remained three years, and then learned the milling business. In 1860 he came to the United States, and worked for some years in a foundry in Connecticut. He then went to New York, and from there to Ohio, and in 1865 to St. Louis, where he was married, in 1867, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Kauffman. Seven children were the result of our subject's marriage, viz.: Amelia, Lillie, Leanora, George, Emil, Delefin, and Clara. After spending five or six years in Southeast Missouri, having charge of a mill for a St. Louis firm, Mr. Wolff, in 1876, came to New Haven, and soon after he and his brother, Jacob, purchased the New Haven flour mills which they have recently very much improved, and which has a capacity of 200 barrels per day. It now turns out 1,100 barrels per week. Mr. Wolff is strictly independent in his political belief, and he and his wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.

David P. Wood, an old and influential citizen of Franklin County, Mo., was born in Amherst County, Va., February 2, 1818, a son of Thomas and Louisa J. (Gooch) Wood, who were natives of Louisa County, Va. The father died in Franklin County, August 21, 1851, and the mother in the same county eight years later. This family came to Franklin County, Mo., in the fall of 1831, and settled on the farm on which our subject is now residing. The father was a farmer all his life, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. They were for many years members of the Baptist Church, he joining that denomination before coming to Missouri and she immediately after. Nine children were born to this union, five sons and four daughters, only five of whom are now living. David P. received his education in Virginia and Missouri, and a few years after gaining his majority acted as overseer for his uncles. At the age of twenty-one he was appointed deputy sheriff and served as such under his brother, S. W. Wood, for four years. He then engaged in farming, which he continued until 1850, when Judge G. B. Wade was elected sheriff, and he again acted as deputy. Since then he has turned his attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits. December 28, 1842, Mr. Wood married Miss Mary E. Ming, a native of Campbell County, Va. born August 13, 1822, and the daughter of W. and D. Ming. She died in Franklin County, October 29, 1887. She was the sister of Hon. James M. Ming, whose sketch appears elsewhere in these pages. To Mr. Wood and wife were born nine children, six now living, viz.: Mrs. Agnes Jones, the wife of Charles Jones, Jr., now living in St. Louis; James L. Wood, now living in Montana, a stock raiser and dealer and miner; Leslie E., ex-recorder of Franklin County, and now living at Labaddie; John W., now a resident of Kansas City, in the insurance business; Charles B., a resident of Boles, and Mortimer, at home. Those deceased are: Doratha V. Riggins, aged twenty-six, and the wife of Eugene Riggins, at St. Louis; Louisa J., aged twenty-two and Albert W., aged twenty-three. Mr. Wood is a Democrat in his political views.

Charles W. Wood was born in Louisa County, Va., August 26, 1827, and is the fifth son of Thomas and Louisa J. (Gooch) Wood. The father was born in Louisa County, Va., May 14, 1790, and died in Franklin County, Mo., August 21, 1851. The mother was born in Goochland County, Va., December 3, 1793, and died in Franklin County, Mo., May 29, 1859. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, was a farmer, and one of the early settlers of Franklin County, Mo., coming here in a wagon, when there were very few settlers in the county. Their home for three years was in a cabin that had not a nail in its structure. The roof was held on with poles, and the doors were hung with wooden pegs. Both he and wife were members of the Baptist Church, of which he was a dea-

con. Nine children were the result of his marriage, five sons and four daughters, five now living. Charles W. received the rudiments of an education in the schools of Franklin County, and very different was the log school house of that day, with its split logs for seats and puncheon floors, from the elegant school houses of late years. Our subject owns part of the old homestead, but has added other land, and now owns 240 acres and two small tracts. In the fall of 1860 he moved to his present place of residence, where he has erected a handsome building. February 15, 1859, he married Martha E. Murdock, a native of St. Charles County, Mo., born June 21, 1839, and the daughter of James and Lydia Murdock. To this marriage were born three children: Louis M., Lydia B. and Charles W. Mr. Wood and wife are worthy members of the Christian Church, of which he is a deacon. He is a Democrat, but crosses the line for better men, and is also a Prohibitionist.

George W. Wood, a member of the law firm of Gallenkamp & Wood, was born in Springfield, Ill., December 28, 1840, and is the son of George and Eliza (Wiley) Wood. The father was born in England in 1808, and immigrated to America with his parents when but nine years of age. They located in Boston, Mass., but the father of our subject afterward went to New York City, and from there to Springfield, Ill., in 1832. He is a tailor by trade, and followed that in early life, but later was engaged in the clothing business. He is now a citizen of Decatur, Ill. The mother was born in New York City in 1810, and is still living. George W. was reared and educated in Springfield and Decatur. He enlisted from Decatur in 1861, joining Company I, of the Seventh Regiment of Illinois Cavalry, for a period of three years. He served out his enlistment, re-enlisted, and was finally mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in October, 1865. In December of the same year he removed to Union, Franklin Co., Mo., where he has since resided, and where he has filled various city or municipal official positions. He was married in 1870 to Nellie Evans, of Bellevue, N. Y., and to them were born three children. Mrs. Wood died in 1876, and in 1877 Mr. Wood married Miss Virginia Jeffries, of Franklin County, daughter of Gen. Jeffries. To this union were born three children.

Frederick Wortmann, merchant, of Beemont, is the son of Herman and Mary (Weaver) Wortmann, both natives of Westphalia, where they grew up, married and reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died in the old country at the age of fifty-five. The mother afterward married Peter Quest, who also died in Germany. In 1858 the mother came to America, and died in St. Louis at the age of sixty-six. Our subject was born in the year 1862, and received his education in Germany. In 1853 he sailed for America, landing at New Orleans at the end of seventeen weeks. At the end of a month he reached St. Louis, and, after working at the cooper's trade for about two years spent the next three years on a farm in St. Charles County. In 1859 he came to Franklin County, locating on his farm, and eight years later built a good storehouse at Beemont, and engaged in merchandising. In 1883 he sold the stock and rented the house, but in 1886 again returned to merchandising. In connection with this he also owns 200 acres of good land. In 1856 he married Miss Catherine Grose, who bore him six children: Caroline, Sophia, Anna, Henry, William and Frederick. In 1869 his wife died, and he afterward married Mrs. Henrietta Flottmann. He is now living with his third wife, Christina Gaupp, who bore him one child, a daughter, named Lizzie. During the war Mr. Wortmann served in Company I, of enrolled militia, for some time, and later in Capt. Cleves' company of cavalry. He is a Re-

publican in his political views, and a member of the Evangelical Church, of which his wives were also members.

Dr. Matthew J. Young was born on September 10, 1854, in Hamilton County, Ill., near the town of McLeansboro. His father, Matthew M. Young, a native of Tennessee, was a lawyer, and said by those acquainted with him to have been not only a profound scholar in legal lore, but also of brilliant attainments in the sciences and polite arts. He claimed kindred to the celebrated Dr. Edward Young, author of "Night Thoughts," and was a descendant of those English who settled in the northern part of Ireland. The family originally immigrated to South Carolina, and from thence to Tennessee. In 1850, actuated by the spirit of adventure, he came to Missouri, where he met and wedded Miss Olive, daughter of Braxton J. Inge, then residing at St. Clair. From thence he moved to Illinois, where his eldest son, the subject of this memoir, was born, and from there to Alabama, where he began the practice of law. During the rebellion his sympathies were with the South, and during the first year of the Confederacy he acted as treasurer, subsequently holding different positions of trust and honor. On the fall of the Confederate Government, he again went to Missouri, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1876. Dr. Young received the rudiments of his education at the Bolivar Academy, in Madisonville, Tenn., and continued his studies, after the removal of his parents to Missouri, at the Steelville Academy, located in Crawford County. From this place he went to St. Louis, and became a pupil of Prof. James T. Clark, a gentleman qualified in every respect for the instruction of youth. Returning to the home of his parents, he began the study of medicine, and graduated from the Missouri Medical College in March, 1876. Leaving his *alma mater*, he began, when not quite twenty-two years old, the practice of his profession at Richland, Mo. On December 13, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Ann E. Barnes, youngest daughter of Capt. James H. Barnes, a Virginian, and one of the pioneers of Franklin County. In January, 1877, accompanied by his bride, he left Missouri and located in Collin County, Tex., and, although enjoying a fair reputation and practice there, he became dissatisfied with the mixed element and unstable condition of society in Texas, occasioned by the extent and class of immigration, and the following year he located at Bingen, Ark., where he remained three years, enjoying a reputable practice, but his health becoming impaired by malarial influences, he decided to seek a more salubrious situation. Returning to his boyhood home, in Missouri, he located at his present home, where, for the past six years, he has enjoyed a fair share of public confidence and patronage. The Doctor is a Democrat, but liberal and conservative, and claims to be devoid of sectarian and political prejudices; he is an optimist in all things, and considers his profession the most exalted calling a man can pursue; that while by its practice he obtains a livelihood it should be considered as a great morality rather than a business. For a number of years he has been a member of the Masonic order, and recently has identified himself with the order of United Workman, assuming, on the institution of the order in his town, the functions of medical examiner and recorder.

Henry Zeis, farmer and stock raiser near Pacific, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1825. He received an academical education, and in 1840 entered the military school at Munich, Germany, graduating therefrom in August, 1843, as second lieutenant, serving in the army until 1848. He took an active part in the revolution against the king, and, by degrees, was promoted to the office of major. In 1849 he immigrated to the United States, and settled first near Belle-

ville, Ill., and engaged in school-teaching. Later he traveled through several States, and about 1855 settled near Troy, Ill., where he was elected police justice, serving until about the time the late war broke out. He organized a battalion, but refused the majority of the same, but was appointed captain of Company B, Third Missouri Infantry. His first action was at Camp Jackson, near St. Louis, and the next near Carthage, July 5, 1861. Just before the battle of Wilson's Creek he was sent to St. Louis, by Gen. Lyon, to bring out an ammunition train, having an escort of only ninety-two men, two of whom died from prostration by the heat, all of whom had been collected by Maj. Zeis, in less than three days. With this small body of men he successfully defended the train from all guerrillas, bushwhackers, etc. At the battle of Wilson's Creek he assumed command of the Third Missouri Infantry, and afterward returned to St. Louis, with his regiment, and resigned his commission in December, 1861. He then went to Troy, Ill., and organized Company C, Eightieth Illinois Regiment, and was the only German captain in that organization. So great was his knowledge of military tactics that he was engaged to drill the officers of the whole regiment. After this the first battle in which he engaged was at Perryville, Ky., in October, 1862. Later he moved to Murfreesboro, Tenn., and, while *en route*, skirmished several times with the forces of the rebel general, Morgan. He did not take an active part in the battle of Murfreesboro. March 19, 1863, Maj. Zeis, with a force of four regiments, supported by two pieces of artillery, was ordered out on a foraging expedition, and while thus engaged was attacked, March 20, near Milton, by about 6,000 rebels, fifteen miles distant from the main army, and checked the advance of the enemy until reinforcements arrived the next day. So efficient was this service that the regiments were mounted. These regiments were the Eightieth Illinois, Third Ohio, Fifty-first Indiana, and Seventy-third Indiana. April 7, 1863, these four regiments raided as far as Eastport, Ala., which town they destroyed, thence moved to Tusculumbia, and while Gen. Dodge was engaging the rebels there moved to Rome, Ga., to destroy the arsenal at that place, but when within twenty-two miles of Rome the entire brigade was captured, and taken to Libby prison. On the 6th of July Maj. Zeis was among the number from whom two captains were selected to be hung in retaliation for two rebel captains who had been hung by Gen. Burnside. The captains selected were named Sire and Flint. Maj. Zeis was retained in Libby prison about eleven months, when he and many others were transferred to Macon, Ga.; then to Charleston, S. C., where they remained two months; then to Columbia, S. C., and then to Camp Sorghum, near the latter place. From this camp about 500 of the Union prisoners escaped, among whom was Maj. Zeis, in company with nine other men, who were followed by bloodhounds 110 miles, when they were recaptured and transferred back to Camp Sorghum, where they were retained until about January, 1865, when they were removed to Charlotte, N. C.; thence to Goldsboro'; thence to Wilmington, at which latter place they were paroled. He was acting major before his capture and was commissioned major April 4, 1865, but was not mustered as such; he was discharged May 15, 1865, and mustered out as captain. He was mustered again and was finally discharged as major, by Gen. Sheridan, and is entitled to back pay as major. About the year 1851 he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Libel, who came to the United States with Gen. Osterhaus. This lady died in 1873, and October 8, 1874, Maj. Zeis was married to Miss Mary Oswald, who died September 7, 1884. October 13, 1884, Mr. Zeis was again married to Miss Mary Nesselbush. Mr. Zeis has served as notary public six years, and as justice of the peace four years.

Louis F. Ziegenmeyer, a farmer of Lyon Township, is a native of Duke-shire, Brunswick, Germany, born in 1840, and is the youngest of seven children born to F. and Henrietta (Schmidt) Ziegenmeyer, natives of Germany, who were both born in 1798. The parents were married in 1827, and spent their entire lives in their native country, the mother dying in 1859 and the father in 1860. For more than fifty years Mr. Ziegenmeyer was a teacher in the public schools, being a fine German and Latin scholar. Louis F. Ziegenmeyer was reared at home, and received his education in the town of Wolfenbuettel, where he received special instruction for the profession of teaching. When eighteen years of age he came to the United States, where he was employed on a farm until 1860, when he went to Wisconsin, from there to Minnesota, and in 1863 returned to St. Louis, where he was employed as a teacher until 1865. He then returned to Franklin County, and with a brother purchased a farm near Washington, on which he resided until 1881; he then sold out and purchased his present farm of 130 acres of well-improved land, eight miles southwest of Washington, it being one of the oldest farms in the county. During his residence near Washington Mr. Ziegenmeyer taught the Campbellton public school four years. In 1867 he married Miss Emily, daughter of Henry and Christina Borchard, natives of Germany. They have seven children: Anna, Otto, Emily, Louisa, Pauline, Louis and Silvia. Mr. Ziegenmeyer is giving his children a good English and German education. In political preference he is a Republican, whose first presidential vote was cast for Grant.

Richard W. Zierlein, D. D. S., of Washington, is a native of St. Louis, Mo., born April 3, 1839, and is a son of Henry L. and Henrietta L. (Eshback) Zierlein, natives of Berlin, Prussia, born December 26, 1799, and April 8, 1810, respectively. The father was a hardware merchant by occupation. He married in 1829, and the following year immigrated to America, settled in St. Louis, and was one of the first German merchants in the city. He died October, 1864. The Zierlein family are of old ancestry of Prussia, and have their coat of arms. The mother of our subject is now living, and is a resident of Washington, where she has lived for the past twenty-three years. She is the mother of four children: Dr. Richard W., Clara V. (wife of Ernst Wattenberg, wholesale hop dealer and importer in New York City), Robert F. and Emily E. Richard W. received his literary education in St. Louis. After clerking in a hardware store a short time, in 1856 he commenced studying his profession, dentistry, his preceptor being Dr. Henry McKellops, of St. Louis, with whom he remained five years, during which time he took half a year's course in Pope's Medical College, and afterward a full course in St. Louis Dental College, graduating as Doctor of Dental Surgery. Dr. Zierlein commenced his practice in St. Louis in 1862, and in 1864 went on a traveling expedition through England, Germany and France, being absent eighteen months. He returned in the end of 1865, and located in Washington, where he has continued without interruption, and where he has met with exceedingly good success. In 1866 he married Miss Kate Patchin, a native of St. Louis. She died October, 1879, and in October, 1883, he married Miss Laura Cheatham, a native of Franklin County, Mo., who bore him two children: Clara Frances and Alice Edwina. The Doctor is a Democrat in politics, was chairman of the Democratic Central committee of Franklin County four years, and is one of the leaders of that party in the county. He is a Master Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W., a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife of the Baptist. He is a great lover of geology, having the largest private collection of any man in the State. His specimens are from all parts of the world and are very valuable.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

John O. Ackerson, store-keeper, Crystal City, is deserving of more than a passing notice in the present volume. He is a native of Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y., and was born October 8, 1843, the eldest son of Paul A. and Mary S. (Olmsted) Ackerson, natives, respectively, of New Jersey and Connecticut. He received but a common-school education, and since his twelfth year has found the means of his own support, having been occupied at various callings until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixtieth New York Volunteers, being in the service about three years, and being promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the Seventeenth United States Infantry. He was on detached service as aid-de-camp at division headquarters, and served at the siege of Port Hudson, La., being in the Department of the Gulf, going to that department with Banks' expedition from New York. At the close of the war Mr. Ackerson secured employment with the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, with whom he remained four years, when he engaged as book-keeper of the Second National Bank of St. Louis, which position he held over four years. He then accepted the position of cashier of the Granby Mining and Smelting Company, of Granby, Mo., where he remained some four or five years. In January, 1884, his excellent business qualifications and ability led to his being placed in charge of the large retail store of the Crystal Plate Glass Company, at Crystal City, where he has since been employed. His connection with the affairs of this company has proved highly beneficial, and it is owing largely to his management that the business has increased to such an extent. October 8, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Fowler, an estimable lady, daughter of William Fowler; she is of English parentage, and was born on English soil. Mr. and Mrs. Ackerson are the parents of four children, viz.: Blanche, Hersey, Neale and John O. Mr. Ackerson is a member of the American Legion of Honor, and holds membership in the Legion of Honor in St. Louis. He was at one time city treasurer of Granby, Newton Co., Mo.

William J. Adams, a native of Reynolds County, Mo., was born on the 4th of July, 1849, and is the youngest of fourteen children born to William and Mary (Parker) Adams, who came from near Nashville, Tenn., to Missouri, in 1821, locating in Reynolds County. William Adams resided in Reynolds County until shortly before the breaking out of the late war, when he went to Texas and remained until the cessation of hostilities, when he returned to Missouri, where he died in 1866, at a ripe old age. When William J. was but seven years of age his mother died, after which he lived with his elder sister for a number of years. His education was that usually obtained in the common schools, and, being homeless, he was compelled to work during the summer, attending school only during the winter. At the age of twenty-five he was united in marriage to Miss Sally S. Puckett, the event taking place near Festus, April 22, 1873. She is a daughter of Robert and Eliza (Silva) Puckett, and was born August 24, 1852. They have had four children, only two of whom are living: William Herbert, born January 31, 1874; Robert Lasey, born May 10, 1875. The deceased are Allen Nelson, born August 1, 1880, died April 20, 1881; and Julia Ester, born December 26, 1883, died December 22, 1887. In 1872 Mr. Adams established a hack line from Bailey Station to Crystal City, which venture was made with

but a small capital, but proved remunerative to such a degree that the proceeds enabled him to purchase forty acres of land on the present site of Festus. This tract, which was heavily timbered, Mr. Adams cleared, and in 1876 sold the first business lot in what is now the town of Festus to T. J. Loveless, who established a retail grocery thereon. After this he disposed of several other lots to those desirous of engaging in business, the proceeds of which he devoted to improvements, and has built several commodious residences. The development of the town was so rapid that in 1885 he was induced to erect a commodious hotel building, the Adams House, which he still owns and has the management of. He is also the owner of three houses and lots in the town. At present he is a member of the board of aldermen, and at one time served as school director. He and wife are members of the old school Presbyterian Church. In matters political he has always voted the Democratic ticket, but is liberal minded.

John A. Alderson, a native of Powhattan County, Va., was born October 22, 1825, and is a son of Wilkins Alderson, also a native of Powhattan County, who immigrated to St. Louis County, Mo., in the fall of 1836. John A. Alderson removed to Jefferson County, in 1838; the country was then very sparsely settled and wild animals and Indians found the dense forests suited for their shelter. Mr. Alderson was first engaged in hauling lead to St. Louis, a distance of fifty-five miles, and returning with loads of goods and provisions. He has devoted the greater part of his time to farming, but has engaged in mining some during the winter season. He owns about 300 acres of land, which he devotes to farming and stock raising. October 17, 1847, he married Mary, daughter of Samuel B. Craig, an early settler of Washington County. Mrs. Alderson died March 6, 1861, the mother of six children, of whom but two are living: William and Solomon. June 7, 1863, Mr. Alderson married Lucy Stevens, daughter of William Stevens, of Valle Township. Of the eight children born to this union seven survive, viz.: Emma, Amanda, Walter, Berkley, Susan, Edward and Ella.

George Arnold, dealer in farm machinery, at Kimmswick, was born in Rock Township, Jefferson Co., Mo., in 1861, and is the eldest child born to Xavier and Mary (Heinbach) Arnold. He was educated at Kimmswick and Maxville, was reared on a farm, where he remained until 1884, when he established himself in the business, as above stated, and at which he has been very successful. He is a man of good business ability, is industrious and energetic, and a promising future is open before him. He has also a farm of thirty acres on what is known as the Small Island, opposite Kimmswick, on the Mississippi River. He is a Republican in politics, and his first presidential vote was for James G. Blaine. Xavier Arnold, his father, and a successful farmer and stock raiser of Rock Township, is a native of Mullkerche, France, born in 1837, and the second of six children born to George and Magdalena Arnold, also natives of France, but, who, in about 1842, came to the United States, and after spending about one year in Texas came to Jefferson County, Mo., settling in Rock Township, where George Arnold spent his life engaged in farming. He died at Maxville about 1876. His wife died March, 1884, aged seventy-nine. Xavier Arnold was reared in the primitive days of Jefferson County, and with limited means for an education. In 1860 he married Miss Mary, daughter of John Heinbach, who was a native of Germany, but who was living in Jefferson County at this time. The following ten children were the result of this marriage: George, John, Edward, Joseph, Florence, Louisa, wife of George Sitz; Katie, wife of Rudolph Reiser; Maggie, Caroline and Anna. Since his marriage, Mr. Arnold has lived one and three-fourths miles west of Kimmswick, where he has 140 acres, mostly the

result of his own labor. He was in Col. Yerger's regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia during the war. Politically a Republican, his first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. He is a member of the Catholic Church and a man well-known and much esteemed. His wife died September 1, 1884.

Lucius D. Ashcraft is a native of Harrison County, Ky., and was born September 3, 1845, and is a son of Ellis and Elizabeth (Keith) Ashcraft, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Pennsylvania. Lucius D. Ashcraft was reared on a farm, and received his education in the primitive log schoolhouse of his native county. In 1873 he settled on a farm of 73 acres, in Central Township, Jefferson Co., Mo., which has since been his home; he also owns 121 acres besides, and a one-quarter interest in 80 acres of Lee Mines, this county. With the exception of seventeen months spent in the employ of the Iron Mountain Railroad, as repairer and inspector of cars in the De Soto yards, Mr. Ashcraft has always followed agricultural pursuits. June 5, 1873, occurred his marriage to Lizzie J. Lee, daughter of Archilles and Rebecca (Null) Lee, early settlers of Jefferson County, both now deceased. Mr. Lee was a cousin of the noted Robert E. Lee. To Mr. and Mrs. Ashcraft have been born five children, four of whom are living: Elba M., Etta P., Annie L. and Charles D. Mr. Ashcraft took his first degree in Masonry the night he was twenty-one years old, in Thomas Ware Lodge, No. 340, of Claysville, Ky., and is now a member of the De Soto Lodge. He is not a member of any church, but is a strong advocate of temperance. Politically, he is a Democrat. Mrs. Ashcraft has been a member of the Christian Church for the past twenty years.

Joseph M. Aubuchon is a native of Washington County, Mo., and was born March 7, 1848, the third son of eight children born to Francis T. and Julia (Goza) Aubuchon, of French and American ancestry, but both natives of Washington County. Joseph M. Aubuchon received a common literary education, which was polished by a six months' course in the business college of Rice & Stuart, St. Louis. He was reared on a farm, but at the age of sixteen commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade. To this business he gave his attention until he had reached the age of twenty-five, when he engaged in retail merchandising at Palmer, Washington County, continuing about three years, removing his stock to Festus in 1878; where he carried on the same business for several years. Since 1879 he has given his almost undivided attention to furnishing sand to the Crystal Plate Glass Company, of Crystal City, as well as several other houses in St. Louis and elsewhere, in which he has been successful to a satisfactory degree. He is at present the owner of several houses and lots in Festus, also a half-interest in the business block occupied by Aubuchon & Brierton, general merchants in Festus. May 26, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Parkin, a native of the same county as himself. This union has been blessed with the birth of five children, viz.: Francis J., Theodore, William, Charles and Clarence. The family hold to the Catholic faith, and in politics Mr. Aubuchon is a Democrat.

William E. Bage, a plasterer and farmer of Central Township, Jackson Co., Mo., was born in Washington, D. C., in 1819, the eldest of ten children born to William and Mary (Foxton) Bage. William Bage, Sr., was born in England, and when about twenty-one years of age came to the United States, and located in Washington, D. C., where he married Miss Foxton, who was born in that city in 1801. Mr. Bage worked under his father-in-law, William Foxton, as plasterer, and afterward succeeded him as superintendent of the Public Plastering Works of Washington City, holding the position until 1833,

when he moved to South Bend, Ind., and a year later to Michigan, and in 1840 to Jefferson County, Mo., where he spent the remainder of his life. He learned the plasterer's trade in England, and worked at the trade after coming to Jefferson County. The mother died when about eighty years of age, and the father five years later. They were both members of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Bage's father was also an Englishman by birth, but when a young man came to the United States, locating in Alexandria, Va. He superintended the plastering of the first public building in the City of Washington. The immediate subject of this sketch came with his parents to Missouri, and here has since made his home. He learned the plasterer's trade of his father, and has followed that occupation in St. Louis, and in Jefferson and the adjoining counties. He owns 220 acres of land besides the old homestead. He is a Democrat in politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for Van Buren in 1840. Mr. Bage is an honest upright man, and a good citizen of the county.

John Martin Bailey, a pioneer farmer and stock raiser of Jefferson County, Mo., was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1820. He is the eldest of seven sons and three daughters born to Henry and Barbara (Drybread) Bailey. Henry Bailey was born not far from Breed's Hill, near Boston, Mass., in 1800. John M. was educated in the old-fashioned log schoolhouse of early days, the majority of his teachers being of Irish or German nativity, and who believed that "sparing the rod would spoil the child." He remained at home until about twenty-six years of age, and then married Mrs. Nancy Donnell, daughter of Jonathan Strickland, who came to Jefferson County in 1811. Mrs. Bailey died in 1858, and in 1860 he married Mrs. Caroline Burgess, daughter of Lucius and Jeanette Hollensbeck, who removed from Virginia to Missouri about 1840. Mrs. Bailey was born in the "Old Dominion." Mr. Bailey owns about 200 acres of good land at Bailey Station, all of which he has earned by his own honest labor. He experienced many hardships incident to the life of a poor boy, but succeeded in overcoming them. He makes a specialty of raising Jersey cattle, and was for many years a breeder of short-horned cattle. Since 1860 he has been a Democrat, and a Master Mason since 1857. He and wife are prominent members of the Presbyterian Church. (See picture p.601)

Henry Bailey, one of the pioneer farmers of Platten Township, where he was born in 1823, is the second of six sons and three daughters born to Henry and Barbara (Drybread) Bailey. The father was born near Breed's Hill, Boston, Mass., in 1800, but in infancy went with his parents to Marietta, Ohio, where he was mostly reared. His father, Seth Bailey, was of the old Puritan New England stock, and died in Marietta, Ohio, when Henry, Sr., was but a boy. The latter at the age of eighteen came with his brother-in-law, Elijah Butler, down the Ohio River in a keel boat, up the Mississippi River to Ste. Genevieve, and at once came to Jefferson County. He settled upon the land on which Henry now resides. He was married in 1819, after coming to Jefferson County, and settled at the head of Isle De Bois, in Ste. Genevieve County, but soon after crossed Dover Creek to Jefferson County, where he died in 1873, after being a resident of the place for fifty-five years. He improved a good farm, reared an industrious family, and was an esteemed and useful citizen. Both parents were members of high standing in the Baptist Church. The mother was perhaps born in Ste. Genevieve County in 1801, and died in 1852. Her parents were of Dutch extraction, and were among the pioneers of Missouri. Henry remained at home until of age, and attended the country subscription schools about three months each year. This would not have amounted to much had he not spent consider-

able time in self-study, and thereby become a fair scholar. July 4, 1844, he married Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of J. C. and Cynthia Ann Renfro. She died in 1858 leaving three children: Evaline (wife of George W. Thompson), Josephus, and Cynthia Ann (wife of James T. Brooks). June 13, 1861, Mr. Bailey married Miss Emaline, daughter of Joshua and Jane Cole, and to them were born six children: Johnson C., Jennie B. (wife of William Warford, of Bates County), Henry J., Sallie, Zollie and Sterling. Mr. Bailey settled on his present farm in 1845, and has since made that his home. It consists of 320 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation. He received 120 acres from his father, and the rest are the result of his own exertions. He is a hard-working, industrious citizen, and has taken a deep interest in the schools, and all public enterprises; was elected to the office of justice of the peace, but could not serve. He was in favor of the Union during the late war, although his sympathies were with the South. Politically, he was reared a Whig, and his first presidential vote was for Clay, in 1844. Since the dissolution of the Whig party he has been a Democrat. He has voted at every presidential election since attaining his majority, but for but two successful candidates, Taylor and Cleveland. He and wife are consistent members of the Baptist Church.

John J. Ball, a railroad contractor of De Soto, was born in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, South America, June 22, 1862. His father, John Ball, was born in Ireland in 1833, and immigrated to the United States in 1848. In 1858 he went to Brazil, South America, where he worked on railroad tunnels until 1866, when he brought his family to De Soto, where they have since resided. John Ball married Ann Cain, and of their fourteen children seven are living, viz.: Austin, John J., Margaret, Annie, Jane, Ella and Katie. In religious faith they are Catholics. Early in life John J. Ball became interested in contracting, which was his father's business; he helped build the branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad, the Cotton Belt, and others, and also takes contracts to furnish gravel to railroad companies, etc. In 1887 he loaded 12,000 car loads of gravel for the Iron Mountain Railroad. He has been in the service of the railroad several years, being first employed as water boy, then as brakeman and conductor, and finally as division roadmaster. He is a member of the order of Railroad Conductors. December 23, 1884, he married Mary E. Barron, daughter of Felix Barron, a merchant of Irondale, Mo.

Hubert Becker, dealer in general merchandise at Maxville, was born on the Rhine, Germany, in 1832, and educated in the common schools. In 1842 he came with his parents, H. S. and Anna G. (Kremer) Becker, to the United States, and settled in Jefferson County, being among the first German settlers of Rock Township, where they made their future home. The mother died in 1869, and the father in 1874. The latter was a soldier in the French War from 1809 to 1815, was captured at Portugal in 1811, where he was held for nine months. He then joined the German Legion in England, and served until after the battle of Waterloo, where he was severely wounded and disabled from further service. He was city alderman for some time before coming to this country. Hubert was not educated in the English language, and what knowledge he has obtained of it was by his own efforts. In 1857 he took a trip through the North, among the different Indian tribes, and spent one winter in Minnesota, meeting with numerous adventures among the Indians. He then returned to Jefferson County and lived with his parents. During the war he was in Company C, of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, two years. He was married in 1863 to Miss Louisa, daughter of John and Johanna Heimbach, all natives of Germany.

Mr. Becker remained on his farm until 1875, when he commenced merchandising at Maxville, which business he has since continued with success. He is also engaged in the same business at High Ridge. He is now living with his third wife, Anna Becker. He being a Democrat, his first persidential vote was for James Buchanan. He is an energetic German, and is respected by all.

John W. Bement, proprietor of the De Soto House, De Soto, is a native of Devonshire, England, and was born in 1829. His parents were Robert and Mary (Smith) Bement, also natives of England, the former of whom, a farmer by occupation, died about 1835, at the age of forty-five years; the latter came to America in 1874, and died in De Soto in 1883, aged nearly ninety years. Of the six children in this family two are now in De Soto, John W. and Martha, wife of Robert Coxwell, furniture dealer. John W. Bement was but seven years of age when his father died, and at the age of fourteen he was bound out as an apprentice to learn the cooper's trade, but the following year, in 1844, he left his native country and emigrated to Canada, first locating in Quebec, where he remained three years; he then came to the United States, and settled near Owego, N. Y., where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1854 he went to California by water, remaining in that State four years, working at his trade and contracting. He returned to New York in 1858, and the following year went to Delaware County, Iowa, where he bought a farm and also engaged in contracting; he erected the courthouse and other public buildings in Delaware County. About 1862 he sold out and again returned to New York, and in 1868 located in Jefferson County, Mo., buying a farm of forty acres, three miles south of De Soto. In July of the same year he was employed as a bridge carpenter on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, where he was soon made foreman, which position he held for fifteen years. In 1883 he established a boarding house in De Soto, and in March, 1885, became proprietor of the De Soto House, which he has since successfully conducted as one of the leading hotels of the place. In 1851 Mr. Bement married Miss Mary Hale, who was born in the State of New York in 1830. They have three children: William, Frederick and Viola. Politically, Mr. Bement is a Democrat; he is a member of the Masonic order. Mrs. Bement is a member of the Congregational Church.

Engelbert Bergmeyer, Jr., justice of the peace, farmer and mechanic, of Rock Township, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1848, and is the only surviving child of Engelbert and Wilhelmina (Ihli) Bergmeyer, who came to the United States about 1850, and remained for about two years in St. Louis, where the mother died the first year. The family then came to Jefferson County, and settled near where Antonia now is, and here the father passed the remainder of his life. He was a farmer, and was three times married. He served about six years in the German army, and in 1848 and 1849 was in the war between Denmark and Germany. He was one of the first and enterprising settlers of the vicinity of Antonia, and died about 1883, at the age of sixty-three. Engelbert was but four years old when he came to Jefferson County, and here he was reared, with a common-school education. He remained at home until 1871, after which, for several years, he worked at the carpenter's trade, but since that time has devoted his time exclusively to agricultural pursuits. In 1873 he married Miss Caroline, daughter of Ambrose and Cordula Freidmann, who were among the earliest German settlers of Jefferson County. The mother died in 1863, but the father is still living. They came to the United States in 1844, and after spending about two years on an island in the Missouri River, near Washington,

came to Jefferson County, where he has since resided, near Antonia. The following eleven children were born to Mr. Bergmeyer's marriage, viz.: Mary and Edward (twins), William, Emily, Katie, Mina, Rosa and Cora (twins), Walter and Matilda and Thomas (twins). The first three are deceased. Since 1875 Mr. Bergmeyer has resided on his present farm, situated one mile south of Antonia, on the Rock road, where he has forty acres, which he has improved, and made a good and comfortable home. Since 1884 he has been justice of the peace, being first appointed to fill a vacancy, and has held that position ever since. A Republican in his political views, his first presidential vote was cast for U. S. Grant, in 1872. He is a member of the Sons of Hermann, and is an active worker for the cause of education. He has been school director for many years, and is an honest, industrious citizen.

Aquilla Blackwell, another successful farmer and stock-raiser of Valle Township, was born in what is now St. Francois County, but then Washington County, below Blackwell's Station, in 1844. He was the fourth of fourteen children born to William and Elizabeth (Cummins) Blackwell. The father was born in Kentucky, March 18, 1810, and when about eight years of age came with his parents to what is now St. Francois County, when the country was a vast wilderness. His father, Jeremiah Blackwell, settled near where Blackwell's Station is now, and there passed the remainder of his days. Blackwell's Station was named in honor of him. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. William Blackwell was married at the age of twenty-eight, and afterward settled near the North Big River Bridge, where he spent the remainder of his life. He cleared a good farm, and was an industrious, enterprising citizen. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and died in 1870. The mother was born in 1820, in Washington County, and died about 1881. She was the daughter of Samuel Cummins, an early settler of Washington County, but a native of Ireland, and was a member of the Baptist Church. Aquilla was educated in the rustic log schoolhouses of early times, and during the latter part of the war spent about six months in Canada. December 24, 1866, Miss Dolly A., daughter of Austin and Matilda Coleman, became his wife, and to this union twelve children were born, eleven now living: Leander, Allie J., John, William E., Ephraim, Anna, Vevey, Emmars (deceased), Albert A., Rolla R., Jefferson and Charley. Aquilla remained with his father in St. Francois County until 1868, when he settled on his present farm, then a dense forest, and the first stick of timber was cut to build his present house. He now has about 300 acres in cultivation, and about eleven miles of fence, making one of the best farms in Jefferson County. In all, he has about 960 acres, about 400 of which are in St. Francois County. Besides this he has considerable property in Blackwell's Station. He lives ten miles southwest of De Soto, is an earnest worker for the cause of education, is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the A. O. U. W., and a Democrat in politics, casting his first presidential vote for H. Seymour in 1868. He and wife are devout members of the Baptist Church.

N. H. Bissell, locomotive engineer on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, with headquarters at De Soto, is a native of Windham County, Vt., and was born in 1839. His father, Horace Bissell, of Scotch descent, was born in Vermont in 1814, and followed farming the greater portion of his life, which, with the exception of three years passed in Minnesota, was spent in his native State. He was married to Fanny Newell, also a native of Vermont, who is now aged about seventy-two years; her grandfather, Samuel Hammond, was one of the fourteen men who threw the tea into Boston Harbor, in 1773; he was also an active soldier of the Revolutionary War. To Mr. and

Mrs. Horace Bissell seven children were born, as follows: Newell H., Augusta, Albert. of Baltimore, Md.; Carrie, wife of Miron White, also of Baltimore; Edward, in Vermont; Ida, wife of Edward Brigham, of Vermont, and Jessie, wife of Filmore Slawson, of De Soto. Newell H. Bissell was educated in the common schools, and grew to manhood on a farm. In 1855 he went to Minnesota and worked for his father in a brickyard, and farmed two years. In 1858 he moved to Carondelet, and for one and one-half years was employed as brakeman on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, and the following eighteen months as baggageman. In 1861 he became a fireman, and two years later was promoted to engineer, in which capacity he has since been employed. During the past thirty years he has never missed a single month without drawing some pay, his name appearing on the pay-roll each month. With one exception, he is the oldest engineer on the road, and has met with remarkably good success. In 1864 he married Miss Susanna Martin, a native of Baltimore, Md., and a daughter of James and Charlotte Martin. They have seven children, viz.: John, Lottie (wife of J. R. Van Frank, civil engineer in Little Rock, Ark.), Edward, Fanny, Lizzie, Jessie and Chester. Mr. Bissell has resided in De Soto for the past eighteen years. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the I. O. O. F. and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

William Blank (deceased) was born in Germany in 1830, and was a son of John and Catherine (Zollman) Blank. He was reared and grew to manhood in his native country, and at an early age commenced to learn the stone-mason's trade. He immigrated to America in 1847, and settled in Jefferson County, Mo., where he bought a farm and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. In 1857 he married Miss Dina Fluth, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1839, and in 1846 came to the United States with her parents, Jacob and Sarah (Mathesen) Fluth, who settled in St. Louis. Jacob Fluth, a shoemaker by trade, died in 1881 and his wife in 1874, both in Jefferson County, whither they had moved in 1852. To Mr. and Mrs. Blank were born eight children, as follows: Catherine (wife of Charles Becker), Sarah (deceased), Minnie (wife of Augustus Sapper), Adolph W., Mary, George, William and Frederick. Mr. Blank settled in De Soto in 1864, and in partnership with William Knorpp engaged in merchandising until 1882, when he established a wood and coal yard in De Soto, in which business he was engaged at the time of his death, which occurred April 26, 1886. Mr. Blank was also engaged in contracting and furnishing wood and ties for the Iron Mountain Railroad. For many years he was one of the substantial business men of De Soto. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which church his wife has been a member for the past thirty years. Upon the death of his father Adolph W. assumed charge of the wood and coal yard, and is a good business man; he also deals in lime and cement, manufacturing the former in kilns on the old home place, one mile southeast of De Soto, which contains 289 acres; the lime is called white lime, and is of a superior quality. About fifteen kilns are burned per season, averaging 220 barrels per kiln; there is also a stone quarry on the farm, which has been in successful operation since 1875.

Henry Boemler, farmer and mechanic of Meramec Township, is a native of Alsace, France, born in 1835, and is the eldest of three children born to Michael and Madaline (Herrman) Boemler, who were natives of Alsace, France, where they passed their entire lives. The father was a cabinet-maker by trade, and died in 1839. The mother died in 1872. Henry received a fair education,

and served three years as an apprentice at the carpenter's trade. At the age of nineteen he removed to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade for eighteen years. In 1857 he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth Geissert, natives of France. Mrs. Geissert died, and the father came to the United States in 1851. Five children were born to Mr. Boemler's marriage, three of whom are now living: Henry P. G., M. F. William and J. Lizzie. In 1873 Mr. Boemler removed to Jefferson County, and located near the mouth of Big River, where he has a fine farm of ninety-six acres, making a good and comfortable home. In politics a Republican, his first vote was cast for John C. Fremont, in 1856. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is an honest, industrious citizen.

Michael Boemler, farmer, of Meramec Township, was born in Alsace, France, in 1838, and is the son of Michael and Madaline (Herrman) Boemler, also natives of Alsace, where they spent their entire lives. The father died when our subject was but seven weeks old, and the mother followed him to the grave in 1872. Young Michael remained with his mother until sixteen years of age, receiving a very limited education in the common schools. He then came to the United States, and passed the first five years in Cass County, Ill., as a farm hand, after which, in 1860, he went to St. Clair County, and was there employed on a farm until 1864, when he married Miss Caroline Geissert, daughter of Fred and Elizabeth Geissert, who were also natives of Alsace, France. Mr. Geissert came to the United States about 1851, but his daughter did not come until ten years later. To Mr. Boemler and wife were born seven children, six of whom are now living: Fritz, George, Lena, John, Charley and Emil. Mr. Boemler remained in St. Clair County, and farmed as a tenant until 1878, when he came to Jefferson County, and settled on Big River, about three miles above the mouth, where he has a fine farm of 243 acres, in fact one of the finest farms in the county. Politically, he is a conservative Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for A. Lincoln. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and a liberal supporter of the church.

Daniel Bonacker, farmer by occupation, a native of Germany, born in Hessen. March 8, 1827, is the son of Conrad and Elizabeth Bonacker. At the age of four years the father died and at the age of thirteen the mother also died, leaving two sons of whom he was the youngest. He was thus thrown upon his own resources at a very early age. He received a good education in the common schools; in the year 1848, February 13th, immigrated to America via Bremen and New Orleans, securing passage on one of the old-time sailing vessels which took eight weeks to make the trip. Not being satisfied with the Southern climate, he concluded to go North, stopping at St. Louis. He immediately came to Jefferson County, where he entered land on a homestead in Rock Township, and, after working three years as a farm hand for \$4 per month, he began on his own responsibility. In 1851 he married Miss Catherine Miller, also a native of Germany, born also in Hessen. She died in 1859. Three children were the result of this marriage: August, Catherine and Dora. In 1860, he married Miss Caroline Riechman, also a native of Germany, born in Hanover. She died in 1876, leaving seven children, viz.: Daniel, Ernest, Louise, Caroline, Edward, Lydia and Benjamin; the first and last of these have died since their mother died. Mr. Bonacker has spared no pains in the education of his children. He lived on the homestead up to 1868, then moved to St. Louis, where he remained two years. In 1870 he returned to Jefferson County, settling on Big River, two miles from House's Springs, where he has a farm of 200 acres of land. He was in Company B, Eightieth

Missouri Militia, under Gen. A. J. Smith, during Price's raid through Southeast Missouri. Politically, he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln, in 1860.

Hon. Sherman W. Bowen, attorney-at-law, and resident of Rock Township, three miles north of Kimmswick, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1823, and is the youngest of nine children born to Simon and Nancy (Waterman) Bowen, natives of Berkshire County, Mass., where they were reared and married. They afterward removed to Onieda County, N. Y., where the mother died when Sherman was but three years old. The father removed to Joliet, Ill., in May, 1835, where he made his home, but in February, 1836, while making a tour through Western Illinois, he was overtaken by a blizzard, and found forty miles from any habitation, frozen to death. He was an enterprising and influential farmer. Both parents were of Welsh descent. He was a descendant of the old Quaker stock of New England, and his father, Nathan Bowen, served in the War for Independence. Sherman received a good common-school education, mostly before his coming West, and after the death of his father spent about two years clerking in his brother's store at Savannah, Ill., after which he was in a store at Joliet for five years, when the firm disbanded and he was thrown out of work. He then began the study of law with Judges Henderson and Wilson, then of Joliet, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. He was quite successful as a lawyer, his practice extending over the counties of Will, Du Page, Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee and adjoining counties. After holding numerous school and city offices, he served seven years as State's attorney of the Eleventh Circuit in Illinois, from 1849 to 1856, the first time to fill a vacancy. He was also active and rendered valuable assistance in establishing the penitentiary at Joliet, and the iron works and other improvements in that town. In 1860 he married Miss Julia A. Howard, daughter of Alexander and Martha (Sabin) Howard, natives of Attica, N. Y., but who removed to Illinois in 1833, and settled thirty miles west of Chicago, where the father died in 1850. The mother is still living, and is residing with our subject. Mr. Howard was a prominent merchant, was postmaster at Naperville for twelve years, and was one time deputy sheriff of what was then Cook County, Ill. His father was a native of England. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowen were born three children, only one now living, named Sherman W., Jr. In 1861 he was elected mayor of Joliet, re-elected in 1862 and again in 1865. He was also largely engaged in the real estate and insurance business, rendered important service to that town in building the Cut-off Railroad, an important branch of the Michigan Central Railroad. Mr. Bowen remained in Joliet until 1873, when he came to Jefferson County, Mo., and located on his present residence, which consists of sixty acres of land or thereabout. For some years he has been afflicted with paralysis, which prevents further law practice. He has always been an earnest worker for the cause of education, and assisted largely in establishing a good school in the neighborhood where he resides, and in Joliet. Politically, he is a Democrat; his first vote was cast for J. K. Polk in 1844. He was a personal friend of S. A. Douglas, and used every effort to secure his election, in 1860. He has often been a delegate to State conventions, and was a delegate to the convention that nominated or endorsed Horace Greeley for the presidency, in 1872. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., also a member of the Universalist Association at Joliet, and is a liberal supporter of all churches. His first marriage, in 1846, was to Miss Sarah M. Kinney, who died in 1851, leaving one son, Albert, a civil engineer in St. Louis. During the war he was offered the position of lieutenant-

colonel of the One Hundredth Illinois, but declined it. He was actively engaged in the recruiting service, and did good work for the Union cause in his State. Col. Bowen, as he is familiarly known, is a man of fine talent and culture. He has one of the largest and most carefully selected libraries in the State, comprising a choice selection of 700 or 800 volumes.

Gabriel Boyce was born near Lexington, Ky., September 1, 1824. His parents were slaves, and were owned by Mr. John Boyce, who brought them, in company with fifteen others, to St. Francois County, Mo. Gabriel lived with his "mas'er" until the death of the latter, when he was inherited by a son, William Boyce, whom he served for several years, who sold him to Thomas Donell, on Platin Creek; he was the property of Mr. Donell at the time of the emancipation proclamation. After he was free Mr. Boyce reported for service in the Union army, but was rejected. The following six years he worked a piece of land on shares, which was a portion of the "Platin Rock" farm of W. S. Jewett. In September, 1848, he married Helen Minerva (born March 7, 1826), one of the number of colored people owned at that time by Mr. W. S. Howe. This marriage resulted in the birth of seven children, whose names are Harriet, born December, 24, 1848; Anderson, born April 12, 1850; Abraham, born March 5, 1853; Charlotte, born June 21, 1855; Nathan, born November 21, 1857; Gabriel, born June 17, 1860, and Clarissa Ann, born October 6, 1864, the latter deceased. January 20, 1874, Mrs. Boyce died. Mr. Boyce began life for himself with only a young horse and \$100 in money. By close economy and industry he was able to purchase a tract of land consisting of 216 acres, where he now resides, of Mr. Kennett. This he paid for in less than four years, and had some money at interest also. He has built a commodious dwelling on his farm, and improved his property generally. October 24, 1846, he married Miss Catherine Smith, who was born of slave parents in Frederickstown, Madison Co., Mo., August 3, 1853; her education was acquired while attending school nine months, in St. Francois County. By this marriage five children were born, viz.: Henry, born May 19, 1877; John, born June 6, 1878; Phœbe, born December 15, 1879, and died September 19, 1880; Charles, born February 24, 1880; Justine, born December 10, 1882. Mr. Boyce is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the "Tabernacle," an organization composed strictly of colored people. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Edwin Boyne, retired farmer, of De Soto, is a native of Leeds, Yorkshire, England, and was born in 1819. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Craven) Boyne, the former of whom, a tobacco manufacturer, went to Paris on a pleasure trip, in 1844, and was stricken with cholera, dying the following day; he was the father of seven children, of whom Edwin was the youngest. When fifteen years of age the latter was apprenticed to learn the mechanic's trade, and served an apprenticeship of five years, at the end of which time he abandoned the trade. In 1850 he immigrated to the United States, and entered 120 acres of land in Jefferson County, Mo., which tract now comprises the fair grounds, and a portion of the town of De Soto, at that time an unbroken forest, and but sparsely settled. In 1851 Mr. Boyne married Miss Hannah Brook, who was born in England, in 1829. They have been blessed with four children, viz.: Mary, wife of Charles Hopson; Charles; Sara, wife of John Wright, of Decatur, Ill., and William, a saddler by trade. Mr. Boyne is one of the oldest citizens now living in De Soto, having seen the first house erected in that place. He has resided on his present place for the past thirty-eight years, and is a man universally esteemed for his honesty and integrity. He has preferred the life of a quiet

citizen to that of a politician, and votes for principle rather than party. He and wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

William Brackmann, collector of Jefferson County, was born in St. Louis in 1850, and is the son of Gottlieb and Helena Brackmann, natives of Germany. While quite young the parents came to St. Louis, where they were married, remaining until December, 1853, when they removed to Jefferson County, locating one mile south of Dittmer's Store, where they lived for thirty years. They then sold out and purchased the Mattocks' Mill Farm, on Big River, where they still live. He served in the militia during the war. William was reared at home, with about sixteen months' education in the public schools and a fair German education. He then served an apprenticeship of two years at the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1876, after which he engaged in merchandising at Dittmer's Store, and was postmaster for nine years. He then removed to High Ridge, where he has a store, a saloon, hotel, etc.; is also postmaster at High Ridge, and was justice of the peace for four years while at Dittmer's Store. In 1886 he was elected collector of Jefferson County. Previous to this, in 1874, he married Miss Ernestine, daughter of John G. and Louisa Dahn, natives of Germany, and to this union were born five children (four now living): Oscar, Ida, Huldah, Arthur (deceased) and Edwin, the first three now being educated in the English language. Mr. Brackmann is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Grant, in 1872; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also a member of the A. O. U. W., was christened and confirmed in the Protestant Church, to which he contributes liberally.

Joseph Bradford, superintendent of the Mammoth Mines, Valle Township, and gravel road contractor, was born in Liverpool, England, June 10, 1850, and is the son of John Bradford, also a native of Liverpool. The parents immigrated to the United States in 1857, and settled in New York City, where Joseph was reared and educated. They subsequently returned to their native country, but Joseph remained in his adopted home, and has been engaged in contracting on public works for several years. He was one of the foremen in the construction of the Hoosac tunnel, built the Bloomingburgh tunnel, New York, and also the Fourth Avenue tunnel in New York City. He was foreman in the construction of the Beacon Street tunnel, which supplies Boston with water, and, with a partner, did all the rock work on the Northern Missouri Railroad between Ferguson and the Union Depot, St. Louis. In 1876, he sunk a shaft 170 feet deep in Mammoth Mines, Jefferson County, Mo., and one at the Virginia Mines, Franklin County, to a depth of 300 feet. In January, 1870, Mr. Bradford married Jane, daughter of James Mercer. Mr. and Mrs. Bradford are the parents of the following named six children: John, Charles, Mary E., Joseph, Jennie and an infant. Mr. Bradford owns ninety acres of land.

Henry Brady, who is another prosperous farmer of Central Township, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1815, and was left an orphan at the age of five. He then lived on a farm with his grandfather, Philip Mann, who was of German descent, and who was a soldier under Napoleon. Henry Brady worked on farms in different places for his support until seventeen years of age, and received a very limited education. He then found a position on the "Post Boy," an Ohio River steamer, as a deck hand, where he remained for three years. From 1839 to 1846 he was on the Mississippi River and its branches, with headquarters at New Orleans. He then located at St. Louis until after the war. He followed river life for thirty-five years, holding the positions of deck hand, watch hand, pilot and captain. He served on transport for Gen. Grant during the war until

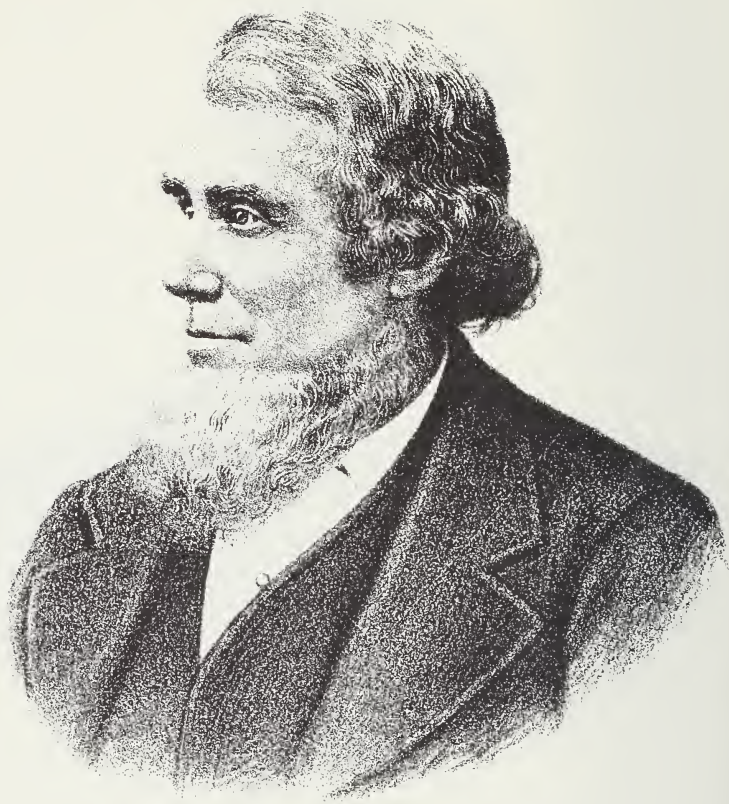
just before the fall of Vicksburg. In 1865 he moved to Jefferson County, Mo., and located six miles north of Hillsboro, where he has a fine farm of over 167 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation. Previous to the war, in 1854, and while in St. Louis, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth M. Monroe, daughter of Charles and Huldah Williams, and a native of Connecticut. Mr. Brady is a Democrat in politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for Gen. Harrison, in 1840. Mrs. Brady united with the Presbyterian Church, at New Haven, Conn., when young, and has since lived a true, religious life.

Thomas G. Brent, of Selma Hall or Kennett's Castle, on the banks of the Mississippi River, in Platten Township, Jefferson Co., Mo., was born at Bayou Grost Tete, Louisiana, February 6, 1846, and is, therefore, but little past the age of forty-two years. While quite young he lost his parents by death, after which he accompanied his grandmother to Florissant Valley, St. Louis Co., Mo., where he grew to manhood, enjoying the privileges of a good education. This was principally obtained at the University of the Jesuit Fathers, at St. Louis. Subsequently he became engaged in lead mining in Washington County, where he had moved, as a member of the firm of Murphy, Shocker, Tyler & Co., continuing this business from 1869 to 1871. June 5, 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Agnes L. Kennett, eldest daughter of the late Col. Ferdinand and Julia (Deaderick) Kennett. Mrs. Kennett's father was John Smith T., an early pioneer in Missouri, and a noted character of the State. Reference is made elsewhere to his settlement in this vicinity. Col. Kennett was born in Falmouth, Pendleton Co., Ky., and when a young man came to Missouri with his brothers, Mortimer and Luther M., the latter of whom served a term as mayor of St. Louis. They located and operated the Granby Lead Mines, and also had large interests in the Washington County lead mines, besides which they were engaged in merchandising. Col. Kennett was one of the principal stockholders and promoters of the St. Louis shot tower. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and intelligence, generous and kind to those needing aid, ever ready to assist in any good work, and, as a consequence, had hosts of friends. In 1854 he began the construction of his magnificent home, known as "Kennett's Castle," which he named "Selma Hall." Four years were occupied in its completion. By his marriage to Miss Deaderick, five children were born: James W., engaged in mining out West; Mrs. Agnes L. Brent; Ferdinand B., journalist, and occupied in mining, residing at San Francisco, Cal.; the late Dr. Pres. G., of De Soto; and Lotta G., wife of Hon. R. G. Frost, late congressman from the Eighth District of Missouri. Thomas G. Brent, the subject of this sketch, was the son of Dr. John Carroll and Ann Grace Brent, both Kentuckians by birth. The former was a prominent physician and surgeon, and long resided at Bayou Grost Tete, near Baton Rouge, La., where he and his wife died. They were members of the Catholic Church. In their family were three sons and five daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters survive: Robert, clerk of Judge Dillon's court, at St. Louis; Annie, Mother Superior of the Visitation Convent, St. Paul Minn.; Eliza, wife of Judge William S. Murphy, residing on their farm at the "Big Bend" on the Meramec River; and Thomas G. Mrs. Brent was born in Washington County, Mo., and was educated at home. She and her husband are faithful members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Brent is now engaged actively and successfully in farming and stock raising. In the estimation of all with whom he comes in contact he stands high, both for his personal worth and the recognized influence he bears in the community. He has always voted with the Democratic party.



Thos. G. Brent

CRYSTAL CITY, MO.



Truly Yours
Wm. S. Jewett

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

John C. Bridell, a plasterer of De Soto, is the only survivor of the family of ten children born to Isaac and Maria (Roach) Bridell, the latter a daughter of John Roach. Isaac Bridell was a native of Maryland, and when a boy went to Cincinnati, Ohio, removing from there to Aurora, Ind., when a young man, where he was married, and then, in 1839, settled in Keosauqua, the county seat of Van Buren County, Iowa, which village then consisted of three log cabins. In 1865 they removed to Jefferson County, Mo., and settled in De Soto. Isaac Bridell was a farmer by occupation in early life, but later followed the plasterer's trade. He died March 18, 1876, and his widow January 19, 1885. John C. Bridell was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, May 16, 1848, and came with his parents to Jefferson County in 1865. He learned his trade with his father. He was determined to go to the war, and twice enlisted, but his father was opposed to his going, and took him out both times. After coming to De Soto he joined the Missouri State militia. A brother, William, served three years in Company B, Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and others, and died in De Soto in 1881. He was a policeman and watchman in De Soto for many years. December 24, 1872, John C. Bridell married Miss Eugenia Hague, daughter of Frederic Hague, of Festus, Jefferson County. Mr. and Mrs. Bridell are the parents of five children: Charles, Maud, James, William and Jesse. Mr. Bridell is a member of the I. O. O. F., served as city marshal of De Soto one year, and frequently serves as supply on the police force.

James Brierton, a native of County Meath, Ireland, was born December 18, 1837. He is the youngest son of eight children, four sons and four daughters, born to Matthew and Ellen (Dunne) Brierton, both of whom are natives of Ireland, of Irish and Scotch descent, respectively. In 1852 Michael, a brother of James, left his native heath for America, and located in California, and four years later made his home in Johnson County, Iowa. He was followed by James in 1856, who stopped in Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., for one year, and in 1857 located in Iowa City, Iowa, where he remained two years, being employed as a common laborer. From there he immigrated to Irondale, Washington Co., Mo., where he secured employment as a common laborer with John G. Scott & Co., who were then building the Irondale furnace, and he served them in every capacity from said occupation to that of general manager, holding the latter position for about four years. In the meantime the business changed into the hands of Edwin Harrison & Co., with whom Mr. Brierton still continued in the capacity of general manager. In 1879 the business depreciated to such an extent that the company decided to cease operations, and in November of that year Mr. Brierton was sent to Leadville, Colo., where he again was installed as general manager of the Harrison Reduction Works and the Argentine Mining Company. After sixteen months, finding the climate unsuited to his health, he was compelled to return to the east. Here he engaged with the Iron Mountain Company, in 1881, as assistant superintendent, serving in that capacity until 1884. In the month of May of that year he came to Festus, and engaged in general merchandising, and since that time has been conducting a thriving trade. His marriage to Miss Catherine Byrne occurred July 3, 1864, the result of which was the birth of seven children, named Nellie, Ann E., Joseph M., James, Catherine, John and Edwin. Mrs. Brierton is a daughter of Philip and Ellen (Mawthews) Byrne, natives of County Louth, Ireland. Mr. Brierton and family are members of the Catholic Church, and in political matters he is a Democrat.

Joseph Brooker, painter for the Crystal City Glass Company, was born in

Wisconsin in 1850, and is a son of Eleazar and Matilda (Hurst) Brooker, who were natives of Baden, Germany. The father was born about 1826, and immigrated to the United States when about eighteen years of age. He spent four years in Philadelphia, Penn., and then went to Iowa, where he resided one year. He next went to Wisconsin, where he married. In 1859 he crossed the plains to California, and after a ninety days' journey behind ox teams reached his destination, where he followed mining for four years, and then returned to his family, in Wisconsin, via the Isthmus of Panama and New York. Since 1869 he has been a resident of Jefferson County, Mo. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and for three years was with Sherman in his Atlanta and Georgia campaign. He was discharged at Madison, Wis. Joseph Brooker received a good education in his youthful days, and since the establishment of the Crystal City Plate Glass Company, has served them in various capacities, and for a number of years has been their chief painter and glazier. He is perhaps the only man who has been with the company since its organization (formerly the American Plate Glass Company), and during that time he has not lost over thirty days. In 1873 he married Sarah, daughter of James and Sarah Richards, natives of Virginia and South Carolina, respectively. Mr. Richards moved to Jefferson County, Mo., in 1869, but died in Arkansas, in 1885. The mother died in 1865. Mrs. Brooker was born in Yazoo County, Miss., and she and Mr. Brooker are the parents of three living children: Mary Ellen, Joseph and Jessie. Mr. Brooker has a good and comfortable home, and is a charter member of the A. L. of H., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for Garfield, in 1880.

Thomas Burgess, a retired farmer of Sulphur Springs, was born three and a half miles west of there, on Grand Glaize Creek, in 1824, and is the third of nine children born to Judge Sanders and Elizabeth (Stewart) Burgess. The father was born in Georgia, in 1792, and when but a small boy removed with his parents, Thomas and Nancy Burgess, to near Nashville, Tenn. Here Thomas Burgess died. He was a soldier in the early Indian wars, and his ancestors were among some of the most prominent English families who came to America in Colonial times. The father of Thomas, Jr., came to Missouri about 1811, and spent about two years mining lead in Washington County. He then returned to Tennessee with his ore, which he disposed of to Gen. Jackson and his troops, whom he met near Nashville, Tenn., on their way to fight the British at New Orleans. In 1813, Sanders Burgess, in company with his mother, three brothers and two sisters, again came to Missouri, and settled in Jefferson County, where the mother died in 1845, and was interred in the old family burying place, which was formerly a part of the old homestead on Grand Glaize Creek. Sanders then returned to the lead mines in Washington County, where he spent several years. He then came to Jefferson, and for several years was assisting Col. Bryant in his distillery, on Sandy Creek. While there, and in 1818, he was married, and soon after settled about three and a half miles above the mouth of Grand Glaize Creek, where he was extensively engaged in farming and stock raising, milling and distilling until 1840, when he removed to the mouth of the creek, where Sulphur Springs now stands, and was largely engaged in the wood trade. He owned an old Spanish grant of land of about 1,500 acres, and 2,000 acres in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs. Mr. Burgess was well known throughout Jefferson County as a man of integrity and honor, and was for some years one of the county judges of Jefferson County. He reared a large family of children,

who inherited many of his noblest characteristics, for which he was so much esteemed. He died June 3, 1855. The mother of our subject was born in Jefferson County about 1799, and died in 1848. Both were for many years faithful and consistent members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Burgess was a daughter of Capt. John Stewart, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, and who served through the Revolutionary War under Gen. Washington, and was one of the very early pioneers and well-known citizens of Jefferson County. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess furnished one son for the Union army. He was in Col. Thomas C. Fletcher's regiment, but soon after the fall of Vicksburg, in which he participated, was taken sick, returned home, and January 22, 1864, was buried with the honors of war. Thomas was reared at home, with very limited educational advantages, and his first move after leaving the parental roof was to engage in the wood trade on Island No. 8. In 1854 he married Miss Caroline E. Kennerly, a native of Tennessee, and the daughter of Thomas J. Kennerly, who was formerly of Tennessee, but at that time was living in St. Louis. Seven children were born to Mr. Burgess' union, three of whom are living: Mary E., widow of Peter Kirk; Lillie, wife of Dr. W. W. Hull; and Strother, which is a family name in honor of Gen. Strother, who figured prominently in the early days of Tennessee, and who was a relative of Mrs. Burgess' people. The same year of his marriage Mr. Burgess built the house at Sulphur Springs, and in this he has ever since lived. He has made farming his chief occupation through life, and is an honest, industrious citizen. Although not a member of any church he is a liberal supporter of this and all other worthy enterprises. He is politically a Union Democrat, and voted to sustain the Union during the war. The family is well-known and esteemed throughout the county. Mrs. Burgess was a member of the Baptist Church, and died February 28, 1888, after a long illness.

Thomas L. Burgess, a merchant of North Crystal, is a native of Jefferson County, Mo., where he was born March 1, 1854, the only son of Eli and Caroline Burgess, natives of Missouri and Virginia, and of German and American ancestry. Thomas L. Burgess remained on the farm where he was reared until twenty-one years of age. About the year 1875 he was appointed agent of the Iron Mountain Railroad, at Bailey's Station, continuing in that capacity for nearly three years. He was next employed as a clerk and manager of the general store of B. H. Selmeier, at what was then Crystal Station, now known as Silica; he remained for a short time and secured a position as night car accountant at Bismarck, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, where he worked but twenty days. After this he secured employment on the St. Louis & San Francisco Line, as telegraph operator, which vocation he followed but a short time. He then went to Piedmont, Mo., where he acted as assistant agent for the Iron Mountain Railroad for about six months, and from there went to Fulton, Ark., as telegraph operator, holding a day position. Here his stay was short, and he next located at Crocker, Mo., in the capacity of night operator on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, holding the latter position about eighteen months, when he went to Lebanon and was employed in the same capacity. From the latter place he was sent to Tulsa, I. T., as operator and agent for the company, remaining about two and one-half years, and having charge, also, of the Red Fork Station. Venita was his next stopping place, as relief agent, where, after two months, he was appointed permanent agent, remaining there altogether about eight months. November 26, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Justine M. Hug, a daughter of Stephen Hug. She was born in Alsace, France, September 16, 1856. They have one child, Thomas B., born November 17, 1887. Mr. Burgess is a member

of Shekina Lodge, No. 256, A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of Copestone Chapter, No. 33, of De Soto. His wife is a member of the Catholic Church. In political matters he is a Democrat. October 8, 1887, he erected a handsome, two-story residence and a commodious store building in North Crystal, where he has since been conducting a general merchandising business, and is doing a good trade. He is held in high esteem by a large circle of acquaintances.

William Scheivers, familiarly known as "Billy Burke," is engineer of Engine No. 606, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, with headquarters at De Soto. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., March 25, 1862, and is a son of John Scheivers, deceased. He came to De Soto with his parents in 1869, where he has since lived. In 1875 he entered into the employ of the Iron Mountain Railroad, as wiper of engines, and has been promoted from time to time, until he was given his present position of engineer; he runs between De Soto, Piedmont and Glen Allen. May 22, 1883, he married Miss Mary Hopkins, daughter of Patrick Hopkins (deceased). Of the two children born to this union only one is living, Katie. Mr. and Mrs. Scheivers are members of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Isidor Bush, of the firm of Bush & Son & Meissner, was born in Prague, Austria, January 7, 1822. He was reared to the printing business by his father, in which he continued for several years. His education was limited until his eighteenth year, after which he was instructed by private teachers. On account of his liberal views of a political nature he was forced to flee from his native country, and sought refuge in America, landing in New York in 1849. Here he established a retail news stand, which not proving profitable, after one year he went to St. Louis, via the lakes and canals, making the trip in ten days. After having given his attention to the business of a general store in St. Louis for a few years, in connection with Mr. Taussig, he removed to Carondelet and continued the same business until 1857. After several other engagements in the mercantile business in St. Louis he became general ticket agent of the Iron Mountain Railway, which position he held until 1867. In 1865 he purchased a tract of land consisting of 260 acres, of James Foster and the State Savings Bank Association, and immediately engaged in the cultivation of fruits. His business rapidly developed, and has reached mammoth proportions, being now carried on under the firm name of Bush & Son & Meissner. Mr. Bush was a member of the conventions of 1861 and 1865 [see State History], which opposed the secession of the State of Missouri, and has otherwise been prominently identified with the leading men of the State, having been elected to a seat in the State Legislature, occupied a position in the city council of St. Louis, and served as president and secretary of the board of immigration. His marriage to Miss Theresa Taussig occurred May 7, 1844, in their native country. They are the parents of one child, Raphael, born January 7, 1845.

Raphael Bush was educated in the schools of St. Louis, and is now a member of the firm of Bush & Son & Meissner. November 26, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Kaufman. Five children have been born to them, viz.: Willie, Frank, Gussie, Rose and Walter. Mr. Bush and his father are members of the Independent Order of B'nai Brith, a Jewish organization. In political matters they are Republicans, but are now inclined toward independence.

David Butler was born in Warwickshire, England, in 1828, and is a son of John and Sarah (Buckley) Butler, the latter dying when our subject was about five years of age. David was reared by an uncle on a farm, and received but

little schooling. In 1851 he was united in marriage to Sarah Etheridge, who was born in Staffordshire, England, and by her became the father of five children: Sarah, Thomas (who is residing in England), Eleanor, Annie and Frederick. At the age of seventeen, Mr. Butler began working in the furnace department of the Birmingham (England) Plate Glass Works, serving in that capacity until 1877, when he came to the United States in response to a call from Mr. Neale, the present superintendent of the Plate Glass Company, of Crystal City, with whom he formerly worked in England. He has since worked in the furnace department, and is a man well liked by his fellow workmen. He is an earnest advocate for education, and is conservative in politics. He belongs to the American Legion of Honor, and is a charter member of the lodge at Crystal City. He is a member of the Wesleyan Church in England.

Lieut. John Buxton, teacher of instrumental music, notary public and pension agent at Cedar Hill, is a native of Manchester, England, born in 1835, and is the second son of John and Elizabeth (Ravenscroft) Buxton, natives of England, born in 1811 and 1812, respectively. They were married in 1831, and in 1855 came to the United States, locating in Jefferson County, on Big River, in Meramec Township, where the father died in 1857. He was a cotton spinner, but after coming to Jefferson County engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a man of education, and a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1858 Mrs. Buxton married Mr. D. Pitzer, who was killed by bushwhackers in 1864. The mother is still living on the old farm near Cedar Hill. Young John was educated in the Manchester schools, and came with his parents to Jefferson County, where he farmed until the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted in Company I, Thirteenth Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and was mustered out as first lieutenant, in September, 1865, after over four years of hardship and suffering. He took part in the battles of Forts Henry, Donelson, first Nashville battle, Shiloh, Corinth, and through the siege of Vicksburg. In July, 1862, his regiment was consolidated with the Twenty-second Ohio, and the Thirteenth Missouri was no more. He was discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio. In 1866 he returned to England, where he married Miss Sarah, daughter of James and Elizabeth Turner, and to them were born four sons: Frank J., Louis U., William J. and Edward. The same year of his marriage Mr. Buxton returned to Jefferson County, and settled at the mouth of Belew's Creek, where he lived until 1885, when he located at Cedar Hill, and devoted his attention to music. Since 1887 he has been notary public, and for several years has been pension agent. He is a Republican in politics, and his first vote was cast for A. Lincoln, in 1860. He is a member of the G. A. R., of John D. Rahye Post, at Cedar Hill, of which he is the quartermaster.

Capt. William J. Buxton, farmer, of Big River Township, was born in Manchester, England, in 1832, and is the elder of two sons born to John and Elizabeth (Ravenscroft) Buxton, natives of England, born in 1811 and 1812, respectively. [For further particulars of parents see sketch of John Buxton.] William J. was educated in the Manchester schools, and at the age of twenty came to St. Louis, but in 1854, just two years later, returned and married Miss Mary Jane Dillon, daughter of Patrick and Ellen Dillon. Twelve children were born to this union, eleven of whom are now living. The year after his marriage Capt. Buxton returned to Jefferson County, in 1855, locating in Meramec Township, and in 1861 purchased the farm upon which he is now living. This consists of 500 acres of fine land, and is situated nine miles northwest of Hillsboro. At the breaking out of the late war he took a firm stand for the Union, and in 1862 organ-

ized Company E, Eightieth Enrolled Missouri Militia, which he commanded for about two years, when he joined the United States service in command of Company B, Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and operated along the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, and at Pilot Knob during the invasion of Gen. Price. In 1864 he went with A. J. Smith and operated from Nashville to the Alabama line. He remained in service until March 29, 1863, when he was mustered out at Benton Barracks, Mo. About the time he was ordered to Tennessee he was notified of his election to the office of collector of Jefferson County, in 1864, but having already been chosen captain of his company, in which capacity he was then serving, he chose to remain in the service of his country. Since the war he has devoted his time exclusively to agricultural pursuits, at which he has been quite successful. He is a staunch Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for A. Lincoln, in 1860. He is commander of the John B. Rahye Post, No. 314, at Cedar Hill. He was the founder of the Germania Council, Union League of America, in 1863. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

John T. Byrd, a native of Platin Township (Survey 1245), Jefferson Co., Mo., and a successful farmer and stock-raiser of the same, was born in 1827, and is the fourth of twelve children born to Benjamin B. and Mary Ann (Johnston) Byrd. Benjamin B. Byrd was born at Salisbury, Md., in 1796, and received a good English education. He came with his father to Jefferson County in 1818, and one year later married and settled on the tract of land where John T. now resides. He was one of the enterprising, industrious citizens of the county, and spared no pains to give his children a good education. He served many years as justice of the peace, and did a great deal toward the advancement of the country. He died in July, 1860, and was one of the few who paid any attention to education. His father, John Byrd, was born in Maryland, and at the age of twenty had served five years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. After he had accumulated some means he purchased a \$4,000 farm and a negro. He married a widow with some means, and continued to accumulate wealth. In 1818 he boarded a keel boat at Wheeling, Va., came to St. Louis, but, not being satisfied with the society there, then a small French trading post of French Creoles and Indians, he dropped down to Herculaneum, bringing with him thirty negroes and about \$70,000 from Maryland. He then purchased the survey already mentioned, where he lived about two years. He then went to Washington County, where he died, in 1840, at the age of eighty-six. His father was an English doctor, but came to America at an early day. The mother of John T. was born near Louisville, Ky., in 1799, and when four years of age came with her parents to what is now Jefferson County, and there died in 1864. Her father, Benjamin Johnston, settled on Sandy Creek, where he passed his last days. He was a man of education and of influence in Jefferson County. He was in public office for many years, and, perhaps, married more couples than any other man in Jefferson County in his day. His wife was a daughter of old Col. Thompson, so famous in early Tennessee days. The subject of this sketch was reared at home, and educated by a private tutor. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California, being seven months in making the trip. After spending two years in successful mining he returned, and in 1852 married Miss Lou Catherine, daughter of Achilles and Patience Smith. Mr. Smith was born in Virginia, and at the age of twelve went to Davidson County, Tenn., and served with Johnson in the War of 1812. He soon after came to St. Louis County, Mo., where he married, and where he passed the remainder of his days. He died in Jefferson County,

in 1883. His wife was born in Jefferson County, and, when but a child, came with her parents to St. Louis County, where Mrs. Byrd was born. Mrs. Smith was a sister of Gov. Marmaduke's mother. Of the six children born to Mr. Byrd and wife, two are now living: Mary Ann, now Mrs. William A. Smith, who lives on the farm with our subject; and Prof. Thomas S., a teacher and merchant at Hematite, one of the foremost educators of Jefferson County. Mr. Byrd has always made his home on the farm where he was born, which consists of 321 acres well cultivated and well improved. After coming from California he purchased 360 acres. From 1864 to 1865 he spent eleven months on the Pacific Coast, California, Oregon, Idaho, Washington Territory, etc. He is one of the prominent and upright citizens of Jefferson County, where he is universally esteemed. His son spent three years at Caledonia High School and one year at Fayette. Politically, Mr. Byrd was formerly a Whig but is rather conservative, acting with the Democratic party. His first vote was for Fillmore, in 1856. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which his wife was also a member. She died December, 1884.

Judge Patrick Byrne, who is numbered among the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Meramec Township, was born in County Meath, Ireland, February 1, 1820, and is the son of James and Bridget Byrne. James Byrne was fairly educated, and was a farmer by occupation. He came to the United States in 1849, and spent the summer in Wilmington, Del., after which he removed west to St. Louis, and in 1850 to Jefferson County, where he purchased a small tract of land, which is still a part of the Byrne tract. On this he passed the remainder of his days. The mother died in Ireland. Patrick received a fair education in attendance at the common schools, and after coming to Jefferson County with his father, taught one term of school in Meramec Township. He was first married to Miss Catherine Campbell, of St. Louis, who lived only a year afterward. His second marriage was to Rosa Byrne, February 3, 1855. She was a native of County Louth, Ireland, but came to the United States in 1855. Eleven children were born to this union, eight of whom are now living: James, Thomas, Patrick, John, of St. Louis, engaged in the commission business; Christopher, who is preparing for the priesthood; Mary J., Rosan and Margaret E. Mr. Byrne has 800 acres of land in different tracts on Big River, and all this fine property was obtained by his own unaided efforts. In 1859 he, in company with his cousin, Patrick Dunigan, established a store on Big River, which they ran for five years very successfully. In 1865 Mr. Byrne purchased a mill low down on the river, which he has since rebuilt and run for many years, but is now owned by his son James. He is a Democrat in politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for James Buchanan. He was for several years justice of the peace, of Meramec Township, and he, in company with others, built the first mile of macadamized road ever built in the county, and received the first bonds ever issued by Jefferson County for that purpose. In 1884 he was elected associate judge of the Jefferson County Court from the First District, and served with credit for one term. He was also at one time district assessor.

Judge M. F. Byrne, proprietor and three-fourths owner of the Byrnesville flouring-mill, is a native of New Orleans, born December 23, 1849, and the eldest of six children born to Patrick P. and Catherine (McGee) Byrne. The father was born in Ardee County, Ireland, and when fourteen years of age left the parental roof and came to the United States, where he found employment with a gardener in New York City. He soon afterward shipped on board a man-of-

war, with which he was connected for two years, cruising in different parts of the world. He then settled in New Orleans, where he was married March 19, 1848. In 1850 he went to California, and spent about a year in successful mining, after which he returned to New Orleans, and from there he removed to St. Louis, in 1851. Two years later he removed to Washington County, Ill., where he farmed with his usual success until 1867, when he came to Jefferson County, and purchased what was formerly known as Yerk's Mill, on Big River. He rebuilt the mill, made other improvements, and remained here until his death, which occurred in December, 1872. The mother was born at Dublin, Ireland, in January, 1829, and died November 6, 1880. Both parents were members of the Catholic Church. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education, and also graduated from Jones' Commercial College, at St. Louis. On the death of his father, he was appointed administrator of the estate. For seven or eight years he operated a general store in connection with his milling, and then leased the store but still continued in charge of the mill. In 1875 a postoffice was established and he was made postmaster, which position he has since held. In 1887 he improved the mill with a full roller system, and is crowded with business. In 1878 he was elected associate judge of the county court from the First District, and served with credit for one term of two years. He was elected, perhaps, by the largest majority ever given a candidate in the district. He is a Democrat in politics, casting his first presidential vote for Samuel J. Tilden, in 1872, and is a member of the Catholic Church. He is three-fourths owner of the old home farm, of 330 acres of the best land in the county, and also has one-half interest in several other tracts. He was a member of the convention which nominated delegates to the National convention nominating Gen. Hancock, and has also served other State and congressional conventions.

Christopher Campbell was born in Switzerland. His parents embarked for the United States when he was an infant, and the mother died on board the ship just before landing in New Orleans. The father settled first at Sandy, Jefferson Co., Mo., and his death occurred when Christopher was six years of age. Christopher's real name is Christopher Croft, but after the death of his father he was bound out to John Campbell, who moved to Potosi, Washington Co., Mo., where he kept a hotel. Christopher worked in the hotel, and his educational advantages were very limited, having acquired nearly all of his education since grown. January 20, 1871, he married Mary, daughter of Michael Hurst, who died in the service of the United States during the late war. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, of whom five are living, viz.: Minnie L., Lula M., George A., Grace and Frederick. Mr. Campbell returned to Jefferson County in 1865, settling in Joachim Township, and removing to his present farm in 1882.

Judge John C. Cape, a native of Washington (now Reynolds) County, Mo., was born July 15, 1824, and is the third in a family of thirteen children born to Maston and Rebecca (Whaley) Cape. Maston Cape was born in Barren County, Ky., and when nineteen years of age removed with his father, John Cape, and family to Washington County, Mo., in 1819. In the winter of 1843-44, John C. Cape began work in the Bellefontaine Lead Mines, where he worked one year and was subsequently engaged in other mines. He removed to Jefferson County in 1845, and the following four years was engaged in mining and chopping wood, receiving 50 cents per cord at the latter work. He has since turned his attention to farming and stock raising, and is the owner of 160 acres of land. In 1872 he was elected county judge of Jefferson County, which office he held

six years. April 12, 1849, he was united in marriage with Sarah M., daughter of James L. Williams (deceased), who settled in Jefferson County in 1843, and was originally from Kentucky. Mrs. Cape died February 4, 1864, leaving the following children: Frances, James M. (deceased), Rebecca J., Theodosia E. (deceased), Adaline (deceased), John N. (deceased), Leander W. (a physician of Festus) and Henry M. In November, 1873, Judge Cape married Mrs. Elizabeth Craig, who died July 30, 1885. Judge Cape has been a member of the Baptist Church for the past forty years, and has long been associated with Swashon Baptist Church, in Jefferson County, in which he is deacon. He has twice been chosen moderator of the Jefferson County Baptist Association, and is also especially active in Sunday-school work, having served as superintendent. He was several times made president of the township convention, and once chosen president of the County Baptist Sunday-school Convention. In the late contest in this county, he was found on the side of local option against the sale of liquor. He has served as master of the De Soto Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and has been identified with the fraternity for twenty years or more, holding various important offices in his lodge.

Rev. James P. Cape, pastor of the Lebanon and Sandy Baptist Churches, was born in Washington County, Mo., November 25, 1825, and is a son of Maston Cape, who was a native of Kentucky, and one of the pioneers of Washington County, Mo.; he was a miner and farmer and a great hunter, in which vocation his boys were skillfully trained, and some bears, as well as many panthers, wild cats, lynxes, deer, etc., fell before their sure and steady aim. James P. Cape received his education in the log schoolhouse, and his playmates were the Indians. He was reared on a farm, to which occupation he has devoted more or less attention through life; he worked in the mines some for several years, and settled on his present farm in 1848, where he first bought forty acres on time, only five acres of it cleared. He has added to his first purchase from time to time, until he is now the owner of 217 acres, and has given to his children 260 acres. His wife is Laura, daughter of John Breckenridge, and of their eleven children six are living, viz.: John B., George W., William H., Nancy A., James E. and Francis. Mr. Cape has been engaged in pastoral work in the Baptist Church for several years, and has just closed a very successful revival meeting at the Sandy Baptist Church, having received about forty members; he has also been successful in ministerial labors elsewhere. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Democrat, politically, and a stanch advocate of temperance.

Thomas A. Charles, one of the substantial farmers of Joachim Township, is a native of St. Louis County, Mo., and is the eldest son of Robert and Elizabeth (Nickel) Charles, of English and German descent, who were among the early settlers of St. Louis. Mr. Charles received his education in the common schools, and in the early part of his life gave his attention to railroad business, filling various positions on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad. June 4, 1872, he married Catherine (McCormick) West, a native of Jefferson County. Mr. Charles located on his present farm of 213 acres, in Joachim Township, near Pevely, in 1866, where he has since resided, devoting his attention to the pursuit of agriculture and dairying, shipping the products of the latter to St. Louis. He and wife are church members, he holding membership in the Presbyterian and she in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In political preference he is a Democrat.

Mrs. Eliza T. Clark is a native of Jefferson County, Mo., and was born in Herculaneum July 23, 1814. She is a daughter of Elisha and Phœbe (Gale) Ellis, natives, respectively, of Georgia and New York. On the 8th of June,

1842, she was united in marriage to Dr. William E. Clark, deceased. They were the parents of one child—Edward Clayton—who was born October 8, 1843, and died September 9, 1844. Dr. Clark died January 23, 1865. Mrs. Clark has always been a resident of Jefferson County, and is one of the few who survive the hardships of the pioneer life in the then Far West. After the death of her husband she disposed of their property, reserving ten acres, on which she has built a comfortable residence, and is now living a quiet, retired life. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a devout Christian lady.

James W. Clarke, postmaster at De Soto, was born in Culpeper County, Va., in 1846, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Murphy) Clarke, of Irish descent. The former a native of Orange County, Va., born in 1803, was a wheelwright by trade, and served in the Mexican War. By his marriage to Miss Murphy three children were born. Mr. Clarke died in Virginia in 1853. Mrs. Clarke (whose birth occurred in Culpeper County, Va., in 1820), married, after coming to Missouri, Rev. James Keen (deceased). She had come to this State in 1851. James W. Clarke is one of the three children by his mother's first marriage. A brother, John T., served as chief clerk in the State auditor's office, at Jefferson City, for fourteen years, and his sister, Mary A., became the wife of A. J. Norwine, of Mineral Point, Mo. Young Clarke accompanied his mother to Missouri when young, and obtained his education in the common schools. In 1863, during the progress of the war, he enlisted in Company I, Thirteenth Missouri Regiment, Shelby's brigade, under Capt. Williams, and served for two years, surrendering at Shreveport, La., in June, 1865, after having participated in numerous engagements, among which was the battle of Fort Scott. The winter of 1864-65 he passed in Texas. In 1874 he married Miss Jennie Taylor, a native of Franklin County, Mo. In 1875 he established a livery stable at Mineral Point, Mo., of which he was proprietor two years, and the following five years was engaged in merchandising. In June, 1886, he received the appointment of postmaster at De Soto, under Cleveland, and assumed charge of the duties of that position in November following, an office which he still holds. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke have two children—Latty Howard and Carter. Politically, he is a Democrat. Mrs. Clarke is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Clarke belongs to the A. O. U. W.

John C. Cole, farmer and proprietor of Cole's Mill, was born in Franklin County, Ky., March 4, 1814. He is a son of Aquilla Cole, deceased, a native of Maryland, who settled in Washington County, Mo., in 1818, at that time a dense forest. John C. Cole was reared on a farm, but spent the greater part of his early life in the lead mines of Washington County. He removed to Jefferson County in 1840, and settled on the farm near his present home, which now consists of 400 acres. The mill was first built by Smith & Tarpley in 1840, and, the firm failing, the property was disposed of at a sheriff's sale in 1842, Capt. White purchasing a one-half interest and Mr. Smith retaining the other half. Mr. Cole and his brother afterward purchased Mr. White's interest, and in 1843 secured Mr. Smith's. The following year the mill was destroyed by a tornado, but was rebuilt the same year, and conducted until 1887. It is now somewhat out of repair, but when in order the machinery is driven by water, through an overshot wheel, twenty feet in diameter, the water being supplied by springs, and the best of flour is made. In September, 1850, Mr. Cole married Miss Sarah A., daughter of Rev. William Walker (deceased), a pioneer Methodist Episcopal minister, of Southeastern Missouri. Of the ten children born to this union seven are living, viz.: Sarah, who married Richard Farrar, of Valle Township, this

county, and has one child; William; Rebecca, who became the wife of Alonzo Kite, also of this township, and has five children; Catherine, now Mrs. Henry Kite, and the mother of five children; Sterling, Alice and Winnie. Mrs. Cole died August 25, 1872. In politics, Mr. Cole is a Democrat.

Joshua Cole, farmer and resident of Valle Township, was born in Washington County, Mo., in 1843; being the son of Joshua and Jane (Turley) Cole, natives of Bullitt County, Ky., born in 1799 and 1806, respectively. At the age of nineteen Mr. Cole came with his father to what is now Washington, being one of the early settlers of that part of the State. After his marriage he settled in Washington County, but afterward removed to St. Francois County, where he lived for perhaps thirty years. He died in 1878; a farmer, tanner and shoemaker by trade, he was an honest, upright citizen. Both parents were members of the Baptist Church. The mother died in 1880. She came to Missouri with her parents, Lot and Cassandra Turley. Joshua was reared at home, secured a fair common-school education, and served about nine months in the latter part of the late rebellion in Company C of Col. Green's regiment of Confederate troops. He operated in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. In 1866 he married Miss Ann Long, a native of Jefferson County, born in 1848, and the daughter of Thomas and Mary Jane Long. Mr. Long was born in St. Francois County, but his parents moved there from Kentucky at a very early day. He served three years in the Confederate army under Gen. Price. Mrs. Long was of French extraction. Of the eight children born to our subject and wife, seven are now living: Nancy Jane, born in 1867, wife of Joseph Satterwhite; John M., born in 1868; Bruce, born in 1871; Rolla A., born in 1873; Emma B., born in 1876; Luther J. (deceased); Lewis Everett, born in 1881, and Newton L., born in 1883. Soon after his marriage Mr. Cole settled on his present farm nine miles south of De Soto, where he has 240 acres, about 100 acres of which are under cultivation. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and a Democrat in politics. Mrs. Cole is an active member of the Baptist Church.

Lewis Cole, farmer, of Platin Township, was born near St. Joe Mines, then in Washington County, but now in St. Francois County, in the year 1832, and is the sixth of twelve children born to Joshua and Jane (Turley) Cole. [For further particulars of parents, see sketch of Joshua Cole]. Lewis was reared under the parental roof, and was obliged to walk six miles to obtain an education, which was rather limited. He served about six months in the Confederate army under Col. J. Thompson, of Gen. Price's army, in 1861, and operated principally at Belmont. He was married in 1863, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary Shelley, formerly of Robertson County, Tenn., but who came to St. Francois County, when Mrs. Cole was about nine years old. Of the twelve children born to Mr. Cole and wife, five are now living: Albert S., Eva A., Ida L., Minnie L. and Newman F. Mr. Cole lived two years in St. Francois County, and in 1865 removed to Audrain County, where he remained one year. He then came to Jefferson County and settled three miles west of Rush Tower (where he has 380 acres of land, 100 acres under a good state of cultivation, all the result of his own labor), engaging in farming and mining, and when in Audrain County he was employed as an overseer. He is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was for James Buchanan, in 1856. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Amos L. Colman, recorder of deeds, Jefferson County, is a native of Monroe County, Ill., and was born in 1854, the youngest but one of the children born to Jeremiah and Elvira (Robison) Colman. Jeremiah Colman, who was

of English descent, was born in Pennsylvania in 1814, and was married at the age of twenty-one in Monroe County, Ill., afterward removing to Macoupin County, Ill., where he remained until 1869, when he located in Jefferson County, Mo., purchasing the De Soto City Mills, which he has since owned; he served several years as mayor of De Soto. Mrs. Elvira Colman was born in Illinois in 1815, and died in 1883, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Amos L. was reared at home, remaining with his parents until his twenty-fourth year, and receiving a common-school education. In early life he assisted his father in the mill, and later leased the same, conducting it for six years. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits in De Soto for about two and one-half years, and in 1886, was brought forward by the Republican party as a candidate for the office of recorder, to which position he was elected, assuming the duties of the same the following January; he has proved himself an efficient and trustworthy public official. In February, 1878, he married Emma, daughter of Louis and Annette Mathieu, natives of France. Mrs. Colman is a native of the State of Iowa. Seven children have been born to this marriage, of whom three are now living. Mr. Colman is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Rev. J. A. Connolly, pastor of St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church, was born July 13, 1855, in County Mayo, Ireland. His father, Joseph Connolly, immigrated to the United States in 1857, and settled in Potosi, Washington Co., Mo., where he still resides. Father Connolly was reared in Potosi, receiving there, in the public and private schools, his early education. His classical and theological education was received at St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he completed his studies in 1876. Being under the canonical age, twenty-three years, required for ordination to the priesthood, in the fall of 1876 he entered St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee, Wis., for the purpose of learning the German language. On June 18, 1878, he was ordained priest in St. John's Church, St. Louis, Mo., by Bishop P. J. Ryan, now Archbishop of Philadelphia, Penn. Immediately after ordination he was appointed temporary pastor of St. Columbkil's Church, South St. Louis, where he remained five months; he was then appointed to New Madrid, Mo., where he was pastor three years and four months. Whilst there he attended missions over an extent of country 140 miles, among them Charleston and Texas Bend, Mississippi Co., Mo.; Gayoso, Caruthersville and Couter, in the swamps of Pemiscot County, Mo.; and by request of the Bishop of Little Rock, Ark., he also attended Osceola, Mississippi Co., Ark. Sometimes, in order to meet his engagements at the different missions in Pemiscot County, he would have to ride nearly all day in a "dug-out," experiencing a few of the difficulties the early missionaries had daily to contend with. In May, 1882, Father Connolly was transferred to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, B. V. M., St. Louis, where he remained more than one year as assistant pastor, and was thence transferred to the same position at St. Bridget's Church, St. Louis, where he was three and one-half years. In November, 1886, he was appointed by Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, to his present pastorate, in De Soto, where his labors have been successful in reducing the church debt and ministering to the increasing Catholic congregation.

Lewis T. Cosby, a contractor and builder of De Soto, was born in Buckingham County, Va., October 14, 1825, and is a son of Rev. Vincent and Sarah (King) Cosby. The former, now deceased, was a Methodist minister and brick mason. Lewis T. Cosby followed the pursuit of farming, to which he was reared, for several years, obtaining his education in the subscription schools of his native county. He removed to Jefferson County, Mo., in 1842, and first settled

near Victoria, where he engaged in farming until 1853. In 1862 he learned the trade of a bridge carpenter, at which he worked several years, and during the late war assisted in looking after the railroad bridges for the United States Government. He is also a contractor and house carpenter. His marriage to Mary H. Bage, daughter of William Bage (deceased), occurred December 24, 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Cosby have been blessed with four children, as follows: William, who married Sarah Dobbins, is a resident of St. Louis, and has four children—William, Estella, Raymond and Mary; Robert married Lydia Hunt, and resides near Victoria, the parent of two children, Ella and Emma; Emma married Albert Tyler, who died leaving one child, Bertie, and she afterward became the wife of Ahira J. Beardslee, of Marquand, Mo; Vincent married Lillie Barker, and lives in Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Cosby owns 120 acres of land in Central Township, Jefferson County, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Joachim Lodge, No. 164, of Hillsboro.

Robert Coxwell, dealer in furniture and undertakers' goods, De Soto, is a native of Devonshire, England, and was born in 1844. His parents were Shadrach and Annie (Sellek) Coxwell; the father, a florist by occupation, was born about 1800, and died in 1867; and the mother was born in 1819, and is still living. Of their five children three are still living, viz.: Robert, Thomas and Caroline, the latter two still in England. Robert Coxwell received his education at Exeter College, in his native country, and at the age of eighteen, in partnership with his uncle, engaged in the furniture business in Exeter; this he soon abandoned. In 1865 he married Miss Martha Bement, who was born in Devonshire, England, in 1835. They are the parents of three children: Ernest S., Metford S. and Henrietta Annie. In 1871 Mr. Coxwell immigrated to the United States; he remained in New York City six months and then removed to De Soto, Jefferson Co., Mo., and engaged in his present business, which was the first establishment of the kind opened in De Soto. He carries a first-class stock of goods, is a reliable business man, and one of the influential citizens of the town. In politics he votes the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. and Mrs. Coxwell are members of the Congregational Church.

Christopher J. Crahan, night foreman of the roundhouse of De Soto, was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1856. His father, Byron Crahan, was born in Ireland, and came to the United States in his youth. He located in St. Louis, where he was second engineer of Beecher Sugar Factory. In 1858 the factory blew up, and Mr. Crahan, together with four others, was killed. Mrs. Catherine (Biggy) Crahan, mother of our subject, was born in Ireland in 1827, and after the death of Mr. Crahan, in 1867, she married Joseph Burk; the latter was born in Ireland in 1840, came to the United States in 1856, and in 1869 located in De Soto, where he has since been in the employ of the Iron Mountain Railroad. Christopher J. Crahan was educated in the Christian Brothers' school at St. Louis, and at the age of thirteen came to De Soto, where he began working in the railroad shops, wiping engines. In six years he was given a position as fireman of a locomotive engine, and after eight years was promoted to the position of engineer. For the past five years he has been night foreman in the roundhouse. In 1882 he married Miss Jane Ball, daughter of John Ball, of De Soto. Mrs. Crahan was born in Rio de Janerio, South America, in 1860. Three children have blessed this union, viz.: Katie, John and Christopher. Politically, Mr. Crahan is a Democrat. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Mr. and Mrs. Crahan are members of the Catholic Church.

S. W. Crawford, railroad contractor and retired capitalist, is the youngest

son of Moses and Elizabeth (Wilson) Crawford, and was born in Lafayette County, Penn., in 1832. Moses Crawford, a millwright by trade, was a native of Scotland, and came to America when a young man; he died in 1832, and his wife, who was born in New Jersey in 1801, subsequently married J. H. Hayden; she died in 1876. S. W. Crawford was reared on a farm and acquired his education in the common schools in his native State. At the age of eighteen he was employed on a packet plying on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, which occupation he followed about six years, when he engaged to furnish ties and timbers for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, his line extending from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Seymour, Ind. In 1855 he came to St. Louis and for the following two years he was a contractor on the Iron Mountain Railroad. He then went to Davenport, Iowa, bought a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits, but soon took a contract on a branch of the Rock Island Railroad, which company was dissolved, and Mr. Crawford then returned to St. Louis, where for the following ten years he was a commission agent, handling lumber, wood, shingles, etc. In 1867-68 he again engaged in contracting, and in 1869 located at Silica, Jefferson County, purchasing a farm, which he devoted to the culture of small fruits. In 1871 he came to De Soto and resumed contracting on the Iron Mountain Railroad, furnishing cross-ties and wood for its entire line and branches until 1885. He has since been looking after his large landed estate and private business, but has recently made another contract with the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad to furnish 5,000,000 ties, with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark. He is one of the most substantial business men and influential citizens of Jefferson County, and has been very successful financially. He owns 1,000 acres of land, several business blocks and the opera house in De Soto, as well as a large residence. His marriage to Miss Mary Hettie Bramble occurred in 1853; she was born in Dearborn County, Ind., and is the mother of six children: Alice, wife of Winthrop Bartlett; Aletha, now Mrs. Frederick Evens; Katie, died at the age of three, in St. Louis; Mary, who married Ward Cunningham; Annie, died at the age of twenty-one, in De Soto, Mo., and Minnie. Mr. Crawford is a Knight Templar and a Republican in politics.

Dr. Amandus Crull, practicing physician of Big River Township, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1820, and after receiving a good collegiate education in the German, French and Spanish languages, came to the United States, in 1838, and after making a tour of all the principal cities of the country, spent some time visiting relatives in St. Louis County, Mo. He came to Big River Township in 1841, there being but two other German families west of Big River in Jefferson County at that time, to his knowledge. After remaining in that vicinity for about two years he left and made an extended tour through Texas and Mexico. Here he remained for about two years, and while in Texas acted as guide for a company who assisted in establishing a German settlement there. He soon after returned to Big River Township, and in 1849 married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of George and Dosia McFry, who were among the early settlers of Jefferson County, but afterward moved to Franklin County, where Mrs. Crull was born. To the Doctor and wife were born two children, sons, named John and George, and both enterprising farmers of Big River Township, the latter owning the home farm of 113 acres. After marriage the Doctor first located at the head of Belew's Creek, and a few years later moved to where he has since made his home, twelve miles northwest of Hillsboro. The Doctor farmed until a few years prior to the war, when he began the study of medicine, under the instruction of Dr. Charles Rugge. After a few years' study he commenced his

practice in 1861, and continued this successfully until broken down by age and hard work, although he still continues an office practice. From 1875 until 1883 he was notary public. He was formerly a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk, in 1844, but after the organization of the Republican party he identified himself with that party and remained for several years. He then became dissatisfied with some of its principles, and is now strictly conservative, voting for the man without regard to the party. His parents were Hon. John and Josephine (Stein) Crull. The father was procurator in law, a position of high rank. He served during the French War, under Napoleon I, and was a lieutenant of the "Black Hussars" in Germany.

Ward Cunningham, of the firm of Hamel & Cunningham, manufacturers of heavy tinware, roofing and guttering, and dealers in hardware, stoves, etc., in De Soto, is a native of the State of New York, born in Herkimer County in 1859, and is a descendant of Gen. Herkimer, after whom that county is named. He is a son of James and Lucinda C. (Uhle) Cunningham, the former of whom, of Irish and Scotch descent, was born in Patterson, N. J., in 1823; he is a machinist by trade, settled in Herkimer County, N. Y., after marriage, whence he moved in 1866 to St. Louis, where he has since been connected with the Pacific Express Company; his wife is a native of Herkimer County, N. Y., and was born in 1838. Ward Cunningham was educated in St. Louis, attending school until twelve years of age. He was subsequently amanuensis in the Union Depot freight office for eight years, and the following four years was a traveling salesman for a St. Louis paint company. In 1884 he came to De Soto, and, in partnership with Gust J. Hamel, bought the hardware stock of R. Borrough, which business they have since conducted. They carry a first-class stock of hardware, stoves, chinaware, glassware, paints and oils, and manufacture heavy tinware and roofing. November 23, 1887, Mr. Cunningham married Miss Mary, daughter of S. W. Crawford, of De Soto, Mo. In politics Mr. Cunningham is a Democrat; he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, A. O. U. W. and Legion of Honor. In religion he affiliates with the Episcopal Church.

Eli F. Donnell, farmer and dairyman of Joachim Township, was born in Platin Township in 1831, and is the youngest of five sons and three daughters of James and Jane (Staples) Donnell. Mr. Donnell was born in North Carolina in 1786, and moved with his parents to Middle Tennessee when a boy, and when still young he and two brothers, Eli and Thomas, came on horseback to what is now Washington County, Mo., soon after 1800. There James was married, and there Thomas remained and established a Presbyterian Church at Caledonia, the first one of that denomination west of the Mississippi. He was a minister and farmer. The two other brothers removed to Jefferson County, where they have left many descendants who have become some of the best citizens of Jefferson County. James first settled on the Joachim in Valle Township, afterward in Platin Township, near Rush Tower, where he spent the remainder of his life, as one of the foremost farmers and influential citizens of Jefferson County. He died March 5, 1845. He was for many years a Methodist minister, an esteemed citizen, and was a soldier in the Black Hawk War. It is supposed that his father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and that his grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The mother of Eli F. was born in one of the Eastern States in 1792, and removed with her parents to Indiana and from there to Jefferson County, at an early day. She died in 1839, when our subject was quite young; and after his father's death Eli F. was thrown upon his own resources. Having received the rudiments of an education, he worked at such

work as he could obtain, and hauled lead from the mines in Washington County to points on the Mississippi River with three yoke of oxen. At the age of twenty he crossed the plains to California, being about six months on the road. He spent about three and a half years in this State, two years in the mines and one and a half years engaged as a general provision merchant, making considerable money, but lost it by his generosity to others. In 1855 he came to Jefferson County, via New York and Central America. He soon after made a trip through Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and the Territories. April 9, 1856, he married Miss Laura England, a native of Platten Township, and the daughter of James and Margaret England. She died December 11, 1884, leaving seven children: Lelia, now Mrs. Charles Jarvis; William Foster, of Wichita, Kas.; James Theodore, also of Wichita, Kas.; Cynthia C., now Mrs. Oscar Ogle; Alta Ann, Jesse and Newman. When first married Mr. Donnell settled on the Platten, where he lived until 1868. He then formed a partnership with B. F. England, his brother-in-law, and purchased a large tract of land at Bush Tower. He then engaged in the wood business, also merchandising and farming, which he followed for two years, when Mr. Donnell withdrew and moved to Hematite, where he followed merchandising for about two years. He then retired to his farm, one and a half miles north, where he has since made his home, and is quite extensively engaged in the dairy business and stock raising, for many years buying and selling stock, horses, mules, cattle and sheep throughout Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas, taking as much stock from that country as perhaps any other man. He has 590 acres on the line of the Iron Mountain Railroad—one of the oldest farms in the county, and has not changed hands but few times. He has never aspired to office, although often urged to accept the county judgeship, but as often refused. He is a member of the school board, and a liberal supporter of all charitable and public enterprises. In politics a Democrat, his first presidential vote was for Buchanan, in 1856. He was a staunch Union man during the war, and several relatives on his mother's side were in the Union Army and several on his father's side in the Confederate army during the war. Mr. Donnell has been a Master Mason for many years, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as was his wife also, and has one of the finest farms in the county.

Prof. James P. Dougherty, principal of the public schools of De Soto, and school commissioner of Jefferson County, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was born in 1861. He is a son of Cornelius and Catherine (Sullivan) Dougherty, the former of whom, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, was born in 1824, and immigrated to this country in 1850, locating in New York City, where he followed his trade, that of a tanner and currier. In 1851 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was foreman of a large tannery until 1870, when he purchased and removed to eighty acres of land near Byrnesville, Jefferson Co., Mo., where he has since devoted his attention to the pursuit of agriculture. Mrs. Catherine Dougherty was born in County Waterford, Ireland, in 1832, and is the mother of seven children, as follows: Cornelius, a master mechanic; Edward, a teacher; James P., Mary J., Annie T., a teacher; Katie and William. James P. received his early education at the Cathedral School in Cincinnati, Ohio, and when nine years of age came to Missouri with his parents; he subsequently attended St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, two years. At the early age of sixteen he received a license to teach, and his first term was taught at Grubville, Jefferson County. He taught two years at Byrnesville, one year at Stringtown, and in 1885 and 1886 at Fenton, St. Louis County. In April, 1887, he was

elected school commissioner of Jefferson County over five candidates, with a majority of 260 votes. He has met with marked success in all his line of school work, is the leading educator of Jefferson County, and one of the prominent school men of Southeastern Missouri. In June, 1887, he was elected principal of the public schools of De Soto, and his work thus far has given universal satisfaction. Politically, he is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Cleveland, in 1884; he is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Roman Catholic Church.

J. N. Douglas, a merchant and farmer of Big River Township, was born in Shannon County, Mo., in 1847, and is the second of five children born to Samuel and Letitia (Davis) Douglas. The former was a native of Randolph County, Tenn., and when but a boy came with his father, Thomas Douglas, to Shannon County, Mo., where the father passed the remainder of his life. He was a farmer and stock-raiser, was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and was one of the first to settle in Shannon County. Among the wilds of Shannon County was Samuel reared, with no educational advantages, and in a community where Indians and wild animals reigned. He was married about 1843 in Reynolds County, but located in the county in which he was reared, and twenty miles from where Mrs. Douglas' people lived, there being but one house between the places. Mr. Douglas served in the Mormon War, at Nauvoo, and was a successful farmer and stock-raiser. In about 1854 he sold his property and intended going to California, but was taken sick and died just before the company was ready to embark. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The mother was born in Kentucky, but came with her parents to Missouri, where they settled in Reynolds County, and where they were among the first settlers. The subject of this sketch was reared by his mother, and received but meager educational advantages. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-first Missouri Cavalry, was in the Army of the Cumberland under Gen. Thomas, was in the battle of Murfreesboro, also the last Nashville fight, and in a great many minor engagements. He was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., September 19, 1865. Just prior to the war his mother removed to Jefferson County, to which place our subject returned from the war. After about one year at school he spent two and a half years in the lead mines of Washington County, and during the night-time attended school. He then came to Jefferson County and took charge of the "Old Ditch Coal Mines" for about six years. While there, and in 1871, he married Miss Susan Isabella, daughter of James and Susan Cook, and a native of St. Louis, Mo. The fruits of this union were eight children, six now living: Anna, Walter, William, Malcom, Bertie and Cora. May and Mabel (twins) are deceased. Soon after his marriage Mr. Douglas resumed agricultural pursuits and also engaged in merchandising in Big River Township, where he remained until 1882, when he was elected collector of Jefferson County, and re-elected in 1884. In March, 1885, he resigned and soon after removed to Big River Township, and purchased a farm of 295 acres, all well improved and in a fine state of cultivation. He is also running a general store in connection with this. Politically a Democrat, he cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln, while in the service. Mrs. Douglas is a member of the Catholic Church.

Douglass Jersey Cattle Company, exclusive breeders of registered A. J. C. C. jersey cattle, established their business in 1887, the firm consisting of W. R. Allen, president; H. W. Douglass, vice-president and manager, and William Welker, secretary and treasurer. They have just erected a magnificent barn 84x124, two stories high, the lower story of stone, a wall two feet thick, 120

stalls for cattle, with several box stalls for calves, and with convenient alleys and driveways, etc. The upper story is one single room used for the storage and the preparation of feed; cost, about \$12,000. They also have another fine barn 60x80 feet, and one 40x50. The whole is supplied with water through suitable pipes from one of the best springs in the county, which has a fine spring house and attachments that cost about \$2,000. A beautiful residence is in process of erection, situated on a prominence overlooking Pevely and vicinity. They have 200 acres of as fine and productive land as is to be found in Jefferson County on "Sandy," which affords abundance of pasturage, and from which most of the rough feed is supplied. In every field and lot is an abundance of fresh, living water. They have about 140 head of fine thoroughbred Jerseys, the finest herd in the West. During every exhibit at the St. Louis County fairs they have taken four-fifths of the premiums and frequently competed with cattle from the East which had never before been excelled. Many of the cows are imported stock. This is an institution and an undertaking of which Jefferson County may well be proud, furnishing a means by which she can easily and readily improve her cattle as well as supply other States with the same. The milk and cream are shipped daily to the Southern Hotel, at St. Louis, they furnishing the entire supply for that hotel. Mr. W. R. Allen, the proprietor of the hotel, is president of the company. Henry W. Douglass, the vice-president and manager of the company, was born in St. Louis, in 1855, and is the only son now living born to Daniel and Helen (Watkins) Douglass, natives of New York, where they were married, and in 1852 came to St. Louis, where Mr. Douglass was one of the leading produce and general merchants for many years, and where Mrs. Douglas died in 1876. Mr. Douglas then removed to Jefferson County and purchased the farm now owned by the Douglass Jersey Cattle Company, where he still lives. He was for many years a prominent merchant of New York State, and at one time was a man of great wealth. Henry Douglass was educated at Washington University, from which he graduated in civil engineering, at which art he has few equals. The architecture and supervision of the buildings on the Jerseydale farm were all the work of Mr. Douglass. He also assisted on the St. Louis bridge. In 1877 he married Miss Maggie Postal, daughter of Capt. William C. and Citia B. Postal, formerly of St. Louis, now of Chester, Ill., where Mr. Postal has charge of the coal company. He was for many years a successful and extensive Upper Mississippi River steamboat man; founded the "Anchor Line." Mrs. Douglass died in 1882, leaving three children: William P., Helen and Maggie. Mrs. Douglass was an accomplished and refined lady. Mr. Douglass is a Democrat in his political views.

Bonaparte Dover (deceased), late of Section 21, Big River Township, was born in Washington County, Ind., October 11, 1831, the son of Judge John and Jemima (Stevens) Dover. The father was a captain in the War of 1812, and was in several prominent battles. He moved from Indiana to Ste. Genevieve, Mo., in 1841, or thereabouts, and came to Jefferson County and settled with his family in Big River Township in 1844. He was judge of the county court of Jefferson County for some time, and was a prominent surveyor. The subject of this sketch was the sixth child, and received a good business education in the common schools of the day. On reaching his majority he returned to Ste. Genevieve, where, for four years, he was clerk at the landing. At this time, his father having died, he came back to Jefferson County to take care of his mother and the younger members of the family. In about 1860 he bought a quarter section of land near

what is now called Frumet, and settled there. He was married to Miss Nancy S. Lollar, of Jefferson County, November 7, 1861. He took no active part in the war, as he was deputy sheriff most of the time, but served some in the militia near its close. He was strongly in favor of the preservation of the Union. After the war he devoted his whole energies to the improvement of his farm, and was active in promoting the interests of his brother farmers, and the cause of education, and later on, that of religion, he having joined the Methodist Episcopal Church of Frumet in 1881. He was steward of the church, and an active member. His life well illustrates the good one may do in a quiet unassuming way in private life, but is hard to do justice by in a biography. He was averse to politics, and vastly preferred the independence and retirement of rural life. He died a triumphant Christian April 27, 1883, leaving his wife and six children to mourn his decease. The following are the names of the children: John A., Mary B., Minnie A., Leroy B., George P. and Elmer W. The three eldest are influential teachers in Jefferson County at the present time. Mrs. Dover is a worthy member of the Baptist Church.

John Duffy, locomotive engineer on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, was born at Cape Vincent, N. Y., in 1837, and is a son of John and Olivia Duffy, the former of whom, a native of Ireland, came to the United States when young, and was a carpenter by trade. Mr. Duffy was educated in his native place, and when sixteen years of age commenced working at the blacksmith's trade at Schenectady, N. Y., which he followed six years. He then went to Canada, where he remained until the war broke out, and from 1863 until the close of the war was employed by the Government in the South. He subsequently settled in Seneca, Ill., where he engaged in carriage manufacturing for two years, then sold out and moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed in the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad shops, and after eighteen months was promoted to the position of engineer. In 1869 he went to East St. Louis and was in the steam-shovel business three years; he then removed to De Soto, and has since been running as an engineer between De Soto and Piedmont. In 1867, at Seneca, Ill., he married Miss S. J. Billings, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Billings, natives of England, who settled in Canada, in 1831. Mrs. Duffy was born in Cobourg, Canada, in 1850, spending her girlhood on the farm of her father, who was extensively engaged in stock raising. She was the youngest but two of a family of nine children, and throughout life has been noted for great courage and presence of mind in time of danger. When but fourteen years old she signally distinguished herself during a journey by water, when the boat on which she was a passenger was burned. In March, 1886, during the famous railroad strike in De Soto, Harry Todd, yardmaster, was assaulted by over 200 strikers; he started for a place of safety, with the strikers in hot pursuit throwing stones, clubs, etc., and declaring vengeance if they could catch him. Mr. Todd sought the residence of John Duffy, which was his boarding place, and when he reached the house nearly exhausted, he was met in the doorway by Mrs. Duffy, who suddenly seized Mr. Todd's 44-caliber revolver and demanded the infuriated mob to stop, and declaring she would shoot the first man who entered the gate. They shouted "Hang her!" "Kill her!" etc., but this brave woman, with undaunted courage and true heroism, held them back fully ten or fifteen minutes, until the officers of the law arrived. Mrs. Duffy saved the city of De Soto from consequences most terrible to contemplate, and for her loyalty and true womanly devotion to the cause she espoused she was presented with a purse of \$150 by the citizens of De Soto, and H. M. Hoxie,

third vice-president of the railroad, gave her \$50 and also a pass for herself and two children to Canada and return. She now receives an annual pass over the entire system. Gov. Stewart, of Vermont, said: "She is a noble woman; modest to a remarkable degree. I have read of heroines but I don't know as I ever met one before." Four children have blessed this union of Mr. and Mrs. Duffy: John L., Maude E., May and Olive. In politics Mr. Duffy is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Mrs. Duffy is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Joseph C. Eisenhauer, another respected and enterprising farmer of Central Township, was born in St. Louis, in 1844, and is the second of three children born to John A. and Bridget (Glaser) Eisenhauer, natives of Baden, Germany, where they were reared and united in marriage. They came to the United States in about 1839, and after about one year in New York City, came to St. Louis, where the father died in 1875, and where the mother still lives. The father was a stone-cutter by trade. Joseph C. was reared at home, and educated in the public schools of St. Louis, and at a commercial college also in that city. He worked with his father while young, and after growing up followed the stone-cutter's trade until 1876, at which date he came to Jefferson County, and lived near Pevely until 1883, when he came to Central Township, locating seven miles north of Hillsboro, where he has a farm of 113 acres. He was married in 1872 to Miss Mary Helfenstein, a native of Mendota, Ill., and six children were the fruits of this union, viz.: John A., Amelia, Joseph, Arthur, Louisa and William August. Mr. Eisenhauer is a Republican in his political views, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Grant in 1868. He is giving his children good educational advantages in both the English and German languages.

G. W. N. Elders, M. D., was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., May 11, 1842, and is a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Vandiver) Elders, of Scotch and German descent, respectively, and natives of America. He was reared on a farm, where he remained until his nineteenth year, receiving his literary education in the common schools and by private instruction. He enlisted (as G. W. Elders) in Company K, Thirty-fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Union army, and served ten months, being discharged on account of disability. In May, 1863, he entered upon the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. E. N. Jennings, of Victoria. After taking one course of lectures, in 1865-66 he commenced the practice of medicine as an undergraduate, at Cedar Hill, Jefferson County, continuing the same for about six years, after which he attended the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, where he graduated in 1872-73. He removed from Cedar Hill to Hematite in the fall of 1881, where he has since been engaged in active practice. July 4, 1866, he married Amanda M. Null, who was born August 12, 1849, and is a daughter of John W. Null, Sr., of Jefferson County. To Dr. and Mrs. Elders have been born ten children, nine of whom still live. Nina E. E., born August 7, 1867, died August 26, 1868; Rosa A., born March 24, 1869; Louisa M., born October 3, 1870; George W. N., Jr., born May 31, 1872; William H., born April 2, 1874; Ellena M., born October 5, 1875; Lucy L., born March 8, 1878; Francis C., born April 11, 1880; John W. N., born September 2, 1883; Jessie M., born March 10, 1887. The Doctor is a member of the A. O. U. W., and he and wife and two eldest daughters are connected with the Christian Church. In political matters he is a Democrat. He is the owner of three houses and lots in the village in which he resides. His medical education was acquired by his own exertions, his sole capital being a suit of clothes and \$40 in

money. He now enjoys a good practice, and has considerable money drawing interest.

Richard A. Elkins, judge of the probate court of Jefferson County, is a native of Franklin County, Ill., and was born in 1844. His parents are William B. and Malinda (Godby) Elkins, the former of whom was born near Chattanooga, Tenn., about 1820, and was taken by his parents to Franklin County, Ill., where they were early settlers. William B. was married in Franklin County, about 1842, and remained in that county, engaged in farming, until 1855, when he went to Mount Vernon, Mo., and from there, in 1856, to Farmington, St. Francois Co., Mo. He moved to Jefferson County in 1864, and located at De Soto, where he has since lived. His father, Rev. Ananias Elkins, a native of North Carolina, was born in 1790, and was for many years a Methodist minister. He died at Mount Vernon, Mo., in August, 1887. Mrs. Malinda Elkins is a native of Virginia, and is still living, at the age of sixty-three years. She is the only daughter of Rev. William Godby, also a Methodist minister, who died in Virginia, about 1829. Richard A. Elkins received his education principally in the public schools at Farmington, Mo., and began teaching school at the age of seventeen years. At the breaking out of the Civil War he went to Illinois, where he was engaged in teaching until 1868, when he came back to the State of his adoption, and was engaged in the public school at De Soto, where he remained until 1871, when he was chosen principal of the Kimmswick school, which position he held for nearly six years. In September, 1876, he was chosen principal of the North De Soto public school, where he remained until 1880, when he was elected to serve two years as judge of the probate court, and elected to the same position for a term of four years in 1882, and again elected in 1886. He has proven himself a worthy and efficient public officer and has served with distinction. As an educator he ranked as one of the foremost in the State, his experience in that direction covering a period of twenty years. He was married in Rome, Ill., in October, 1866, to Miss Emma, daughter of Rev. Henry Walls, a native of Kentucky, and of Welsh descent. Mr. and Mrs. Elkins are the parents of two children: William H. and Mabel. In political preference Mr. Elkins is a Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and was a charter member of Industry Lodge, No. 251, at De Soto.

Matthew P. Elliott, a native of Yorkshire, England, was born August 15, 1852, and is the eldest son of Thomas and Mary (Dodsworth) Elliott, both of whom were of English birth. He was educated at a private boarding school, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to Thwaites & Carbutt, civil and mechanical engineers, and proprietors of the Vulcan Iron Works, of Bradford, Yorkshire, remaining with them until he was twenty-one years of age. He was then employed in the corps of engineers of Sir Charles Siemens, of London, and was subsequently made manager of the steel department of Sir James Kitson's Monkbridge Iron Works; from there he was transferred to the Birmingham Plate Glass Works, Smethwick, England. November 18, 1882, he immigrated to the United States, and was installed as assistant general manager of the Crystal Plate Glass Works, of Crystal City, Mo., which position he still retains. He is a member of Shekinah Lodge, No. 256, A. F. & A. M., and his political preferences are with the Republican party. In religion he affiliates with those of the Episcopal creed.

Benjamin F. England was born on the Platin Creek, in March, 1843, on a farm on which his father settled on coming to Jefferson County, in 1835. His ancestors, it is supposed, resided in North Carolina, and were connected with

the celebrated Indian Chief "Ross," who lived in North Carolina prior to the removal of the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi. James R., the father of Benjamin F., was a native of Tennessee, born in 1809, and when quite young came with his father to Washington County, Mo., where he (James R.) served an apprenticeship at the tanner's trade. In 1835 he came to Jefferson County, and opened a farm on the Platin Creek. He married Miss Margaret, daughter of James M. McCormac, who was born in 1792, and who came with his father, Peter P. McCormac, to Jefferson County, in 1800. Mr. England remained on his farm on Platin Creek until a few months prior to his death, when he moved near Bailey Station, and died here January 17, 1866. He was the father of six children who reached maturity, three sons and three daughters. The fourth, the subject of this sketch, was reared at home, and educated in the common country schools. He was naturally endowed with good business ability, and at the age of seventeen began a business career on his own account. He and his brother operated a farm at Bailey Station, and the next year with a partner engaged in merchandising at the same place. Two years later the business was removed to Hematite, but for two years Mr. England had charge of the farm. In 1866 he purchased his brother's interest in the same and assumed charge in person, but eleven months later he sold the place to a good advantage, and spent some time in Arkansas looking for a suitable location. Not being satisfied, he returned to Missouri, and he, in company with his brother-in-law, E. F. Donnell, purchased 1,700 acres of land in the vicinity of Rush Tower. After various changes in the firm, Mr. England became sole proprietor and owner. He built a store, dwelling, warehouse, etc., which became the leading grain depot in Jefferson County. December 8, 1863, he married Miss Amanda C., daughter of William B. Weaver. She was born in Jefferson County, and by her marriage became the mother of the following four children: Lottie Belle, Laura E., Orcart H. and Maggie Hoyt. In 1875 over 30,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from our subject's grain depot, Mr. England alone raising 2,200 bushels that year. He operated the store until 1876, when he leased it and repaired to the farm two miles west, but soon again engaged in merchandising. In 1881 he made an extended tour through Dakota, California, etc., again looking for a suitable location, but returned to Jefferson County, and in 1885 engaged in merchandising. Since 1886 he has leased the store and devoted his time to agricultural pursuits, and in the breeding of short-horned cattle. Again, in June, 1887, he went to California, in pursuit of a better location, but returned, not satisfied with a change. Prior to 1871 he had served several years as postmaster at Rush Tower, but has filled that position continuously since. He is largely interested in the R. E. Lee Gold Mine, at the Black Hills, also the Big Indian Silver Mines at Georgetown, Cal.; besides this he has an interest in the most promising silver mines of North Missouri. Mr. England's success has been largely due to his economy and good management.

Arthur L. Eshbaugh was born in Niagara County, N. Y., in 1858, and is a prominent farmer and stock-dealer of Joachim Township. He is the youngest of two daughters and one son, born to Henry and Mary A. (Snell) Eshbaugh, natives of Northumberland County, Penn., and Niagara County, N. Y., respectively. Mr. Eshbaugh was born in 1822, and his wife seven years later. They were married in Niagara County, N. Y., in 1851, and there remained until 1867, when they removed to Ogle County, Ill., and in 1869 to Jefferson County, settling in Joachim Township, one mile southeast of Bailey, where he died in 1886. He was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania,

and at Ewingsville Academy, Penn. He then studied law and made a successful practice of the same at the Niagara County bar for five years; he was compelled to abandon it on account of his health. He then turned his attention to farming, and held various prominent offices in Niagara County, and at the opening of the Grange movement took a very active stand for the success of the same. He was master of the Missouri State Grange for eight years, and was lecturer of the National Grange for six years. He was president of the State Board of Agriculture at the time of his death, and was one of the prominent men of Missouri, where he was familiarly known. In 1884 his name was placed on the Prohibition ticket for lieutenant-governor with John A. Brooks. Although an active worker for the cause of temperance, he did not canvass the State in his behalf, and was not in favor of a third party movement. At his death the State lost one of its most active and enterprising citizens. He was always interested in all public meetings, and did all in his power to promote the welfare of the country, at the sacrifice of his personal interest. A Republican in politics, he served in the New York militia during the war as captain, but was familiarly called colonel. His father, Solomon Eshbaugh, was also a native of Pennsylvania and his father, the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was also an American by birth, but of German descent. He served as paymaster in the Revolutionary War, and when the continental money was repudiated, he had barrels in his possession, some of which our subject still has. The mother of young Eshbaugh is still living. Her father, Anthony Snell, was an Englishman, and of a very aristocratic English family. A. L. Eshbaugh received a common-school education, and at the age of seventeen began teaching, and followed this occupation two terms in Ste. Genevieve County. He then farmed until 1879, when he spent one and a half years in the Black Hills, after which he returned to Jefferson County, and has since devoted his attention largely to stock dealing, selling principally to Western feeders. In October, 1884, he married Miss Carrie Parker, who is a native of Jefferson County, and who was left an orphan at an early age. One child was the result of this marriage, Henry P. He lived on his father's farm until 1887, when he removed to his present farm, two miles northeast of Hematite, where he has 190 acres under a good state of cultivation, all the result of his own exertions as he started on borrowed capital. He is one of the prominent and enterprising young men of the county, is a Democrat in politics, casting his first vote for Hancock, in 1880, and he and wife are prominent and active members of the Presbyterian Church.

Henry Euler, late a retired miller and capitalist of De Soto, was born in Germany in 1830, and was the eldest of thirteen children born to Christopher and Wilhelomena (Gestenberg) Euler; the former, a miller by trade, was born in 1801 and died in 1874; the latter was born in 1815, and after her husband's death, in 1875, came to America, and resided with her son, Henry, until her death, in 1880. When quite young, Henry Euler was put to work in his father's mill, and after his sixteenth year worked in various mills in the cities of Germany. In 1851 he embarked for America, settling in Philadelphia, where he followed his trade only a few months, and then removed to Rockport, Ind., and purchased a saw and gristmill, which mill the floods swept away in 1854; he then went to St. Louis, Mo., and in 1861 married Miss Mary Bourn, who was born in Germany in 1843, and came to America in 1858. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Euler: Emma, wife of Arthur Stearns, a machinist of East St. Louis; August, Sophia, Anna, Carrie (who died in 1880, aged two years and ten

months), and Mary. During the war Mr. Euler established a grocery store in St. Louis, which his wife conducted, while he continued to work in the mill. In 1865 he bought a gristmill in De Soto, which, in 1869, he traded for 360 acres of land near Frumet. The same year he erected a gristmill in De Soto, at a cost of about \$18,000, including the dam, which he built one and one-half miles above the town; this mill he successfully conducted until 1883, when it was consumed by fire. In 1880 he built a mill in Scott county at a cost of about \$9,000, which he disposed of about six months after the burning of the other mill. Mr. Euler subsequently traveled a great deal on account of his health. In 1885 he returned and spent several months at his native place in Germany, and in October, 1887, went to California, where, five months after, he died, at Pasadena, Los Angeles County. His remains were brought back to De Soto March 10, 1888, and the following day he was buried by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a member. Mr. Euler left a widow and five children to mourn his loss. For over twenty years he was one of the enterprising business men of De Soto; he was highly esteemed, and his honesty and integrity were never questioned. He owned eleven houses and thirteen lots, two business houses on Main Street, and his own dwelling-house in De Soto. His family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Vincent Faina, a resident of Festus, is a native of Perry County, Mo., and was born August 17, 1830. He is a son of Valerio and Matilda (Tucker) Faina, the father being an Italian who was born and reared in the city of Rome, Italy, and the mother a native of Kentucky; they were married in 1829, and of their four children all are deceased except the subject of this sketch. At the age of twelve years Vincent Faina was sent to St. Vincent's Seminary in Perry County, where he was a student four years, receiving an ordinary common-school education. In 1851 he was employed by Ferdinand Rozier, a wholesale and retail merchant at Rozier's Landing, with whom he stayed as a clerk for seven years, and then, in partnership with Henry L. Caldwell, erected a large flouring-mill at St. Mary's Landing, at a cost of \$20,000. They were also engaged in retail merchandising, carrying a stock valued at about \$10,000. They were burned out in 1859, after which Mr. Faina turned his attention to farming, in which undertaking he was reasonably successful. His marriage to Miss Nancy Burgett occurred in the month of February, 1855, his wife being a native of Perry County, and of German descent. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Faina eight children were born, six sons and two daughters: Johnnie (deceased), Mary, Annie, Peter, Charlie, Vincent, Guy and Edgar. Mr. Faina is a member of Cascaska Lodge No. 63, A. F. & A. M. In political matters he is a staunch Democrat, and is now occupying the office of marshal of the town of Festus. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

William H. Farrar, M. D., of De Soto, is a native of Arcadia, Iron Co., Mo., and was born in 1856. His father, Dr. George Farrar, is of Scotch descent, and was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1830; he is also a physician by profession, and is a graduate of Pope Medical College, of St. Louis. The latter moved to Iron County in 1854, and two years later entered upon the active practice of medicine, where he has since continued as one of the influential and prominent physicians of Iron County. He married Harriet P. Russell, who was born in Somers, Conn., in 1833, and is a daughter of Cyrus S. Russell, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary War. To this union nine children were born, William H. being the third. He received his literary education in Arcadia College, and at the age of seventeen began the study of medicine under the

preceptorship of his father. In 1872 he entered St. Louis Medical College, from which institution he graduated in March, 1874. In 1876 he located at Valle's Mines, Jefferson County, and engaged in practice for two years, at the expiration of which time he came to De Soto, where he has since been located. In the latter place he bought a drug store, which he successfully conducts in connection with his large and lucrative practice. He enjoys the most extensive practice of any physician of Jefferson County, and with one exception is the oldest resident practitioner of De Soto. In December, 1877, he married Miss Maggie A. Cole, who was born in Jefferson County, Mo., in 1858. They have one child, Gertrude May. The Doctor is a democrat, politically, and a member of the A. O. U. W.

Eugene Feste, foreman in the salesroom of the Crystal City Plate Glass Company, was born in France, in 1832, the son of John and Eugenie Feste. He received a good collegiate education, and in 1852 was united in marriage to Amelia Deuex. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of six children: Ernest, Alfred, Augustina, Pauline, Paul and Charley. Mr. Feste came to the United States about 1869, and for the period of seven years worked in the French Plate Glass Company, in New York City, and the following two years in the Plate Glass factory at Louisville, Ky. In 1877 he came to Crystal City, Mo., where he has since held his present position. Mr. Feste and his wife are members of some very aristocratic and influential families of France, and are highly esteemed for their intelligence and refinement by the people of Crystal City. During the New Orleans Exposition of 1885 much excitement and enthusiasm was created by a statue of a life-sized negro, seated on a cotton bale. This was the work of Ernest Feste, son of the subject of this sketch, and a young man of acknowledged talent and ability. He received a fine education in his native country (France), and after coming to this country, took a thorough English course. Mr. Feste's brother-in-law, Ernest Fiston, who came to the United States in 1853, has for sixteen years been a professor of French in the oldest college in New York City. He is well known in literary circles, and is a true gentleman and scholar. He was a captain in the late Civil War.

Christ. Fink, a native of Prussia, Germany, was born February 7, 1836, and is a son of Christ. and Dora (Rush) Fink, also natives of Prussia, and both deceased. He immigrated to this country in 1858, and first settled in the State of Texas, where he followed his trade, that of a carpenter, until 1861. He then enlisted in the Union army, Company A, Sixth Texas Regiment, and participated in two battles before Vicksburg, the battle of Corinth, Potomac and Murfreesboro, at which latter he was taken prisoner; he was paroled in 1864, and subsequently located in Jefferson County, Mo., where he has since resided, devoting his attention to the pursuit of his trade. In April, 1864, Mr. Fink married Miss Catherine Schmidt, daughter of Jacob Schmidt, one of the early settlers of Jefferson County, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Fink are the parents of twelve children, viz.: Minnie, Emma, Mary, William, Herman, Lizzie, Charley, John, Lydia, Adolph, Edward and Christ., the last two named being twins. Mr. Fink is the owner of 240 acres of land, which he devotes to farming and stock raising; he is also a contractor and builder. In religion he affiliates with the Evangelical Church.

Col. J. W. Fletcher, speculator, of De Soto, was born in Jefferson County, Mo., in 1819, and is a son of Clement B. and Margaret S. (Byrd) Fletcher. Clement B. Fletcher was a native of Maryland, and there married, in Somerset County, in 1817, Margaret S. Byrd, a member of one of the earliest families of

Maryland, the maternal great-grandfather of our subject having been a member of Lord Baltimore's colony, which settled in Maryland in 1634. The year following his marriage, or in 1818, Clement B. Fletcher came to Missouri and located at Herculaneum, in Jefferson County, at about the same time the Byrd family removed from Maryland to Missouri, settling in Jefferson County, and then went to Washington County, in the neighborhood of Caledonia. Mr. Fletcher did an extensive mercantile business for many years in Herculaneum, and several other places; he moved to Hillsboro and afterward to De Soto, of which latter place he was the first postmaster. He died in November, 1870, at the age of seventy-eight years, the father of nine children, one of whom, Thomas C., is ex-Governor of the State of Missouri, having been elected in 1864. Col. J. W. Fletcher was educated in the schools of his native county, and at Marion College. In early life he was engaged as a clerk on a steamboat, and in 1849 went to California and Mexico, where he was engaged in mining and speculating two years; in 1852 he returned to Missouri, remaining but six months, when he again turned his face toward the "Eureka" State, whence, after four years, he sought his home. He erected a large sawmill at De Soto, purchased several hundred acres of land, and did a large and prosperous business. During the late war he was a strong Union man, and in May, 1861, organized the first company south of St. Louis, known as Company B, Sixth Missouri Infantry, of which he was elected captain, and the following November made major; he participated in the siege of Corinth and numerous other severe skirmishes, when he resigned, returned home, and organized the Thirtieth Missouri Regiment, of which he was made lieutenant-colonel. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg and Arkansas Post, when he again resigned and returned home; and in company with his brother Thomas Fletcher, ex-Governor of Missouri, organized the Forty-seventh Regiment, of which Mr. Fletcher was made lieutenant-colonel, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. In the fall of 1865 he was elected delegate to the State Convention, and since that time has been engaged in speculating in real estate and mining; he owns the Old Ditch Lead Mine, one of the best in the State. In 1845 Mr. Fletcher married Miss Kate B. Taylor, who was born in 1822 and died in 1882. Col. Fletcher is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic order.

Smith B. Fletcher, a native of Clermont County, Ohio, was born March 26, 1844, and is a son of John and Eliza (Buckingham) Fletcher, the former a native of Virginia; the latter died when he was but three years of age. Smith B. Fletcher was reared on a farm. During the late war he served as bugler in the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and participated in some of the hardest fought battles. After a short time of service, being discharged on account of disability, he engaged in railroading, and when but twenty-one years old was employed as a conductor on a passenger train running between Chillicothe and Cincinnati. In 1867 he went to St. Louis, and for several years ran passenger trains on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, removing to De Soto in 1874, where he has since lived, with the exception of one year subsequently spent in St. Louis. September 16, 1871, he married Miss Eliza, daughter of Robert and Esther (Needham) Davidson. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher have two children: Claude and Paul. Mr. Fletcher is a member of the A. O. U. W. and O. R. C. Mrs. Fletcher is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Fletcher owns several houses in De Soto; also some business property in Sheldon, Ill.

George R. Foster, division roadmaster of the First Missouri Division, Iron Mountain Railroad, was born in Cook County, Ill., seven miles from the court-

house, January 18, 1858, and is a son of George Foster, of Schererville, Ind., who for the past twenty-two years has been section foreman on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad. George J. Foster was but nine years of age when his parents moved to Schererville, Lake Co., Ind. He received his education in the common schools. His first work on the railroad was as water boy on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, and later he worked three years as a section hand. When seventeen years of age he was given charge of a section, which he had charge of one year, and then went on a construction train, doing new work for various roads, viz.: Chicago & Western Indiana, Wabash, Grand Trunk, and Chicago & North-Western. Mr. Foster came to De Soto in 1882, where he was foreman of the track laying in the yards, and was also roadmaster for some time. He went to Arkansas in 1885, and was foreman of an extra gang on the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad a short time. In 1886 he accepted the position of roadmaster of the Belmont Division of the Iron Mountain Railroad, which position he held until September, 1887, when he took charge of the first division of that road at De Soto. April 30, 1885, he married Ella, daughter of Christopher Findlin, of De Soto. They have one child—Clara. Mr. Foster is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mrs. Foster is a member of the Catholic Church.

John T. Foster, general roadmaster of the Missouri Division of the Iron Mountain Railroad, De Soto, was born in Cook County, Ill., on September 16, 1862, and is a son of George Foster, of Schererville, Lake County, Ind. John T. Foster was reared in Lake County, whither his parents moved when he was small. When young he began as water boy on the Pan Handle Railroad, in Indiana and Illinois on construction trains, then worked three years as section hand, and the following five years at track laying. In 1882 he came to De Soto, and was foreman of the building of the new track seven months, and subsequently was roadmaster of the Cairo Branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad four months. He was roadmaster on the Belmont Branch three and one-half years, then two years division roadmaster, and in August, 1887, was promoted to the position of general roadmaster of the Missouri Division. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

John Frech, dealer in groceries and provisions, De Soto, was born in St. Louis, Mo., June 20, 1849, and is a son of Conrad and Catherine (Mahn) Frech, the former a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, who came to the United States in 1846, and settled in Jefferson County, Mo., in 1855. John Frech was reared on the farm, and received his education in the common schools of the county and the De Soto Seminary. When seventeen years of age, he went to St. Louis, where he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed ten years. He established his present business in 1880, and carries a full line of groceries, provisions, glassware, etc. and deals largely in produce; he has a capital stock amounting to \$3,000, and does an annual business of \$18,000, second in the town in his line. September 30, 1875, he married Hattie M. Springer, daughter of Charles Springer, of Council Grove, Kas. Mr. and Mrs. Frech are the parents of four children: Gustave A., Conrad C., John E. and Mary K. Mr. Frech is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in religion affiliates with the Methodist Church. He has been connected with the City Council for six years, and is a member at the present time.

Andrew L. Frech, dealer in corn, oats, hay, etc., De Soto, is a native of St. Louis, Mo., and was born in 1853. His parents, Conrad and Catherine (Mahn) Frech, were natives of Germany, and were born, respectively, in 1822 and 1818. They were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, wife of John Hausam; John, in the grocery business in De Soto; Andrew L.; Catherine, wife of

Elmer Kempe; Conrad, a cigar manufacturer, of Des Moines, Iowa; Philopena; Hannah, wife of George Mahn, of St. Francois County, and Mary, wife of John Walteher. The father immigrated to the United States in 1847, and followed his trade of stone-cutter in St. Louis, until 1855, when he came to Jefferson County, and bought 200 acres of land, five miles east of De Soto; in 1869 he sold his farm and moved to St. Charles, Mo., where he died April 10, of that year. His widow is still living. Andrew L. Frech received his education in the common schools and at Warrenton College. He remained on the home farm until sixteen years of age, and two years later began learning the barber's trade, establishing a shop of his own in 1872. He continued in business until June, 1887, when he abandoned it, and opened a feed store. April 10, 1877, he married Miss Julia Matheau, daughter of Louis and Annett Matheau; she was born in Nauvoo, Ill., in 1855. Three children have been born to this union, Eva, Emma and Harry. Politically, Mr. Frech is a Republican. He is a member of the Encampment, I. O. O. F.

Hon. E. F. Frost, farmer and stock raiser of Big River Township, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., in 1820, and is the fourth of eight children born to Simeon and Mary (Woods) Frost, natives of Kentucky, born in 1789 and 1790, respectively. They were married in 1809, but the mother died in 1839, in Crawford County, Mo. He was married the second time, to Margaret Garven, of Crawford County, Mo., in 1840. In 1822 he removed from Kentucky to Washington County, Mo., and from there to Crawford County, in 1835, where he made his future home, but died ten miles west of Independence, while on his way across the plains to California, in 1849. He was a man of fair education, good judgment and ability. In 1838 he was elected by the Democratic party, in Crawford County, to represent them in the Legislature, and served one term. He was justice of the peace for some years in Crawford County, Mo., and was a member of the Baptist Church, as was also his first wife. E. F. Frost was but two years old when he was brought from Kentucky to Washington County, was reared there and in Crawford County, when there were no public schools, and what education he obtained was in attending the subscription schools a short time during the winter, and one winter term at Potosi, during the years 1837 and 1838. At the age of twenty he learned the cabinet-maker's trade which he followed for several years. In July, 1841, he married Miss Catherine M., daughter of Ephraim and Fannie Wilson (whose history appears in the sketch of J. M. Wilson). To Mr. Frost's marriage were born five children, four of whom are now living: William J., of Franklin County; George R., also of Franklin County; Melvina C., wife of William T. Lee, and Kansas V., wife of David Perkins. In 1844 Mr. Frost removed to Jefferson County, and settled on Government land, on which he has since lived, with the exception of about three years, when he resided at St. James, in order to educate his children. He at one time owned 600 acres of land, but after giving his children each a good home he has but 200 acres left. For several years after coming to Jefferson County he worked at the cabinet-maker's trade, carpentering and blacksmithing, in connection with farming. Prior to the war he served several years as justice of the peace, and was instrumental in establishing Greenville postoffice, of which he was postmaster for several years, being the first one to occupy that position. He served as public administrator of Jefferson County from 1860 to 1864; and in 1874 he was elected to represent Jefferson County in the State Legislature, and served one term. He is a consistent Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for James K. Polk, in 1844. He is a long standing and prominent

member of the Masonic fraternity, of Joachim Lodge, at Hillsboro, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church. His brother, Elder James M. Frost, was a well known Baptist minister, who began his ministerial duties in Crawford and Washington Counties, but afterward removed to Kentucky, while yet a young man, and there spent a long and successful career in his noble work. He died in 1876.

George H. Frost, another successful farmer and stock-raiser of Big River Township, was born in Washington County, in 1825, and is the youngest but one of a family of six sons and two daughters born to the union of Hon. Simeon and Mary (Woods) Frost. When but a small boy our subject was taken by his parents to Crawford County, where he was reared, and where he obtained but a limited education in the subscription schools of that early period. After spending some time as clerk in a store and in agricultural pursuits, in about 1847 he came to Jefferson County, where he subsequently entered eighty acres of land (after his return from California, in 1851), on which he is now living. In 1849, in company with his father (who died on the way), he crossed the plains to California, where he remained about two years in the mines, meeting with fair success. He was six months and ten days making the journey, but returned by water. After his return, in 1851, he married Miss Lucy Wilson, daughter of Ephraim and Fannie Wilson, natives of South Carolina, and among the first to settle in the western part of Jefferson County, where they lived for many years. To Mr. Frost and wife were born eight children, seven now living: Mahala, wife of Elder C. R. Lamar, a Baptist minister, near St. John, Kan.; Emily E., wife of Daniel Henry, of the same place; Ephraim S., Robert J., Anna E., George B. and Lucy V. Simyra E., the third child, died when three years old. Mr. Frost has a large farm of 330 acres, and is now one of the leading farmers of the vicinity. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the entire family are members in good standing in the Baptist Church.

William A. Gamel was born in St. Francois County, in 1846, and is a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Plattin Township, Mo. He is the eighth of eleven children born to Robert and Elizabeth (Richardson) Gamel. Robert Gamel was born in Pennsylvania, in 1803, and when quite young removed with his father to Ohio. After attaining his majority he went to Kentucky, and from there to Jefferson County, in 1828, where he was married one year later. He then lived in St. Charles, Jefferson and St. Francois Counties until 1848, when he settled near Festus, and here died in 1875. The maternal grandmother of the subject of this sketch came, when a child, with her father, Booker Richardson, to St. Louis County, afterwards to Jefferson County, where he was one of the influential and respected citizens. His wife was born in Virginia in 1807, and died in 1873. The father was a farmer, a blacksmith and a miller by trade. William received a fair education in the common schools, and in October, 1879, was united in marriage to Miss Emma Kenner, daughter of William B. and Mary Kenner, formerly of Ste. Genevieve County, where Mrs. Gamel was born. Her father was also a native of Ste. Genevieve County, born 1831. He received a fair education, and in 1852 went to California, where he spent three years. He married, in 1857, a daughter of William and Eliza Sevink, formerly of Tenn. Mr. Kenner lived in Ste. Genevieve, where he has a large tract of land, until 1877, at which date he came to Jefferson County, and settled near Festus. His parents, Francis and Elizabeth (Pillars) Kenner, were natives of Hawkins County, Tenn., and Kaskaskia, Ill., respectively. The father was a wealthy citizen and a great sportsman. He came to Missouri when

it was Louisiana Territory. To Mr. Gamel and wife were born two children: Lee Booker and William Bertram. Mr. Gamel lived near Festus until 1887, when he settled two miles west of Rush Tower, and here he has over 300 acres, mostly the result of his own efforts. He is a farmer, and in early life taught school several years, but was not satisfied with that profession. Politically a Democrat, his first vote was for H. Seymour, in 1866. He and wife are members of Christ Church. Mr. Gamel has a fine farm of 120 acres, all well cultivated, and also has eighty acres in Joachim Township.

J. W. Garrison, general merchant of Hillsboro, and a native of Georgia, was born in 1842, and is the son of Saulsbury Garrison and Sarah (Brawner) Garrison, natives of Georgia, where they spent their entire lives. The father was of French descent on his mother's side, and was a farmer by profession. He died in 1855, and the mother followed him in the same year. Our subject was thus thrown upon his own resources at an early age, and, as a consequence, his education was neglected. In his boyhood he learned cotton spinning and manufacturing from Henry Merrell, a machinist and manufacturer, at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and in 1857 went to Arkansas, where he had charge of a cotton factory until 1863, when he went to Texas and here operated a cotton factory for the Confederate Government until the close of the war, when he returned to Arkansas, and here remained for three years. He then resumed the charge of a cotton factory, and continued at this occupation until 1872, when he located at Hollywood, Ark., and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1855 he came to Hillsboro, and has since continued the business with success. Although starting life with small means, Mr. Garrison, by his industry and good judgment, has accumulated considerable of this world's goods, and is well respected by all who know him. He was postmaster for three years at Hollywood. While in Texas, in 1865, he married Miss Seline Brownfield, a native of Arkansas, and the daughter of Theron Brownfield and Miss Elizabeth Terrell, natives of St. Clair County, Ill. Of the six children born to our subject and wife only two are now living, Elizabeth and John T. Our subject is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Greeley, in 1872. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Garrison has a fine farm in Arkansas, adjoining the town of Hollywood, also a residence, storehouse, warehouse, blacksmith and woodshop, hotel, etc., which he left on account of ill health. At Hillsboro he has 200 acres of fine land, on which are 2,000 bearing trees of apples, peaches, pears, and plums, and two acres of grapes. Mrs. Garrison was educated at Mary Sharp College, at Winchester, Tenn., and her daughter, Elizabeth, was educated principally at Nashville, Tenn.

David D. Goff, city collector of De Soto, is a native of Washington County, Mo., and was born in 1835. His parents were William and Polly Ann (Simms) Goff, the former of whom was born in the State of Virginia, in 1790, and when an infant was taken by his parents to Nashville, Tenn., where they died. In early life William Goff learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for years at the lead mines of Washington County, Mo., whether he had immigrated in 1811. He subsequently purchased a farm, and the latter years of his life were devoted to agricultural pursuits; he was one of the earliest settlers of Washington County, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in 1873, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He was twice married: his first wife, Polly Ann Simms, was born in Washington County, and died about 1838, the mother of two children, of whom David D. is the only survivor. Mr. Goff next

married Eliza Graham, *nee* Gilbert, who still survives, and resides on the old homestead, in Washington County. David E. Goff remained at home until his sixteenth year, when he engaged in lead mining a short time, worked on a farm one year and then resumed mining for four years. In 1856 he married Miss Ella Walker, daughter of Rev. William G. Walker, and a native of Jefferson County, Mo., born in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Goff have seven children, viz.: William G., deputy postmaster of De Soto; James L.; Robert Lee, brakeman on the Iron Mountain Railroad; Allie, David Pratt, Ella and George. After marriage Mr. Goff resumed farming two years, when he again engaged in mining. In 1860 he located in De Soto, was proprietor of a hotel two years, and subsequently became superintendent of the mines and store at Valle Mines, continuing in the same capacity until 1882. He then returned to De Soto, and in partnership with his son, William, established a store, which they conducted six years. In 1882 Mr. Goff was elected mayor of De Soto, being re-elected in 1884; in 1886 he resigned and went to California, returning in April, 1887, when he was appointed city collector of De Soto, a position he still fills. He is one of the influential and highly-esteemed citizens of De Soto. He is a Democrat, politically, and a Master Mason.

James F. Green is the present prosecuting attorney for Jefferson County, and is a resident of Hillsboro, where he was born March 9th, 1856. He was the second of five sons and one daughter born to Abner and Mary (Chapman) Green, natives of Virginia, born in 1809 and 1825, respectively. The father received a fair education, and when a young man went to Kentucky, where he engaged in school teaching for a few years, and also at the same time, at leisure hours, studied law. He then came to Palmyra, Marion Co., Mo., where he resumed the study of law under his brother, Hon. James S. Green, who served as United States senator, from Missouri, from 1857 to 1861, and who was a brother of Gen. Martin Green, who fell at the siege of Vicksburg. Abner came to Jefferson County about 1845, and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession at Hillsboro, where a long and successful career awaited him. He was for several years county school commissioner; also held the office of county attorney, probate judge, etc., and was holding the office of prosecuting attorney at the time of his death, which occurred in 1876. He was frequently a delegate to the Congressional and State Conventions as a Democrat of the old strict construction school. Although not a member of the church, he was a firm believer in the Christian religion, and contributed liberally to its support. Mrs. Green is a member of the Presbyterian Church. James F. was reared at home and educated in the public schools of Jefferson County. When about eighteen years of age he began the study of law in the office of his father. Previous to this, at the age of sixteen, he received a clerkship in the recorder's office, where he remained for about three years, and was then for about one year deputy circuit clerk. In January, 1878, he was licensed to practice at the Jefferson County bar, and soon after became a partner with Judge J. J. Williams, with whom he remained for a number of years. Since then he has engaged in the practice of his profession alone and has met with evident success. In 1880 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and is now serving his fourth consecutive term in that capacity. He is an active worker for the principles of the Democratic party, and on several occasions has served as a delegate to State conventions. In 1883 he married Miss Essie, daughter of George and Harriet Tetley, of Ironton, Mo., where Mrs. Green was born. To them were born two children. Mrs. Green is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Michael W. Greene, general merchant and farmer at Sulphur Springs Landing, is a native of Kilrush, County Clare, Ireland, born in 1830, and after receiving a fair common-school education, remained on a farm until eighteen years of age (1848), at which date he came to the United States landing at Quebec, and went from there to New York four months later. He then spent about three years as day laborer on railroads, in stone quarries, etc., after which he came West in search of land, and after traveling through Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri, finally, in 1855, became foreman of the construction of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which occupied his time for four years. In 1859 he married Miss Catherine, daughter of Daniel Gorman, who was from the same county in Ireland, but who was living in St. Louis at the time of Mr. Greene's marriage. Mrs. Greene died the same year, and in 1860 he married Miss Mary McGrath, of St. Louis, who bore him ten children, six now living: Margaret, a book-keeper in the McCormick works at St. Louis for four years; Daniel, railroad operator at Denver, Colo.; Ella; Blanche, with her sister in St. Louis; Joseph and Ethel. Soon after marriage Mr. Greene began merchandising at Sulphur Springs Landing, at which place he has since carried on a successful business, being, perhaps, the oldest merchant in Jefferson County, as well as one of the most successful, energetic and wealthy citizens. He at one time owned considerable property in St. Louis and Illinois, and now has about 1,000 acres of land, mostly in Jefferson County, but some in Wayne and Crawford Counties. In 1860 he built a flouring-mill at Sulphur Springs, which he operated for about three years and then sold out. For the last twenty years he has been more or less engaged in farming and dealing in real estate. During Lincoln's first administration he was made postmaster at Sulphur Springs Landing, and held the office continuously until 1882. A Democrat politically, his first presidential vote was cast for Pierce, in 1852. He is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Greene has always taken a great interest in educational work and has spared no pains in endeavoring to school his children. Two of his children have graduated from the Normal School at St. Louis. He is the son of Daniel and Madigan Greene; the former was a carpenter, and at the age of about fifty left Ireland and came to the United States, but three years later returned to his native Isle, where he died about 1840. The mother came to the United States about 1853, and died at Sulphur Springs about 1857.

Dr. Francis E. Guibor, a practicing physician and surgeon, also general merchant, House's Springs, is a native of Pike County, Ill., born in the year 1851, and is the son of Francis E. and Elizabeth (Bailey) Guibor, natives of St. Louis, born in 1824 and 1826, respectively. They were married in 1846, and soon after removed to Pike County, Ill. After moving around and living in various parts of Missouri and Illinois, they removed to Jefferson County in 1866, where they have since lived. The father was a farmer and carpenter, and for some time was merchant at Cedar Hill, where he was also postmaster. He is of French descent, and a son of Francis Guibor, a native of Canada, but who was one of the early settlers of St. Louis. He was the brother of Capt. Henry Guibor, who served under Gen. Price, in the Confederate army, and commanded the famous Guibor Battery. The Doctor received his literary education at the "Christian Brothers' College," of St. Louis, and graduated from the Missouri Medical College, in 1871. He commenced practicing in Jefferson County, and in 1872 removed to House's Springs, where he soon established an extensive and lucrative practice, now being by far the oldest and most experienced practitioner of the place. He also engaged in merchandising, at which he has been quite

successful. He is a Democrat in politics, his first presidential vote being for Horace Greeley, in 1872. He and family are members of the Catholic Church. In March, 1870, he wedded Miss Minerva E., daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Jones, early settlers of Jefferson County, where Mrs. Guibor was born. The fruits of this union were eight children, five now living: Susan E., Julia F., Gertrude M., Blanche and Ada M.

Hon. T. W. Guy, florist at Kimmswick, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born in 1831, and was educated at Woodward College, Cincinnati, and Hanover College, Indiana. He also took a course at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, but did not practice. He afterward went on a farm near Oxford, Ohio, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1864, at which date he removed to St. Louis County, Mo., and in 1865 came to Jefferson County, settling near Sulphur Springs, where he was engaged in fruit growing until 1872. He then removed to Kimmswick, where he has since been quite extensively engaged in the growing of flowers of nearly all kinds. His establishment is known as the "Montesano Greenhouse," and would compare favorably with a like enterprise in almost any city. He was offered a position on Gen. M. S. Wade's staff during the war, but before the time for enlistment was taken down with the typhoid fever, and never afterward entered the service, but was only in the Ohio militia as a lieutenant. Previous to the war, in 1855, he married Miss Mollie M. Graves, of Hamilton County, Ohio, who bore him four children, only one living, Everett W., a florist of Belleville, Ill. Mrs. Guy died in 1879. In 1882 Mr. Guy was elected justice of the peace of Rock Township, and served two years. In 1883 he married Miss Anna E., daughter of George and Anna Priester. Mr. Priester is a native of Germany, but came to the United States when but two years old. To the second marriage of Mr. Guy were born two children: Ada and Alexander. In 1882 he was elected justice of the peace, and in 1886 was elected to represent Jefferson County in the State Legislature. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for Gen. Scott, in 1852; he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. His father, Dr. Alexander Guy, was born in North Carolina in 1800, but in 1828 went to Ohio, where he married Miss Susan Wade, in 1830. He graduated in physics at the Ohio Medical College the same year of his marriage, and practiced very successfully for nearly forty years. He is still living at Oxford, Ohio, being one of the leading physicians of that place, and even yet is frequently consulted by many of the eminent physicians. He is of English descent, and a man of considerable means. His wife was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1805, and died in 1850. Her father, David E. Wade, was a native of New Jersey, and served through the Revolutionary War as a non-commissioned officer. After his marriage he settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1798, and here passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1840. He was a tanner and shoemaker by trade, and had the contract for and furnished Gen. St. Clair's army with shoes during his warfare with the Indians. He established, perhaps, the first tanyard ever started in Cincinnati, where he soon became one of the city's wealthy and influential citizens. Mr. Guy's grandmother, on his father's side, was a Rolfe, and a direct descendant of James Rolfe, who married the celebrated Indian maiden, Pocahontas.

Peter Gutohrel, a farmer and stock-raiser of Joachim Township, was born in Bavaria, Germany, September 22, 1829, and is the youngest son in the family of six children of George and Rachel Gutohrel. His father having died before Peter was born, leaving the family in limited circumstances, the latter was thrown upon his own resources at an early age. He attended the schools of his

native country for the better part of seven years, and was afterward employed as a common laborer in various occupations until he had reached the age of twenty-two years, when, in 1849, he came to America, stopped one month as a farm hand in New York, and then came west to Mansfield, Ohio, where he secured employment on a railroad then in process of construction, remaining in that vicinity two years. December 16, 1860, he married Bridget Connley, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, who was born in October, 1834; her parents having died when she was quite young, she was dependent upon relatives, with whom she lived about three years, and then came to America with a family from her native place. Mr. and Mrs. Gutohrel have been blessed by the birth of seven children, of whom Peter and Thomas are deceased. Those living are: William, born December 12, 1861; Mary, born April 9, 1867; Christian, born October 12, 1868; John, born January 14, 1871, and Joseph, born March 5, 1873. William married Mary Clarke and has two children, Peter and Laura. Mary is the wife of Robert Wolmer. Mr. Gutohrel located in Jefferson County in 1864, where he has since resided. He owns sixty acres of land, and four houses and lots in Festus. He is president of the school board of directors of Joachim Township, and is a member of the American Legion of Honor. In politics he is a Republican. He holds membership in the Christian Church and his wife in the Catholic Church. The family command the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Hermann Haas, coal contractor for the Crystal City Plate Glass Company, at Crystal City, is a native of Prussia, born in 1832, and received a good common-school education. He was engaged in merchandising for four years, and in 1851 came to the United States, and from 1853 to 1857 was contractor for furnishing rock for St. Louis by river. In 1852 he was clerk on the steamer "Warrior," on the Mississippi River, where he had the misfortune to lose his eye by the explosion of the boat. One year later he purchased the "Clermont," a tow-boat, and in 1855 purchased one-half interest in the steamer "Burnette." From 1853 to 1876 he was engaged in business with a Mr. Schreiber, the firm title being Haas & Schreiber. He was married in 1855 to Miss Anna M. Neun. From 1857 to 1862 Mr. Haas was at Alton, Ill., coal mining and rock quarrying, and erected the levee at East St. Louis. He was also, for six months during the war, deputy collector of customs at Alton. In 1863 he returned to St. Louis, and was rock contractor until 1876, building a large portion of foundation for the levee in St. Louis. From 1876 to 1881 he was engaged in furnishing rock for the Government works from the quarries at St. Louis, giving employment to 150 men. In 1881 he came to Crystal City, and for five years operated a hotel in connection with his other work. He was owner and ran the tow-boat "Dictator," from 1868 to 1872.

Fred Hacke, blacksmith, wagon and carriage maker, of De Soto, is a native of Prussia, and was born in 1832. His parents were Fred and Dorethea (Tavel) Hacke, the former of whom, a blacksmith by trade, was born in 1776, and died in 1836; the latter was born in 1795, and died in 1880. Of their five children, Fred, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest. He was educated in his native country, attending school from six until fourteen years of age; he subsequently spent two years in a school of artillery, and after four years' service before his discharge was commissioned colonel. In early life he worked as a blacksmith, and after his relief from military service he became a railroad engineer. In 1858 he established a wholesale and retail hardware store in Salsbrunn; disposing of his stock in 1868 he immigrated to America, and came

directly to De Soto, where he established his present business, in which he has met with good success. In 1857, in his native country, he married Miss Pauline Helbig, who was born in Prussia in 1842, and died in De Soto, Mo., in 1871, leaving three children, viz.: Selma (wife of William Bieser), Theodore (a blacksmith with his father) and Clara. In 1872 Mr. Hacke married Earnestena Flann, also a native of Prussia, born in 1843. Four children have been born to this union: Max, Emma, Minnie and Hulda. Politically, Mr. Hacke is a Democrat; he is one of the directors of the People's Bank of De Soto, and is a member of the K. of P. He manufactures all kinds of carriages and wagons, and is a good business man. He and wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

Gust Hamel, druggist, dealer in all kinds of lumber, and manufacturer of the Economy School Desk, De Soto, is a native of Würtemberg, Germany, and was born in 1831. His parents were Frederick and Lena (Zeiher) Hamel, natives also of Würtemberg, Germany, who came to America in 1849, and located in St. Louis. In 1854 they moved to Jefferson County, Mo., and bought a farm three miles west of De Soto, upon which a shop was established, and the father followed his trade, that of a saddler, in connection with farming. He moved to De Soto in 1858, and died in 1872, at the age of eighty-four years. His widow died in 1864, aged sixty-seven years. Gust Hamel was the third of the seven children born to them, four of whom are still living. He was educated in his native country, and at the age of fifteen commenced learning the saddler's trade. In the fall of 1848 he immigrated to the United States, worked in New York, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, and in 1860 came to De Soto, where he followed his trade until 1868. He then established a drug store, which he has since continued, and in connection with which, in 1873, he established and has since conducted a lumber yard and planing-mill. In 1884 he patented and began the manufacture of the Economy School Desk, which has met with good success. He is also the inventor and manufacturer of Hamel's reclining chair and lounge, which was patented February 8, 1887. Mr. Hamel is one of the most enterprising and successful business men in De Soto. In 1852 he married Miss Louisa Schur, who was born in Würtemberg, Germany, in 1837. They have had seven children, viz.: Otto, who is employed on the Iron Mountain Railroad; George F., a partner with his father in the drug store and a doctor of medicine; Fred G., Gustavus, Charles, Alice (wife of Samuel Hibbert) and Emma. In politics Mr. Hamel is a Democrat. He was elected county judge of Jefferson County in 1871, which position he held two years. He served as justice of the peace eight years, was mayor of De Soto two years, served as alderman several years, and was a member of the school board for about twenty years. He is a Master Mason in the Masonic fraternity.

Gust J. Hamel, of the firm of Hamel & Cunningham, hardware dealers, De Soto, was born in Jefferson County, Mo., in 1862, and is a son of George and Rosanna (Tribolet) Hamel, who were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are still living, Gust J. being the eldest. George Hamel, a native of Hamburg, Germany, was born in 1835, and in the year 1850 immigrated to the United States, locating in De Soto, Mo., where he followed his trade, that of a harness-maker. For the past eighteen years he has been engaged in raising small fruits and vegetables. His wife is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1845. Gust J. Hamel was educated in the public schools of De Soto, and after leaving school assisted his father until 1880, when he was employed as a clerk in the hardware store of R. Burroughs, whose business, in partnership with Mr. Ward

Cunningham, he purchased in 1884, which they have since successfully conducted. December 31, 1883, Mr. Hamel married Miss Bell Watters, a native of Missouri, who was born in 1868. They have one child, Ward Albert. Mr. Hamel votes the Republican ticket. In religion he is an Episcopalian.

Joseph H. Hamill, a successful farmer and stock-raiser, of Big River Township, and the only surviving child of Hugh and Mary (Conel) Hamill, was born in Big River Township, Jefferson County, in 1862. His parents were natives of Ireland, and when quite young both came to the United States (his father being twenty years of age, and his mother fourteen), where they were married, in 1861. In about 1847, the father settled in Jefferson County, about fourteen miles northwest of Hillsboro, on Calvey Creek, where he improved a good farm, where he remained until his death in 1863, at the age of forty-three. The mother afterward married Patrick Lyons, of Lexington, Mo., who was drowned in Big River, August 15, 1871, leaving three children: Briggie, Mary and Martin. Joseph H. was educated in the common country schools and also attended two years at a Lexington private school. He has thus far resided on the old home farm which consists of 365 acres, and of which he is the owner. It is well cultivated and well improved, and makes one of the best farms in the county. Mr. Hamill is a Democrat in politics, casting his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland, in 1884. The family are Catholics.

William Hanvy, farmer and stock-raiser of Big River Township, Jefferson Co., Mo., was born there in 1827, and is the son of James and Margaret (Herrington) Hanvy. The former was born in South Carolina, about 1790, and at the age of twenty-nine or thirty came to Jefferson County, where he was married about 1824. He then entered a tract of land in Big River Township, ten miles northwest of Hillsboro, where he improved a good farm, and where he made his future home. He died in 1873. He was a life-long farmer, one of the early settlers of Jones Creek, and served five years in the Seminole and other Indian wars. The mother was born in Central Township, in 1804, and is still living. Her parents were Isaac and Sallie Herrington, who were among the very earliest settlers of Jefferson County, to which place they both came when young. William grew to manhood with little or no educational advantages. He was married in 1863 to Miss Nancy Davis, daughter of Joshua and Eliza Davis, a native of Jefferson County, as were her parents. The following ten children were born to Mr. Hanvy's marriage: Eliza; Margaret, wife of John Lefter; Viola, Vianna, Amanda, James, William, Lawson, Bertha and Martha. Mr. Hanvy has spent his entire life on the farm on which his father settled over sixty years ago, and now owns over 500 acres of land. He is a Democrat in politics, and one of the foremost farmers of the county.

Dr. Milton C. Harbison, a practicing physician of Big River Township, is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bowles) Harbison, and was born near Manchester in St. Louis County, in 1846. The father was born in Kentucky about 1810, and when a small boy was brought by his father, Archibald Harbison, to St. Louis County, where he was married about 1831. He was a man of very limited education, was a farmer, and in 1849 crossed the plains to California, where he soon after died of cholera. His father was also a native of Kentucky, and his mother was born in Dublin, Ireland. Milton's mother was born near St. Louis, about 1817, and died April, 1871. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since fifteen years of age, and her husband was also a member of the same church. Her people were formerly from Virginia. In 1852 she married William Price, who died about 1884. The Doctor was reared on

he farm, receiving a country school education, and at the age of twenty began the study of physics with Dr. E. B. Bowles, a cousin. Here he remained for one year after which he spent some months with Dr. E. J. Thurman, of Fenton, and in 1868 entered St. Louis Medical College. He began practicing in Big River Township, where he has met with well-deserved success, and is now one of the foremost physicians of Jefferson County. He has now a fine farm of 160 acres, situated one mile northwest of Morse's Mill. He left college in poor health and \$500 in debt; the former was overcome by rustic living, and the latter by close application to his profession. December, 1869, he married Miss Amanda, daughter of Madison and Nancy Graham, natives of Jefferson County, where they spent their entire lives. The father died in 1882 and the mother is still living. To the Doctor and wife were born nine children, viz.: Mary, Charley, Delos, Frederick, Gertrude, Clyde, Edwina, Kate and May. The Doctor is an earnest worker for the cause of education, and was instrumental in establishing a good school in the neighborhood. In politics he has been a life-long and consistent Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Seymour, in 1868. He is a member in good standing in the Masonic lodge, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W. Mrs. Harbison has been a member of the Baptist Church since her fifteenth year.

Alonzo T. Harlow, a well-known and successful commission merchant in St. Louis, is a native of Harrisonville, Ill., born in the year 1840, and the eldest of seven children born to Noah B. and Nancy (Husky) Harlow. Alonzo T. received his education at Harrisonville and at Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Ill., also graduating from Jones Commercial College, at St. Louis, in 1860. He then joined his father in the mercantile business at Harrisonville, Ill., and the same year (1860) married Miss Rhoda, daughter of Basil Israel, formerly of Morgan County, Ohio, but who was then a resident of St. Louis. The same year the father moved to Alton for the purpose of educating the younger children, and left Alonzo the business, together with about 1,000 acres of land to manage, which he operated successfully until 1864, when, on account of the ill health of his wife, he closed out business at Harrisonville and removed to St. Louis. His father then retired from business in the latter place, where he had been for several years, and Alonzo T. then became a member of the Merchant's Exchange, and engaged in the commission business in St. Louis, under the firm title of Harlow, Clark & Co., which he successfully followed for two years, when Mr. Clark sold to Samuel H. Brown. The firm title was then Harlow & Brown for three years, when Brown sold out to T. H. Gelston, and the firm name became Harlow, Gelston & Co. which continued for about five years, when Mr. Gelston died. C. H. Spencer and J. E. Carpenter were then admitted, and the name was Harlow, Spencer & Co., and they were by far the largest receivers of wheat in St. Louis. Mr. Harlow was never in robust health, and he was quite frequently compelled to spend the winter in the South. In 1881 he was obliged to retire from business, and from that time until 1885 resided at his fine residence at Kimmswick, and on his farm, in Monroe County, Ill. In 1885 he became interested in the well-known house of Billingsley & Nanson Commission Company, at St. Louis, with which he has since been connected. During his connection with the Merchant's Exchange at St. Louis he has seen it grow from a membership of about 500 to over 3,600. He has always taken an active part in its management, and has passed through all its committees, the directory, and was vice-president of it when he retired in 1881. He has always been an active worker for the Mississippi River improvements, and

has served as a delegate from the Exchange to a great many commercial and river improvement conventions, viz.: those at Keokuk, St. Paul, Kansas City, St. Louis, New Orleans, Washington City, and others. In 1870 he erected an elegant and costly residence at Kimmswick, which commands a fine view of the Mississippi River and the surrounding country. He is politically a Republican, and his first presidential vote was for Lincoln, in 1864. He has several times been chairman of the congressional committee of his district, and is at present a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H. Mrs. Harlow died April 20, 1885, leaving one child, a son. In September, 1886, Mr. Harlow married Miss Letta B., daughter of Israel and Sarah (Johnson) Waters, and a granddaughter of Capt. George W. Waters, one of the pioneers of Jefferson County, and a graduate of the West Point Military Academy. Mr. Harlow's father was born in Maine, February, 1811, and in 1815 removed with his parents, Sylvester and Ruth (Ward) Harlow, who were born in Maine, in 1789 and 1770, respectively, to the American Bottom, in Illinois, and in 1818 settled in Kaskaskia, when that city was the principal settlement in the Upper Mississippi Valley. After about six months in that neighborhood they moved to Harrisonville, then the county seat of Monroe County, Ill., where the mother died in 1847, and the father in 1848. Noah B. was married in 1836. After farming for several years, he made his first start in trading in grain in 1848, which he continued on a large scale. He afterward established a store at Harrisonville, where he remained for about twelve years, when he left the business in charge of his son, A. T., and removed to Alton, Ill., but soon after to St. Louis, where he remained for about three years. He afterward (1865) purchased a fine residence on the banks of the Mississippi River, where he spent the remainder of his life in retirement. He died August 2, 1887. His life was marked by a long, active and successful business career, the foundations of which were industry, economy and punctuality. Mrs. Harlow is still living, and is over seventy-five years of age. Her father was one of the early settlers of Jefferson County, living for a time where Windsor Harbor now is.

William H. Harris, master mechanic of the Iron Mountain Railway Shops, De Soto, is a native of Auburn, N. Y., and was born February 25, 1838. His father, Daniel Harris, was a native of the same place and died in 1839. William H. Harris was educated in his native city, and when nineteen years of age learned the machinist's trade in Toronto, Canada, in the shops of the Northern Railroad Company, where he was employed six years. He then returned to Oswego, N. Y., and worked in the shops of the Rome & Water Cross Railroad as master mechanic about six years. He located in De Soto in 1880, accepting at that time his present position. He has charge of the locomotive department, and over thirty engines leave the shops daily. These railroad shops were established in De Soto in 1876. January 9, 1866, Mr. Harris married Eliza Paine, daughter of Edmond Paine, of St. Louis. Two children have blessed this union, May and Roswell. Mr. Harris is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in the lodge of Oswego, N. Y. Mrs. Harris is a member of the Episcopal Church.

William J. Harrison, farmer, stock-raiser and dairyman, of Jefferson County, Mo., was born near De Soto in 1833, the son of George W. and Jemima (Null) Harrison. The father was probably born in Georgia in 1807, and when a boy was brought by an uncle to Missouri, where he spent the remainder of his days in farming and stock-raising and died in 1855, while managing a provision

store to supply the men employed in building the Iron Mountain Railroad. The mother was born in 1813, and died in 1859. She was a daughter of William Null, who was an early and well-known citizen of Jefferson County, Mo. Wm. J. received but few early educational advantages, and in 1859 was married to Ann C., daughter of James R. and Margaret England. Mr. England was born in Tennessee, but, when a boy, was brought by his father to Missouri. His wife was a native of Jefferson County, and a daughter of James McCormack. Mr. Harrison and wife became the parents of six children, three of whom are living: James Edwin, George Franklin and Oscar Clark. Mr. Harrison first settled near Valle's Mines where he lived until 1864. At this time he made an extended trip through Colorado, Idaho, Washington Territory, etc., having been absent sixteen months. After his return he settled on his present excellent farm of 250 acres. He is a Democrat in politics and cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Josiah R. Harrison, who is numbered among the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of Big River Township, was born in Valle Township, Jefferson Co., Mo., in 1835, and is the son of George W. and Jemima (Null) Harrison. The father was born in Georgia in 1807, but when a boy came to Jefferson County, where he was married in 1831, and where he made his future home. He was one of the leading farmers, stock-raisers and land-holders of the county. The last few years of his life he was engaged in merchandising. He died in 1855. The mother was born in Jefferson County in 1813, and died in 1859. She was a daughter of William J. and Dorothea Ann Null, who were among the first to settle in the county. Joseph R. was reared at home and received very meager educational advantages. In 1861 he married Miss L. A., daughter of Leander W. and Nancy Pinson, pioneers of Washington County. They moved to Jefferson County, and here Mrs. Harrison was born in 1845. To Mr. Harrison and wife were born three children: Paulina E., wife of William J. McFry; George W., of California, and John A., who died in 1884, at the age of thirteen. Mr. Harrison remained on his father's old farm until 1864, when he located on Big River, near Morse's Mill, where he has a fine farm of 321 acres, a large portion being choice bottom lands. He inherited about \$700 from his father's estate, but the balance has been accumulated by his own industry. Politically a Democrat, he cast his first presidential vote for John Bell, in 1860. Mrs. Harrison has been a member of the Baptist Church since her youth, as were also her parents.

William J. Haverstick was born in 1837, and is the fifth of nine children born to George W. D. and Barbary Ann (Shultz) Haverstick. George W. D. was probably born in Pennsylvania in 1809, and when but a boy came with his father, Rudolf Haverstick, to Jefferson County, he being one of the first settlers in the vicinity of De Soto, where he made the first improvement, and in his first house were port-holes, as a protection against the Indians who were numerous there. He was a tanner and shoemaker, and at an early day kept tavern. George W. D. was married at the age of nineteen, in Meramec Township, to the mother of the subject of this sketch. She died March 23, 1862. The same year Mr. Haverstick married Miss Catherine Medley, who bore him two children. He lived in various parts of Jefferson County until 1846, when he settled on what is known as Clover Fork of the Joachim, where he died April 24, 1871, a farmer, wagon-maker and blacksmith by trade. He could commence at the beginning and make a complete wagon, some of those taken to California by the "Forty-niners" being of his make. Both parents were for many years mem-

bers of the Baptist Church and esteemed citizens. They reared an industrious family, all living except the eldest sister, Elizabeth, wife of Muse Vinyard. She died in 1887. Those still living are Mrs. Susan Foxton, Mrs. Sarah Cook, Jacob, William J., Philip R., John W., Mrs. Martha C. Strickland and James Willis. William J. was reared at home and obtained a common-school education. He was married in 1861 to Elizabeth R. Vinyard, daughter of Charles W. S. and Harriet Vinyard, natives of Virginia and Jefferson County, Mo., respectively. To Mr. Haverstick and wife were born nine children; Martha Bell, now Mrs. Albert Wease; Harriet Ann, now Mrs. John Edgar Wease; George W., Charles W., Samuel T., Edward E., Rosalie A., Andrew J. and Daniel H. Since his marriage Mr. Haverstick has lived on his present farm, situated two miles southeast of Victoria, and which consists of 542 acres, and eighty acres on Big River. He received eighty acres from his father, the remainder was made by his own efforts. He was second lieutenant of Capt. W. H. Washburn's company of militia during the war. He is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Charles Hemme, a contractor and builder of De Soto, is a native of Haver, Germany, and was born in 1843. His parents were August G. and Regina (Wettram) Hemme, natives of Hanover, Germany, who were born in 1815 and 1825, respectively. August G. Hemme was a large real estate owner, and immigrated to America in 1857, locating in Marine Township, Madison Co., Ill., where he died the following year, his widow surviving him but one year. Of their four children only two are living: Charles, and Ida, wife of G. Bucher, a farmer of Jefferson County, Mo. Charles Hemme came to this country with his parents in 1857, and after the death of his parents went to St. Louis, where he was employed as a clerk by his uncle, Francis Wettman, a lumber merchant, with whom he remained until 1864. He then went to Chicago, and for one winter attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College, when he returned to St. Louis, and resumed work at his trade for several years. He afterward did contracting at Springfield and Bloomington, Ill., and in 1868 located in Hillsboro, Mo., where he lived two years. The following eighteen months he spent in De Soto, and then returned to St. Louis, where he remained five years, at the expiration of which time he moved to De Soto, where he has since resided. He is a skillful workman, and is one of the substantial business men of De Soto. He has met with good success, and has erected over 100 buildings in De Soto, among the largest being the opera house and S. W. Crawford's residence. In May, 1875, he married Miss Margaret Brill, who was born in Washington County, Mo., in 1852, and is a daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Vineyard) Brill. Mr. and Mrs. Hemme have four children: Laura, Charles Jr., Lillie and Virdie. Mr. Hemme is a Republican in politics, a Master Mason and Knight of Honor, and a member of the German Lutheran Church.

Rev. Joel M. Hensley, a Baptist minister and farmer of Joachim Township, was born in St. Louis County, near where Clayton now stands, in 1832, the son of Flemming and Jane (Milton) Hensley, natives of Virginia, where they lived until perhaps 1826, when they came to Jefferson County, settled at Sandy Mines for about one year, and then removed to St. Louis County, but in 1837 returned to Jefferson County, and spent a short time at Sandy Mines, after which he moved lower down on the Sandy, where he has since made his home. He is now nearly ninety years old, probably the oldest man in Jefferson County, where he has resided for over fifty years. He is of Irish-English descent, and a life-long farmer by occupation. His father, Benjamin Hensley, was in the Revolution-

ary War, and served three years under George Washington. He died in St. Louis County. He had three sons in a rifle company in the War of 1812. Flemming Hensley was married at the age of twenty, and lived a happy married life of over sixty years. His wife died in February, 1881. Both were members of the Baptist Church for over fifty years, and both lived to see Jefferson County converted from a dense wilderness to its present state of improvement. Joel M. received a fair education, and in 1856 married Miss Alice M. Williams, a native of Jefferson County, and the daughter of Landon and Elizabeth Williams. Seven children were born to Mr. Hensley's marriage, six of whom are now living: Wilson Lawrence (of Dakota), Anna (now Mrs. James H. Brown), Marilla (Mrs. Joseph Adams), Alfred J., Felix Asaph and Oliver E. With the exception of a short time in Jefferson County, in 1859, Mr. Hensley has since lived on his present farm of 128 acres, situated seven miles northeast of Hillsboro. He also has fifty-two acres in another tract. For perhaps twenty years he has devoted much of his time to the ministry, which has materially added to the works of the church. He was at one time assessor of Joachim Township, and served about three years as justice of the peace prior to his ministry. He is an educated worker, and has few equals in his neighborhood. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since perhaps about 1856, and in politics has been a life-long Democrat, as was his father before him.

Otto Herman, contractor and builder, dealer in and manufacturer of brick, De Soto, was born in Würtemberg, Germany, in 1842, and is the second of eight children born to Conrad and Margaret (Kemmel) Herman, who were born, respectively, in 1818 and 1821. Conrad Herman was also a contractor and builder by trade. Otto Herman served an apprenticeship of three years at the brick and stone mason's trade, and the following two years worked as a journeyman. When twenty-one years of age he was drafted in the regular army, and served three years. In 1867 he immigrated to America, for a short time followed his trade in St. Louis, Mo., but in the fall of the same year located in De Soto, where he resumed his trade. The following year he commenced contracting and building, and in 1873 began the manufacture of brick, which he has since continued, manufacturing on an average 500,000 per annum, for which he receives \$6.50 per thousand; altogether he has manufactured about 7,500,000 brick. He has erected nearly all the brick dwelling and business houses of De Soto, among the most prominent being the public school building, opera house and machine shops. He is a skillful workman and an energetic business man. In 1870 he married Miss Margaret Flank, daughter of Phillip and Catherine Flank. Mrs. Herman is a native of Germany, and was born in 1851, coming to the United States when five years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Herman five children have been born: Clara, Otto, Emma, Charles and George. Mr. Herman is a Knight of Pythias.

John Hopson, carpenter, De Soto, was born in Floyd County, Ind., in 1832, and is a son of Thomas F. and Jane (Linder) Hopson. Thomas F. Hopson is of English descent, and was born in Kentucky in 1803. In his youth he removed to Floyd County, Ind., with his parents, John and Polly Hopson, who were pioneer settlers of that county. Here Thomas F. married and passed the remainder of his life, a farmer by occupation. His wife was born in North Carolina in 1812, and died in De Soto, Mo., in 1878, whither she had moved in 1870, her husband dying two years previous. They were the parents of fourteen children, only two of whom now survive—John and James. John Hopson came to Jefferson County, Mo., in 1851, and settled on a farm of thirty acres, six

miles north of Hillsboro, removing the following year within three-quarters of a mile of where De Soto is now located. In 1862 he went to Washington County, but remained only one year, when he returned to Jefferson County, where he has since resided. He owns eighty-six acres one-half mile from De Soto. In 1858 he commenced working at the carpenter's trade, and the first house he erected is still standing in De Soto, on the corner of Miller and East Main Streets. He has combined farming with his trade, and has been a resident of Jefferson County for the past thirty-seven years. In 1851 he married Miss Mary Gowin, who was born in the State of New York in 1832. They are the parents of seven children, viz.: James T., Charles E. and John H., all following the carpenter's trade in De Soto; Sarah Ann, wife of George Hodson, a carpenter, of Staten Island, N. Y.; Mary J., wife of William Paul, a carpenter, of De Soto; Florence and Hester. Mr. Hopson is a Republican in politics, and is Past Grand of the I. O. O. F. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is steward.

C. Thomas Horine, of the firm of Thomas & Horine, attorney-at-law, at Hillsboro, is a native of that place, born in 1844. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of fourteen received a position in the circuit clerk's office, which position he filled until about the age of eighteen, when he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under Col. (afterward Gov.) Fletcher, and took part in every engagement in which his command participated. He enlisted as a private, and was mustered out as lieutenant after twenty-eight months' service; participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and the entire Georgia and Atlanta campaign. At Jonesboro, Ga., it was decided that a portion of the officers of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Missouri Infantry, by reason of consolidation of the two regiments, should retire, and Mr. Horine was one of the three commissioners who were appointed by Gen. Howard to designate the officers who should or could retire. Our subject being one, returned home, and soon resumed his old position in the circuit clerk's office. In 1865 he was appointed by Gov. Fletcher to a position in the office of secretary of State. In the fall of 1866 he returned to the circuit clerk's office, but two years later retired, to give place to a cousin of the chief. He afterward served four years as deputy circuit clerk, under W. S. Boyce, and in 1874 was elected to the position of circuit clerk, which office he held for twelve years. In January, 1887, he entered as a partner with W. H. H. Thomas, in the law business, having been admitted to the bar about sixteen years previous to this. He was married July 6, 1865, to Miss Cerinda Shelton, a native of Jefferson County, Mo., and the daughter of John Shelton. Four children were the result of this union. Mr. Horine is a Democrat, and has frequently been a delegate to congressional and State conventions. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the I. O. O. F., of the A. O. U. W., and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Stephen Hug was born December 24, 1829, in Alsace, France, and is one of four children born to Antone and Marianna (Kuhn) Hug, whose other children were Madeline L., who died in Paris, France, in 1863; Josephina, a resident of Alsace, and John Baptiste, who died in Alsace at the age of eleven. Stephen Hug was educated in the schools of his native country, in which both the French and German languages were taught. At the age of twenty-one he was drafted in the French army and was sent to Africa, where for two years he served in the Third Regiment of Zouaves in Constantina. From here he embarked for Gallipoli, Turkey, in the war vessel "Gemap," and while *en route* traversed the

Mediterranean Sea and the Dardanelles; there they "broke camp" and passed behind Adrinopol. Two days afterward, while on the march, they were overtaken by the dread disease, cholera, and within forty-eight hours 374 soldiers and 110 officers lost their lives. They were then countermarched to Adrinopol and taken the route to Varna, crossed the Black Sea to Eupatoria, where, on the following day, they were engaged in the battle of Alma, for which their chief commander, Gen. St. Arneaut, took with him to the field one-half of each company of the whole army, holding the remainder in reserve on vessels. The battle lasted six hours and resulted in the defeat of the Russian army. The Russian general, Gen. Menchikoff, general-in-chief of the Russian army, brought his family to witness the repulse of the French and English army, boasting that he would drive them to the sea, but the honors were awarded to Gen. St. Arneaut and his noble warriors. On the second day following the latter general called a halt, ordered his men from the front to the rear, and placed his command in charge of Gen. Canrobert, telling him to take Sebastopol as soon as possible with the force he had, and in a short time he was dead. For the services of Mr. Hug in these campaigns a medal was awarded him by Queen Victoria, on which were inscribed the following battles: Battle of Alma, Balaklava, Tcharnaia and Sebastopol. After the latter battle he returned home. In 1860 he immigrated to America, arriving in New York March 4, and from there went to Pittsburgh, where he secured employment in a dry goods store, remaining three months. He then traveled westward, locating in Carondelet, Mo., where he was engaged in various pursuits. From there he removed to Kennett's Castle, and leased a farm for ten years, but after five years' stay bought the Cornish Island, in 1869, which he farmed for seven years. In 1875 he purchased the farm on which he now resides, which consists of 266 acres of land, all well improved and in a high state of cultivation. September 16, 1851, he married Miss Theresa Maurer, in their native city, Alsace, France. They are the parents of two children: Maria Theresa, born September 1, 1852, now the wife of W. Wittler, of St. Louis, was married in October, 1875, and has one child, William S., born in August, 1876; and Justine M., wife of Thomas L. Burgess, of Crystal City, and they have one child, Tom B. Burgess, born November 17, 1886. Mr. Hug is a member of the American Legion of Honor, of which he was treasurer for a number of years. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church. In political matters he is Democratic. He served three years in the First Missouri Regiment Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Blair, and was wounded twice at the battle of Wilson's Creek. He is now engaged in farming in connection with which he conducts a butcher shop. (See picture p. 362)

W. W. Hull, M. D., a successful physician and surgeon, of Sulphur Springs Landing, is a native of Union County, Ky., born in 1855, and the fourth of eight children born to Dr. James and Mary (Simpson) Hull. The father was born at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1821, where he was reared and educated. He graduated from the medical institution of that place and soon after went to Caseyville, Ky., where he was married, and where he practiced his profession successfully until about 1858. He then removed to near Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, Mo., his children being educated at the county seat, Cape Girardeau. Here he practiced his profession until 1870, when he removed to Fenton, St. Louis County, and in 1887 removed to Moselle, Franklin County, where he is at present engaged in the drug business, in connection with his practice, at which he has been remarkably successful for nearly forty years, during which time he has made several fortunes. Prior to the war he was a heavy slave-holder,

which proved a great loss by emancipation; but he did not despair, and is to-day, probably, worth \$10,000. During the war his sympathies were with the South, but he was far from being aggressive. He is a son of James Hull, a native of Marion County, Ind., where he (James) lived all his life, engaged in farming. He reared a family of seven children, all of whom received a handsome competency from his estate. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, being in the battle of Chippewa Falls, where he became separated from a brother, William, whom he never heard of afterward. He was of German-English origin. The mother of young Hull was of Scotch-Irish descent, born in Union County, Ky., and is now about sixty-three years of age. She is the daughter of Col. Vincent B. Simpson, who was born in Fairfax County, Va. (now Fairfax Court House), of a very aristocratic Scotch family, and when he left his home for Kentucky his father gave him forty negroes. He was a colonel in the regular army, and took an active part in various early Indian wars. Both father and mother of our subject have been for many years prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and are among the best families of Northeast Missouri. The Doctor was reared at home and received a good high school education at Cape Girardeau; at the age of nineteen he began the study of medicine with his father, and after two years at the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, graduated in the class of 1875. He then located at Sulphur Springs, where he soon became popular, and is one of the foremost and successful practitioners of Jefferson County. He was married April 10, 1882, to Miss Lillie, daughter of Thomas and Caroline Burgess, who are still living at Sulphur Springs. Mr. Burgess is a native of Rock Township, of which his father was one of the first settlers. To the marriage of the Doctor were born four children: Earl W., Minnie, Wallace and an infant. Although an active politician, the Doctor has never aspired for office. He is a Democrat, and an earnest worker for the cause of education, and for the general upbuilding of the community. He has, for several years, been town trustee.

William Humes, also one of the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of Meramec Township, was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1852, and is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Ann (Ring) Humes. The father was born in England, and when about eighteen years of age came to the United States, and worked a short time in the salt mines in New York. He then went to Galena, Ill., making the journey on foot, and from there to St. Louis, where he passed the remainder of his life in the interest of coal mining. He had made mining almost his life-long business, and was thoroughly conversant with all its workings. He sunk and operated the first coal shaft that was ever sunk in the State of Missouri, and was the inventor of what miners call the "Gin," a machine for hoisting coal with a horse. He was married in St. Louis, and died December 25, 1875. His wife was born in Indiana, and died July 6, 1876. William grew to manhood on the farm and secured a fair education in the common schools. He was married in 1875 to Miss Amanda S., daughter of Oscar F. and Jane Buchanan, who were natives of St. Louis. Two children were born to this union: Oscar F. and Maud S. After marriage Mr. Humes spent about two years teaming, after which he turned his attention again to farming, and remained in St. Louis County until 1884, when he came to Jefferson County, and settled on Big River near House's Springs, where he has an excellent farm of 190 acres. While in St. Louis County he rented a good farm, and in two years of successful and able management was enabled to purchase a good home of his own. He has also considerable property in St. Louis left him from his father's estate. Politically a Democrat, his first presidential vote was cast for Tilden, in 1876.

Henry Hurtgen, blacksmith and dealer in agricultural implements, is a native of Prussia, born in 1852, and is the son of Joseph and Anna M. (Hasenberg) Hurtgen, natives of Prussia, where the mother died in 1854. One year later the father came to the United States, located in Houghton County, Mich., and from there, in 1866, went to Hennepin County, Minn. One year later he moved to Quincy, Ill., and in the same year to De Soto, Mo. In 1872 he returned to Michigan, but went from there to California, and in 1875 he returned to Missouri, this time to Morristown, in Warren County, where he still lives. He has been a life-long and competent blacksmith, and has been married three times. Henry received a fair education, and worked in a carriage and omnibus factory in St. Louis for a number of years. He learned the blacksmith's trade in 1872, and in 1874 located at Hillsboro, where he continued his trade, and where he soon had a stock of agricultural implements. In 1882 he was elected public administrator of Jefferson County, and served two years, when he was elected sheriff, and served in that capacity also two years. He then resumed his trade, which he has since continued with success. He was married in 1878 to Miss Rosa, daughter of John G. and Anna M. Guehring, natives of Germany, but residents of Jefferson County, Mo., for over thirty-five years. To Mr. Hurtgen and wife were born six children, four now living: Joseph, John, Anna M. and Theodore. Politically, Mr. Hurtgen is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Tilden, in 1876. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., was formerly a K. of L., but during the strike of 1886 severed his connection with that body. Mrs. Hurtgen is a member of the Lutheran Church.

John Huskey, farmer, stock-raiser and veterinary surgeon, of Big River Township, was born near Hillsboro, in 1830, and is the fourth of eight sons and five daughters born to John and Nancy (Williams) Huskey, natives of South Carolina, born in 1800 and 1803, respectively. The father was reared on Belew's Creek at a very early day, and with meager educational advantages. He was married at the age of twenty, and spent the remainder of his life near where his father, John Huskey, had settled on Belew's Creek, three miles north of Hillsboro, and was engaged in farming and blacksmithing. He was one of the county's most enterprising and successful citizens, and at the time of his death which occurred June 29, 1876, was the owner of 1,300 acres of land. The mother was brought to Jefferson County by her father, Peter Williams, when but two or three years of age. Her father was a native of South Carolina, and after coming to Jefferson County, settled on Sandy Creek, two or three miles northeast of Hillsboro. Her mother was of Irish descent and a lady of culture and considerable intelligence. John Huskey was reared at home, and attended the subscription schools of his county. He was married March 13, 1853, to Miss Clara, daughter of Mark and Artemesi Weidman, formerly of South Carolina, but early settlers of Big River Township, where Mrs. Huskey was born. Thirteen children were born to Mr. Huskey and wife, nine of whom are living: James M., Catherine (wife of Joseph Wilson), Missouri J. (wife of Ed. Henson), Lucinda (wife of J. Paton), Clara E., Mary, George S., Verna Ann and Frank. Immediately after marriage Mr. Huskey located on Big River, where his father gave him a farm situated seven miles west of Hillsboro. Here he has 300 acres of choice bottom land, making one of the best farms in the county. For over thirty years he has successfully practiced veterinary surgery, and treated the various diseases of horses, etc. He is a life-long Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Pierce, in 1853. He was a staunch Union man during the war, but was exempt from service on account of disability.

T. A. James, M. D., is a son of Dr. L. and Mary (Reynolds) James, and was born in Monroe County, Ill., in 1856. Dr. L. James, who is of French descent, is also a native of Monroe County, Ill., and was born in 1820; he graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, in 1861, and began practice at Waterloo, in his native county, where he resided until about 1873, when he moved to Cruise, Washington Co., Mo., where he is still actively engaged in practice. His wife is also of French descent, and was born in Randolph County, Ill., in 1832. They have five children living, viz.: Tracy, wife of M. A. Casey; Dr. T. A.; Emma, wife of P. S. Coleman; Griffith and Susie. Dr. T. A. James received his literary education at Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis, and when twenty years of age began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his father. In 1878 he entered St. Louis Medical College, from which institution he graduated in March, 1881. He began the practice of his chosen profession at St. Clair, Franklin Co., Mo., where he remained one year, and then removed to Labadie. In the spring of 1886 he located in De Soto, where he has since resided, and is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Jefferson County. October 25, 1881, he married Miss Mary C. Flynn, a daughter of Michael Flynn, of Washington County; she was born in Washington County, in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. James have two children: William A. and Liona. Politically, Dr. James is a Democrat. He is special medical examiner of the Select Knights of the A. O. U. W., and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Thornton Jarvis, farmer and stock-trader of Jefferson County, Mo., was born in Fleming County, Ky., in 1806, and is the fourth of ten children born to Daniel and Martha (Thompson) Jarvis, who lived for many years in Kentucky, but spent the last of their days in Indiana. Thornton was reared in Kentucky, and received little or no educational advantages. In 1826 he came West, landed in St. Louis when it was a mere village, and soon came to Jefferson County, where he paid \$150 for eighty acres of land in Joachim Township, and here lived until 1883. He then removed to Hillsboro. He came to Jefferson County with very little means, but by labor and good management is now, perhaps, the heaviest taxpayer in the county. At an early day he spent a number of years hauling lead, with an ox team, from Sandy Mines to Herculeaneum. He has spent a successful career of sixty-two years in the county, and is a prominent and enterprising citizen. He has been twice married, the first time a few years after he came to Jefferson County, to Miss Martha Gaiter, who died of cholera, in 1849. In 1851 he married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Landen and Elizabeth Williams. Mr. Williams was born in South Carolina, and when young came at an early day to Jefferson County, where he was married, and where he passed a useful and enterprising life. Mrs. Williams was born in Missouri. To Mr. Jarvis and wife seven children were born, four now living; Daniel, Dora (wife of Joseph J. Hoeken), Izella (wife of O. H. Donnell) and Charles T. The two sons are living on the old homestead farm, and are in flourishing circumstances. All the children have had good educational advantages. Mr. Jarvis is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Jackson, in 1828. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Jarvis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Daniel L. Jarvis, farmer and stock-dealer of Jefferson County, Mo., was born in 1853, the eldest of seven children, four living, born to Thornton and Mary Ann (Williams) Jarvis, whose history appears in another part of this work. Daniel L. was educated in the common schools, and for six months was a student

in McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill; for about a year was a disciple of Blackstone under Judge J. J. Williams, and at the same time assisted him as clerk of probate. He then engaged in the mercantile business with Cornelius Marsden, but discontinued that business after a period of eighteen months. He returned to farm life, and in 1877 was married to Rosetta, daughter of William H. and Perlina Hensley. Mrs. Jarvis was born in Jefferson County, and became the mother of four children: Claude T., Norvill W., Edith and Daniel Orin. Soon after his marriage Mr. Jarvis settled on a part of his father's old farm, and is now the owner of 500 acres, 260 acres of which were given him by his father; 340 acres are under cultivation. He takes quite an interest in stock-raising, and is extensively engaged in raising cattle and horses. From 1877 to 1882 he was notary public, and in connection with farming is running a general merchandise store. On the establishment of a postoffice, where he resides, the same was named "Jarvis" in his honor. Mr. Jarvis is a member of the A. O. U. W., is a Democrat in politics, and an ardent advocate of the temperance movement. His wife belongs to the Baptist Church. Rev. William Hudson Hensley, father of Mrs. Jarvis, was born in the "Old Dominion," in 1820. When about six years old he came with his parents, Flemming and Jane (Milton) Hensley, to Jefferson County, Mo. He afterward resided ten years in St. Louis County, but then returned to Jefferson County, where he has since resided. He is a farmer, and preaches in Jefferson, Washington and Franklin Counties. In 1842 he married A. P., daughter of Lucius and Jane Hollinsbeck, who were natives of Vermont and Virginia, respectively. They were married in Virginia, and came to Jefferson County, Mo., about 1838. Of their thirteen children, five are living, all of whom are members of the Baptist Church.

Florian Jenni, farmer and stock-raiser, of Jefferson County, Mo., was born in Switzerland, in 1837. When he was but eight years old his parents, Peter and Kunigunde (Jost) Jenni, immigrated to the United States, and for a period of eight years were residents of St. Louis, Mo. The mother died in that city, and there Mr. Jenni married his second wife. He afterward moved to Jefferson County, and settled on Dry Creek, where he died in 1867, leaving three children: Peter, of St. Louis, Andrew J., of Jasper County, and Florian. The latter received a good common-school education, and in 1858 was united in marriage to Miss Emily, daughter of Daniel and Margaret Stirzel, natives of Saxony, and immigrants to the United States in 1845. Mr. Jenni and his wife became the parents of ten children, the following three of whom are living: Mary C., Peter and Henry F. Mr. Jenni lived on Dry Creek until 1883, then moved to Platin Township, one mile south of Crystal City, where he holds a good farm of 370 acres, 175 being under improvement. All of this he has acquired through his own industry since the panic of 1873, when he was financially ruined. In politics he is a Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for Lincoln, in 1860. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

William Sumner Jewett, a well-known and truly representative citizen of Jefferson County, is worthy of prominent mention in the present volume. The family of which he is a member is of English origin, some of its members having come to this country in the "Mayflower," or a little later. Mark Jewett, William's grandfather, was a native of Connecticut, but afterward immigrated to New Hampshire, where he reared a family of seven sons and two daughters, who, naturally of an adventurous spirit, finally became settled over different parts of the Western World. Gilman, the third son, and father of the subject of this sketch, first went to the coast of Maine, but later started for a point further west. After a

trip filled with experiences too numerous to mention here, he started for the lead mines of Missouri, landing at Selma, in this county, where he made the acquaintance of Col. William Alexander, who prevailed on him to teach a school in the vicinity of his (Alexander's) home, in Randolph County, Ill. For two winters, early in the "twenties," he wielded the birch, and raised one crop during the summer, and the following February married Elizabeth Alexander, daughter of his employer. Following this he purchased the Nathaniel Hull farm, on which was a block house for protection against the Indians, and there prospered as a farmer and stock-raiser. Five children blessed the union of himself and wife, three of whom survive: Sumner, Laura and Samuel. In 1835 he died of cholera, contracted while in St. Louis. His wife followed him in March, 1837. William Sumner Jewett was born in the old block house referred to, September 28, 1827, and upon the death of his parents suffered the usual treatment of homeless orphans, until, through the goodness of his guardian, Col. J. A. James, one of God's noblemen, he became an inmate of his home, where he enjoyed the advantages of a good common-school education, remaining there until of age. The temptation to enlist in the Mexican War was strong, but duty pointed to the discharge of work about the farm of his guardian, where he closely applied himself. Subsequently, while on a visit to Steubenville, Ohio, he became engaged in teaching, at which he met with excellent success, but, not considering that occupation his especial calling, he returned to Illinois, resumed farming, and October 10, 1849, married Miss Cecilia Adlesberger. They began their married life in a genuine pioneer manner, soon completing a log cabin, into which they moved, and afterward devoting themselves, early and late, and with much energy, to the acquirement and cultivation of their increasing possessions; finally a few acres were cleared of timber, but by the overflow of the river, in 1851, the results of their earnest labor were swept away, added to which was a loss sustained by the rascality of one with whom Mr. Jewett had had business transactions. He now bought the privilege of selling wood on the Missouri side of the river, an undertaking which brought with it, as subsequent events proved, numerous difficulties and financial perplexities, but, on the whole, he was enabled by the latter part of 1855 to feel a sense of relief at the improvement in his condition. During this time, in July, 1852, he had lost his wife and child by death. In April, 1856, he bought the Platin Rock property, an old lead landing in Jefferson County, Mo., and married, the next September, Miss Permelia A. Breckinridge, of Old Mines, Washington County, Mo. The financial crash of 1857 again caused him serious annoyance. Some time after he purchased "Calico Island," opposite Platin Rock, commenced its improvement, and soon had 500 cords of wood cut, ready for shipment, when by the ravages of an overflowing river, 1858, it was all swept away. By no means discouraged by his misfortunes, Mr. Jewett turned his attention to fruit farming, but, by the breaking out of the war, an unsettled condition of affairs generally resulted. Of Southern sympathies, he was, however, opposed to secession, and finally enlisted and served three months in the Eighty-first Enrolled Missouri Militia, under Col. L. J. Rankin, in 1863. Early the next year he formed a partnership with Col. N. J. Colman in the fruit-raising business, in the meantime carrying on the white sand business which he had commenced the year previous. The former did not result as favorably as hoped for, but the latter he still continued, notwithstanding the opposition and ridicule met with in his efforts to bring before others the importance of his undertaking. In this connection, it might well be mentioned that his main object in the sand business was not the making of money for the time being, but

the future improvement of the country and the establishment of manufactories here. In the absence of home markets for the sand secured, shipments to other places had to be made, a difficulty which can more readily be appreciated when the fact is stated that all serviceable barges or boats were pressed into military service. In the spring of 1865, upon the close of the war, a company was formed to transport the sand to the East, but, through mismanagement, the barge purchased sank and caused additional loss by the sinking of another barge loaded with iron, which was aground in the channel of the river. In September, 1864, Mr. Jewett was deprived of the sight of one eye by an accident. The plate glass works at Crystal City proved an available market for the sand produced for some years, or until the panic of 1873 forced the works to close. From this time on he was interested in several undertakings, among which was the raising of grapes for wine-making, and in this connection it is but proper to remark that Mr. Jewett, after no little experience, considers the soil of Jefferson County far superior in every respect to flat prairie land for the production of all kinds of fruit, cereals, etc. Politically he is a Democrat, having voted for Lewis Cass for president, in 1848. While attending the St. Louis University, in 1846, he joined the Catholic Church, of which his wife and children are also members. The names of the children are: Jessie, William B., James Charles, Cecilia and Samuel. Since 1880 Mr. Jewett has devoted himself to labor about his farm, a favorite occupation, though at odd times he has developed the rock on his place, and in 1887 took out some 5,000 perches for the glass works and others. Now on the shady side of sixty years, his estimable wife and himself can look back upon their life work of the past without regret and to the future without fear. p.865

Henry Jobgen, nurseryman and farmer of Rock Township, was born in the district of Koblenz, Prussia, March 26, 1838, and is the second of eight children born to William and Anna (Smitz) Jobgen, who were born in 1808 and 1810, respectively. They were married in 1832, and came to the United States in 1855, settling at Lyons, Iowa, where the father died in 1871. The mother is still living and is a resident of Lyons. Henry was educated at Kreuzberg, Rhine, Province of Prussia, and came with his parents to the United States and settled in Iowa. Here he worked at whatever he could find to do and succeeded in learning the nursery business. He came to St. Louis County, Mo., in 1860, and here followed that business until 1871, when he came to Jefferson County and purchased fifty-seven acres near Rock Creek, three miles northwest of Kimmswick, where he has since been successfully engaged in the nursery business. He was married in 1864 to Miss Mary McCarty, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States when only eleven years of age. Her father, Michael McCarty, was a native of Castle Main, Kerry County, Ireland, where he passed his life. Of the five children born to Mr. Jobgen and wife only two are now living: William and Francis H. Mr. Jobgen is an earnest worker for the cause of education and for the general upbuilding of the county. He is a man of education, and has been active in helping to build up a good school in the neighborhood. He is a member of the Catholic Church, is a Democrat in politics, and his first Presidential vote was for S. J. Tilden.

J. F. Joyce, locomotive engineer on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, with headquarters at De Soto, is a native of Louisville, Ky., and was born in 1853. His parents were Michael and Mary (Ball) Joyce, natives of Maryland; the former was born in 1826, was a contractor on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and at the time of his death, in 1856, was engaged in constructing a tunnel on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. He was the father of

five children, of whom J. F. is the only survivor. Mrs Mary Joyce was born in 1831, and after the death of her first husband was united in marriage with Christopher Finlon, by whom she has six children; they located in De Soto in 1879, where they still reside. J. F. Joyce was educated in Maryland and Virginia, and at the age of sixteen engaged in lead mining in Mineral County, W. Va., where he worked six years; he then located in De Soto, where for two months he worked in a blacksmith shop and then secured a position as fireman on a locomotive engine. In September, 1879, he was given charge of an engine, in which capacity he is still employed. June 30, 1880, he married Miss Ella Sullivan, who was born in Charleston, S. C., and is a daughter of John and Ella Sullivan. This union has been blessed by the birth of four children: Alfred, Ella J., May and John F., Jr. In politics Mr. Joyce is a Democrat; he is a member of the brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and has held all the offices in the order. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Grand International Convention held at San Francisco, and in 1886 went in the same capacity to New York City. He was one of the engineers who made a contract with the Missouri Pacific Railroad regarding wages in 1882, and was present when that contract was revised with Supt. H. M. Hoxie, in 1885. Mr. Joyce is also a member of the A. O. U. W., and, with his wife, affiliates with the Roman Catholic Church.

Charles Karte was born in the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, September 25, 1849, and is a son of Frederick Karte, a native of the same place, now deceased. He immigrated to the United States in 1883, and in June, 1884, located in De Soto, Jefferson County, Mo., where he has since lived. In his native country he learned the blacksmith's trade which he followed a short time after coming to this country. July 26, 1887, occurred his marriage to Miss Hattie Miller, daughter of Antoine Miller, deceased. Mrs. Karte was also born in Germany, and immigrated to this country in 1881, residing the most of the time in De Soto. Mr. Karte is a Knight of Pythias.

Lewis Kelly, deceased, late in the employ of the Iron Mountain Railroad at De Soto, was born in the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1840. His father, John Kelly, now of Peoria, Ill., immigrated to Illinois when Lewis was a small boy. The latter was reared in Peoria, and received a common-school education. At the breaking out of the late war his patriotism and love of country was manifested in his speedy resolve to assist in subduing the rebellion. He therefore enlisted in the Seventeenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served faithfully for three years, participating in all the battles of his regiment from Port Gibson to the capture of Vicksburg. His first railroad service was in the employ of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad Company as fireman. In 1869 he located in De Soto and entered the employ of the Iron Mountain Railroad, where he continued the remainder of his life. He filled the position of engineer for over twenty years, and so faithfully did he perform every known duty that he endeared himself, not only to his employers, but to all with whom he was associated. August 12, 1867, he married Miss Mary Byers, a native of York County, Penn., and a daughter of John Byers, deceased. In the spring of 1887, Mr. Kelly's engine ran off of a bridge into a river carrying him with it, but two cars piled in upon the engine, pushing it out of the water so Mr. Kelly's head was above water; he was in reach of the limbs of a tree, which he seized and pulled himself up, and was thus rescued. The cold contracted at this time seemed to affect his heart, and was the primary cause of his death, which occurred January 3, 1888. Mr. Kelly was a prominent member of the A. O. U. W., and was one of the oldest and most highly respected members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of De Soto.

C. M. Kerckhoff, an extensive breeder of thoroughbred Alderney cattle, and dairyman and farmer of Joachim Township, was born in Prussia in 1818, and is the son of Peter and Mary (Hosseach) Kerckhoff, who came to the United States in 1846, to St. Louis, and soon after to Jefferson County. The father went to Cape Girardeau, where he died soon after. He was a wheelwright by trade. The mother died in Jefferson County. The subject of this sketch received a good common-school education, and at the age of sixteen learned his father's trade. In 1838 he married Miss Louisa Rige, who bore him twelve children. In 1845 he came to the United States and spent three years in St. Louis in a foundry at that place, where he lost his left arm. In 1848 he came to Jefferson County, and here his wife died in 1867. He was afterward married to Louisa Teber, and to this union was born one child. The second wife dying in 1869, he then married Miss Louisa Stading, who bore him seven children. When he first came to Jefferson County Mr. Kerckhoff purchased 1,200 acres, about six miles west of Pevely, but three years later he sold this property and settled on his present farm, which consists of 485 acres of as good land as is to be found in the county. For many years he has been quite extensively engaged in breeding Alderney cattle, and has now about eighty head in one of the finest herds in the county. In 1866 he erected a large flourmill on Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, which he operated for four years. The mill was then burned; another was erected, which he operated one year and then broke up, losing \$60,000. He is a man of good business ability, energetic and persevering, and is a money-making man. He ships butter to St. Louis, on an average from 300 to 600 pounds per week, churning by horse-power in winter and by an engine in summer, and has the modern process of separating the cream from the milk, making very extensive and complete works. He prepares the feed for his cattle all by machinery, and has an engine for cutting his hay as well as one for operating his churn.

Judge William J. Kirk, undertaker and dealer in agricultural implements, postmaster, notary public and real estate agent, at Maxville, Mo., was born in St. Louis, October 1, 1839, and is the eldest of eight children of Francis and Margaret (Roensteel) Kirk, only himself and sister now living. The father was born in County Down, Ireland. April 9, 1809, and when a young man came to the United States and spent some years in New York City, engaged in the bakery business. He then went to Conewago, Penn., where he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until compelled to abandon it on account of old age. He was married in Pennsylvania in 1838, and immediately afterward took a stage trip across the mountains to St. Louis, where he lived until 1853, when he moved to a farm in Jefferson County, and in 1874 he moved to Maxville, and here died October 21, 1887, aged seventy-eight years, six months and twelve days. The mother was born in Indiana in 1816, and died April, 1874, aged fifty-seven years and eleven months. She was a member of the Catholic Church, as well as her husband, who was a convert. The Judge was reared principally in St. Louis, and educated at the public and sectarian schools of the city and in the schools of Jefferson County, where he came with his parents. He served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia as captain of Company H, Eightieth Regiment, and operated on the Iron Mountain Railroad. In 1863 he married Miss Mary Josephine Ruess, a native of St. Louis County, Mo., born June 27, 1844, and the daughter of John N. and Martha Ruess, who were born in Baden, Germany. Of the ten children born to Mr. Kirk and wife, seven are now living: Dr. William J. F., Philip J., Thomas J., Francis J., Mary J., Anna J. and Robert J. He was instrumental in establishing the postoffice at Maxville, and has been postmaster at that place for

some time, ever since 1873. He has lived within two miles of Maxville ever since 1853, and about 1873 he moved to Maxville, and for fourteen years has resided in the town engaged in merchandising, etc., and for twelve years he has been notary public, and has been justice of the peace for nine years, commencing soon after the war. In 1880 he was elected county judge from the First District and served one term. During all his official career he has retained his good name and has given general satisfaction. He is an earnest worker for the cause of education, and is politically a life-long Democrat, his first presidential vote being cast for J. C. Breckinridge, in 1860. He is a member of the Catholic Knights of America and other benevolent societies.

William Kleinschmidt was born in Prussia, Germany, December 8, 1839, and is one of the eight children born to Charles and Charlotte (Huseman) Kleinschmidt, only four of whom are living, viz.: Anna, William, Louis and Minnie. Charles Kleinschmidt, also a native of Prussia, brought his family to the United States in 1856, and until the following March resided in St. Louis, Mo., when they removed to Jefferson County, settling in Platin Township, where the father died in 1866. William Kleinschmidt was reared a farmer, and educated in the common schools of his native country. When young he learned the shoemaker's trade, but has never followed it. October 28, 1860, he married Miss Jane Zollman, daughter of Phillip and Phillipine (Volker) Zollman, the latter a native of Nassau, Germany, who came with her parents to the United States, in March, 1849, living in St. Louis until December of that year, and then removed to Jefferson County, Mo., settling where Mr. Kleinschmidt now resides. To Mr. and Mrs. Kleinschmidt nine children have been born, viz.: Minnie, Christ., Phillipine, William, Emma, Lydia, Frank, Ida and Malinda. Minnie married William Halter, of Platin Township, and has two children, Arthur and Adolph. Christ. married Minnie Fink, and Phillipine became the wife of Herman Schmidt, and has two children, Albert and Henry A. Mr. Kleinschmidt owns 300 acres of land in Jefferson County, and a half interest in a tract of 160. He devotes his attention to farming and stock-raising, paying especial attention to graded stock. He has served as school director for many years, and has been local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church for the past twenty-four years, of which Mrs. Kleinschmidt is also a member.

Louis Kleinschmidt, a son of Charles Kleinschmidt, was born in Prussia, Germany, December 10, 1841, and came to America with his parents in the fall of 1856. In March, 1857, the family removed to Platin Township, Jefferson County, Mo., where our subject has ever since resided. He was reared on a farm, and has always devoted his attention to the pursuit of agriculture. His education was acquired in the common schools of his native place, and, after coming to this country, he attended the night school in St. Louis a short time, which, supplemented with the study of the English language at home, completed his education. During the late war he served in the Missouri State Militia, and was in active service several months at different times. March 27, 1864, he married Mary Moehlmann, and of the eleven children born to them nine are living, viz.: Emma C., now the wife of Alvin Gierth, of De Soto; Charles H., Anna M., Minnie L., Louis A., Clara, John, Lizzie and Edward. Mr. Kleinschmidt owns 350 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is clerk of the school board. Mr. and Mrs. Kleinschmidt are members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has held various offices of trust.

Charles H. Kleinschmidt, attorney-at-law and public administrator, at Hills-

boro, is a native of Dillenburg, Nassau, Germany, born in 1858, and the only child of John L. and Augusta (Geise) Kleinschmidt, natives of Germany. The father was born in 1821, was well educated, was a chemist, mining engineer, etc. He came to the United States in 1849, and went to California during the gold excitement. A few years later he went to St. Louis, where he was for a short time engaged in the drug business, and where he has since made his home, although his business has called him to various parts of the world for a number of years, being employed for a St. Louis tin mining company, as a chemist and mining engineer. He made seven trips to his native country where Mrs. Kleinschmidt died in 1858. He has written many valuable articles on mineralogy, and is well known in mining circles, his service in that direction having been of inestimable value. Charles H. was born in Germany, while his parents were visiting in that country, and remained there until fourteen years of age, attending one of the most celebrated boarding schools. He then came to St. Louis, and in 1879 began the study of law, where, at the end of two years, he graduated. In 1882 he came to Hillsboro, where he has already obtained a successful practice in Jefferson County. He was thrown on his own resources at an early age, and worked at whatever employment he could obtain. He has been notary public since 1882, and public administrator since 1884. In 1883 he wedded Teresa, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Volmar, and a native of St. Louis. To this union one child was born. Mr. Kleinschmidt is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Democrat in politics, casting his first vote for Gen. Hancock.

Frank J. Knapp, dealer in and manufacturer of boots and shoes, and proprietor of a private boarding house, De Soto, was born February 29, 1852, in Baden, Germany, and is a son of Casper and Christenia (Schaffer) Knapp, also natives of Baden, Germany, and born, respectively, in 1807 and 1809. Casper Knapp was a contractor by trade, and a very successful business man, employing from twenty-five to thirty men constantly; he died in the prime of life in 1852. Mrs. Christenia Knapp died in 1855. She was the mother of eight children, of whom Frank J. was the youngest. After the death of his parents our subject was taken by an uncle, Lawrence Beck, with whom he lived until thirteen years old, when he went to Heidelberg and began working at the shoemaker's trade. Three years later he left his native land and immigrated to America, locating in Philadelphia, where he followed his trade until 1873, when he came to De Soto, Mo., and established a shop of his own. February 20, 1876, he married Miss Matilda, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Vernon) Halter. She was born June 21, 1850. By this marriage eight children have been born, viz.: Frank J., born December 8, 1878; Ida Amelia, February 19, 1880; John William, April 20, 1881; Frederick Victor, September 28, 1882; Anna Margaret, March 3, 1884; Charles Lawrence, November 9, 1885; Julia Lyda and Rudolph Benjamin (twins), born July 25, 1887. About 1878 Mr. Knapp began keeping boarders, and he now has from twelve to fifteen constantly. By industry, economy and close attention to business he has succeeded in a financial way. In politics he is conservative. He is a member of the Encampment I. O. O. F., and was reared in the Catholic faith. Mrs. Knapp is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Leo Kohler was born in Graefferen on the Rhine, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, June 28, 1843, and is one of the principal farmers and stock-raisers of Rock Township. He is the second of three sons born to the union of Sebastian and Mary Antonia (Riebold) Kohler, who immigrated to the United States in 1845,

landed at New Orleans and came to St. Louis, where he died August 18, the same year. His mother moved to her brother-in-law's, Ambrose Friedmann, living at that time on Glaize Creek, Jefferson County. After a stay of a year she, with her children, moved to her brothers', Xavier and Anselm Riebold, in Franklin County, and there, in 1850, was married to Judge Anton Yerger, who was born in Baden, Germany, and came to Missouri in 1847. Mr. Yerger removed to Jefferson County in 1855, where he had a contract on the Iron Mountain Railroad. During this time he bought a farm where the village of Antonia now stands. The mother moved, with the children, to the farm in 1857, and he continued his business there till the road was finished and then repaired to the farm. Early in the war he was captain of Company F, Eighty-eighth Enrolled Missouri Militia; afterward promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was elected and served several terms as county judge. He was an influential and esteemed citizen, and died on his farm in 1882. The mother is still living, aged sixty-nine years, and is a member of the Catholic Church. Our subject remained and worked at home until he had attained his majority. He secured as fair an education as the common schools in those days afforded. He served in Company F, Eighty-eighth Enrolled Missouri Militia, and was made a sergeant and did active field duty on several occasions. In 1864 he secured a position on a Mississippi steamer as watchman, where he remained for several months and then returned to the farm. May 7, 1867, Miss Mary, daughter of Andrew and Magdalena Dotzauer, became his wife. Her parents came from Saxe-Coburg, Germany, where she was born January 1, 1851, and came to Jefferson County in 1852. Of the eight children born to our subject and wife seven are now living: Julius Anton Henry, Benjamin Franklin, Leo, Xavier, Andrew, Sophia (deceased), Lena and Philip. Since his marriage our subject has lived on his farm at Antonia, which place stands part on his farm, being the owner of 260 acres, making one of the finest farms in the vicinity. He received a part from his stepfather, but the most was obtained by his own efforts. He was a successful thresher for many years, threshing in Jefferson and St. Louis Counties, and for four seasons in St. Clair and Monroe Counties, Ill., having worn out four threshers from Kingsland & Ferguson's Machine Shops, St. Louis; also followed smelting lead mineral for several years. He is quite extensively engaged in raising horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, and is also engaged in fruit and grape culture and wine-making. Politically a Republican, his first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. Though born a Catholic, he is not connected with any congregation, as is also his wife, a born Lutheran. Although his own education is not of the best, he is sparing no pains in educating his children. He is director of the schools, which position he has held for the past fourteen years.

Xavier Kohler, farmer and stock-raiser, of Rock Township, was born in Baden, Germany, January 1, 1841, and is the eldest of three sons born to Sebastian and Mary Ann (Riebold) Kohler. [For further particulars of parents see sketch of Leo Kohler]. Xavier was reared principally by Judge Yerger, and received his education in the common schools by his own efforts. He remained at home until October 19, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B of Stewart's Cavalry for three years, but in January, of the following year, was transferred to Company I, Forty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In February he left for the South, and was initiated at Shiloh. He remained in West Tennessee, and North Mississippi, in the sixteenth corps, until the summer of 1863, when that corps was ordered South, and was at Haines Bluff at the fall of Vicksburg. Mr. Kohler was transferred to the seventh corps, under Gen. Steele, in the

Trans-Mississippi department, was at Jenkin's Ferry, and also participated in many minor skirmishes. He served about two months over the time of his enlistment, being discharged at Cairo, Ill., in December, 1864. He then returned home and remained on the farm until 1869, at which date he married Mrs. Mary Westerreck, widow of Henry Westerreck, and the daughter of William Freding, who was at the battle of Leipsic, where he met his death. Her mother, Minnie Freding, came to Missouri in 1847, and afterwards to Jefferson County, where she died in 1881, aged eighty-three. Mrs. Kohler is the mother of four children by her first marriage, and four by her last. The last children are: Apollonia, Anton, Anselm and Bertha. Since his marriage Mr. Kohler has lived on his present farm of 170 acres, situated three miles north of Antonia. He is a Mason, and in his political views is a Republican, casting his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864.

William Kramer, retired tailor of De Soto, was born in Germany, in 1831, and is the second in the family of ten children born to Peter and Magdalena Kramer. He was educated in his native country, and at the age of seventeen commenced to learn the tailor's trade, serving an apprenticeship of two years. He immigrated to the United States in 1851, and first located in New Orleans, where he worked at his trade until 1864; he then moved to St. Louis, where he resided until 1878, when he located in De Soto, where he has lived a quiet and retired life. In 1858 he married Miss Mary Knab, who was born in Alsace, France, now Germany, in 1831, and came to America in 1855, locating in New Orleans. Mrs. Kramer is a practitioner of the obstetric art by profession, receiving her education in her native country, and attending medical school six months; she has been constantly engaged in practice for the past ten years, and has been very successful in her chosen profession. In politics, Mr. Kramer is conservative, voting for principle and not for party. He is a member of the Evangelical Church, while Mrs. Kramer is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Thomas J. Lee, another successful and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of Joachim Township, was born on the farm on which he now lives, January 6, 1835, and is the youngest of four sons born to Giles and Amelia (Null) Lee. The former was born in Pennsylvania, in 1797, and when a mere child was taken by his parents to Kentucky, where he lived until the age of twenty-four (1821). He then came to Jefferson County, found employment near Pevely, and conducted a tannery for Col. Bryant, having learned his trade in Kentucky. After a few years with Col. Bryant he married and moved to near Hematite, where he started a tanyard on the farm on which his son, Charles F., now lives, perhaps the second tanyard in Jefferson County. After operating this for some time he removed about one mile below, on the farm on which our subject now lives, where he remained until 1855. He then removed to Arcadia, in Iron County, and from there to Mill Spring, in Wayne County, where he died in 1874. He was of German descent, and both father and mother were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and were among the best families of the county. Mr. Lee was married four times, his last wife still living. The mother of Thomas J. was born near Hematite, and died when he was but a few days old. She was a daughter of William Null, one of the earliest pioneers of Jefferson County, who settled on one of the old Spanish claims near Hematite. He was one of the foremost citizens of the county, and was one of the six commissioners to select the county seat on its removal from Herculanum. Thomas J. attended the common subscription schools three or four months a year, and in

order to do so was obliged to walk four miles night and morning. The house was of the rudest log structure and very inconvenient in every way. He finished his education with a one year's attendance at Arcadia, after his father had removed there. At the opening of the late Rebellion he at once joined the Confederate army in Company B, Second Missouri Cavalry, under Col. Colton Green, in Gen. J. S. Marmaduke's Division, and operated in Arkansas and Missouri for nearly four years. Although he served continuously as deputy lieutenant, he was never wounded or captured. After his discharge at (Nacatash) Louisiana in June, 1865, he returned home, and September 12 of the next year married Maria Ellen, daughter of John and Mary (Itson) Morgan, formerly of Kentucky, but who came to Jefferson County about 1860, and lived some years in Iron County. Mrs. Lee's father is a second cousin of Gen. John Morgan, of Confederate fame. Soon after his marriage Mr. Lee located on the farm of his birth, which consists of 261 acres, one and a half miles east of Hematite. A portion of this he inherited and bought about one-half from his father's estate. Although having no children of his own, Mr. Lee has reared and educated several. He is an enterprising and upright citizen, and has been a member of the school board for about sixteen years. Politically, he was reared a Whig, but has always acted with the Democratic party, his first vote being for Breckinridge, in 1860. He has been a prominent Mason sixteen years, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Lee's grandfather spent the last years of his life in Jefferson County.

Marion M. Lewis, farmer, was born in St. Louis, in 1828, and is the eldest of eight children born to John and Nancy M. (Curry) Lewis. John Lewis was born in Virginia about 1790, and in 1796 came with his father, John Lewis, to St. Louis, where the latter immediately erected a grist and saw mill on Crève Cœur Creek, about sixteen miles west of St. Louis, which he operated for a number of years, until after the death of his wife, when he went to Texas, and here spent the remainder of his days. He was of rather a roving disposition, and had in early life acquired a taste for frontier life. He was among the earliest white settlers of what is now St. Louis County, being there when it required the united efforts of the whites to subdue the Indians. The father of Marion M. was reared in the pioneer days of Missouri with but very little education. At the age of seventeen he joined what was called the "Government Rangers," in which service he continued in the Missouri River country against the Indians until twenty-one years of age. He was twice married, and lived in St. Louis County many years, where his wife died, and where he married the mother of Marion. In about 1839 he removed to Jackson County, but about one year later returned to St. Louis County, and from there moved to Greene County, Ill., soon after. Not being satisfied, he again returned to St. Louis County, and two years later settled fourteen miles from the city, on the "Bonhomme Road." He remained there until 1846, when he removed to where St. Paul is, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, where he died one year later. He was a life-long, and well-to-do farmer. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in Kentucky, and died about 1865. Her father, James Curry, was a native Kentuckian, but came to St. Louis soon after the arrival of Mr. Lewis, but afterward removed to Greene County, Ill., where he died. He was a captain in the War of 1812, under Gen. Harrison, and was at the battle of the Thames. He was of Scotch descent. Marion M. Lewis remained at home until twenty-two years of age, and received his education in the common schools. In 1852 he married Miss Clara Byrd, a native of Jefferson County, and the daughter of Austin and Mary Byrd, natives,

respectively, of Georgia and Kentucky, but who in a very early day came to Jefferson County, being one of the pioneers of that county. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis only three are now living: Nannie, Alexander and Mary May. Mr. Lewis lived in St. Paul and vicinity until 1877, when he came to Jefferson County, and settled near Maxville, on the Byrd farm. He has been a life-long farmer, is a Democrat in politics (as his father was before him), and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mayor H. E. McClanahan, of Festus, Jefferson County, is a native of Ste. Genevieve County, and was born January 31, 1837. His father, Madison McClanahan, of Scotch descent, was a native of the same county, where he spent his entire life; he married Miss Virginia Frazier, of French descent, and to them several children were born, four of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. At this writing the mother is still living on the old homestead, in Jackson Township, Ste. Genevieve County. H. E. McClanahan received a common-school education, and was reared on a farm, to which occupation he gave his undivided attention until 1881, when he located in the town in which he now resides. He married Miss Martha A. Jennings, a native of the same locality as himself, the event being solemnized November 3, 1869. This marriage was blessed by the birth of nine children, four of whom are deceased, viz.: Elvey E., Ida, an infant unnamed, and Chester. Those living are: Signor V., Gracie, Luther B., Jessie M. and Minnie P. Since locating in Festus Mr. McClanahan has been representing the Klausman Brewing Company, of St. Louis, as local distributing agent. In the corporation election of 1877 he was elected to the office of mayor of the town of Festus. In matters political he is an independent Democrat, preferring to vote for the man in preference to party dictation.

Mrs. Rachel A. McClure and daughter, Alice M. Dunsford, of Vineland, Jefferson Co., Mo., reside on a fine fruit farm of 120 acres, sixty of which are cultivated. They came to Jefferson County in June, 1879, from Gallatin County, Ky., in which State both of the ladies were born. Mrs. McClure's maiden name was Hughes, and her father was Cornelius D. Hughes. She married Dr. Virgil McClure, of Anderson County, Ky., and they became the parents of one child, Alice M. Alice was married to the Hon. Gilderoy Wells Griffin, an attorney at Louisville, Ky., afterward United States Consul to Denmark, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, Sydney, Australia. One child blessed their union, Virgiline Griffin, who is a girl of rare talents and a skilled violinist, also a composer of music, although very young. She inherits music from her mother, for Alice is an expert in music. Both Mrs. McClure and her daughter are literary, each having contributed extensively to newspapers and magazines. Mrs. Dunsford is the author of a book of poems, and has two books yet unpublished. One of Mrs. McClure's latest poems was to her grand-daughter, Virgiline, and bears marks of great talent and rare culture. Mrs. Dunsford is a widow for the second time, her last marriage having been contracted with an English gentleman, whose name is Mr. Frederick Dunsford. Mrs. McClure is a Universalist, as was also her husband, the Doctor, who died in that faith. Mrs. Dunsford affiliates with the Christian Church.

Daniel J. McDermott, locomotive engineer on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, whose division extends from De Soto to Piedmont, is a resident of the former place. He is a son of Augustine and Frances (Saufer) McDermott, and was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., in 1840. Augustine McDermott, who is of Irish descent, was also born in Huntingdon County, Penn., in 1819, but for the past twenty-two years has been a resident of Pied-

mont, W. Va., where he is an influential citizen. He served two years as mayor of the town, and is at present justice of the peace. He served as an engineer on the Old State Railroad twenty years and fourteen years on the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad. Mrs. Frances McDermott is of German descent, and was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., in 1821. Daniel J. McDermott was the eldest in a family of nine children, and was educated at Mount Savage, Md. When thirteen years of age he commenced working in a brickyard for 37½ cents per day. He worked in that capacity for five years, receiving for his later services \$1.25 per day. He worked six months at the mechanics' trade, and for the following two years had charge of a stationary engine in sinking a coal shaft. In 1862 he went to Piedmont, W. Va., and was employed as a fireman on a locomotive engine on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which position he held two and one-half years, and the following six years was employed as an engineer on the same road. In 1871 he became an engineer on the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad, where he remained nine years. In 1880 he came to De Soto and secured his present position as engineer on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. December 21, 1865, he married Miss Mary McCormic, of near Harrisburg, Penn., born in 1846. To Mr. and Mrs. McDermott six children have been born: Frances, William, Martin, May, Joseph, Daniel J., Jr. Mr. McDermott is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. With his wife, he is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

George W. McFry, sheriff of Jefferson County, Mo., is a native of that county, born in Big River Township, May 1, 1843, and is the seventh of eight children born to George and Docia (Romine) McFry, natives of South Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. When young both came to Jefferson County, where they were united in marriage, and with the exception of six months in St. Louis City, and a short time in Franklin County, spent the remainder of their lives in Jefferson County. Mr. McFry was a life-long farmer, and died in 1880. He was for some time superintendent of the county poor farm. His father was a Pennsylvania German. The name was originally Fry, and it was supposed that the Mc was added by him. Mrs. McFry died about 1875, and both she and her husband were members of the Baptist Church. George W. received a very limited education and at the age of eighteen enlisted in Company I, Thirteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served nearly four years, participating in the battles of Forts Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Siege of Vicksburg, Little Rock and a great many minor engagements. He remained in service until September, 1865, at which date he returned to the farm. He was married March, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Morgan and Sarah Bryan, and a native of Jefferson County. To them were born seven children, five now living, viz.: Ida, Peter Sherman, Joseph H., Mary A. and John A. The two children deceased are Andrew J. and Philip Sheridan. Mrs. McFry died July 10, 1879. Mr. McFry has lived, since his marriage, in Central Township, engaged in farming, and now owns 130 acres five miles west of Hillsboro. In 1886 he was brought forward by the Republican party for the office of sheriff, and, against a large Democratic majority, won a complete victory of 582 votes. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the G. A. R., and his first presidential vote was cast for Lincoln in 1864.

Doctor F. McKee, general merchant, and dealer in lumber and grain, Victoria, was born in Valle Township, Jefferson County, March 16, 1834, and is the youngest of ten children born to William S. and Mary F. (McKay) McKee.

William S. McKee (deceased) was a native of Abbeville, S. C., and a son of Adam McKee, a native of Scotland, who immigrated to the United States, and settled in South Carolina during the Revolutionary War. William S. McKee settled in Gasconade County, Mo., in 1817, at a time when the country was a wilderness, and his nearest neighbor twenty miles away; he removed to Jefferson County in 1823, first settling in Central Township, and afterward in Valle Township. Doctor F. McKee was brought up on a farm, and obtained his education in the primitive log school. January 3, 1859, he married Elizabeth Wilson, a native of Big River Township, Jefferson County, and a daughter of David Wilson (deceased). To Mr. and Mrs. McKee have been born nine children, of whom eight are living, viz.: Geneva (widow of Aaron Pinson, has one child), Edward, Anna (wife of W. L. Vobertson, of Valle Township, has two children, Jessie and an infant), Freeman married Edward Raymond, of Helena, Mont., Brunette, Phil S., Kate, Hattie and Helena. Mr. McKee served in the late war in Company I, Thirteenth Missouri Infantry, and was afterward transferred to the Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Little Rock and others. He was engaged in farming until 1886, having removed to Victoria in September, 1884. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the G. A. R. and Columbia Union. His political preferences are Republican, though he is not a politician. Mr. and Mrs. McKee are members of the Christian Church.

William J. McMahon, timekeeper in the railroad shops of the Iron Mountain Railroad at De Soto, was born near where the battle of Shiloh was fought in Hardin County, Tenn., January 25, 1858, and is a son of Robert C. McMahon, also a native of Tennessee, who immigrated to Paducah, Ky., in 1862; during the late war he was captain and pilot on the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, in the service of the United States, and he it was who had to turn his boats at Johnsonville to keep the rebels from capturing them. William J. McMahon was reared and received his early education in Paducah, Ky., afterward attending the A. and M. College of Lexington, Ky. His father died in 1877, and, being obliged to leave school, he learned the trade of fancy wood moulding and scroll work, at which he worked six years. He went to St. Louis in 1882, and January 28, 1883, came to De Soto, where he followed his trade six months, and then became clerk in the timekeeper's office of the Iron Mountain Railroad shops. He was promoted to the position of timekeeper in August, 1885, which position he still holds. Mr. McMahon is a Royal Arch Mason, and a prominent member of the A. O. U. W.

R. W. McMullin is the present treasurer of Jefferson County, and is the editor of the *Jefferson Democrat*. In the family of his parents, John T. and Eliza M. (Jamison) McMullin, were ten children, four of whom are living. R. W. the third child, and the eldest now living, was born in Jefferson County, June 2, 1842. John T. McMullin is a son of Samuel McMullin who was a native of Ireland, and settled in Jefferson County, near Valle Mines, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Eliza M. McMullin was a daughter of Robert Jamison, who was also one of the pioneers of Jefferson County. The parents were married about 1837, and settled on a farm on Platin Creek; the father was born in 1812, and was three times elected assessor of Jefferson County, performing the duties of that office to the satisfaction of all. R. W. was educated in the common schools, and in the winters of 1860 and 1863 taught a district school. In August, 1862, he enlisted for three years in the Thirty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteers, but was discharged at the expiration of three

months on account of throat and lung diseases contracted in the service. February 1, 1863, he was appointed deputy county clerk under Samuel A. Reppy, in which capacity he served until May, 1865, being then appointed county clerk by Gov. Fletcher, retaining the latter office until November, 1866, when he was elected to the same position on the Radical ticket, and performed the duties of the office to the satisfaction of all and to his own credit. In June, 1871, Mr. McMullin purchased the *Jefferson Democrat*, a paper in which he had been interested for some time previously. He still owns and conducts the paper, which is the most newsy and firmly-established paper in Jefferson County. Mr. McMullin was elected county treasurer of the county in 1884, being elected to the same position in 1886. In March, 1864, occurred his marriage to Miss Mary E., daughter of B. S. Reppy, who died in 1865. The following year he married Miss Mary E., daughter of E. F. Honey, and to their union have been born four sons and four daughters. Mr. McMullin is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and belongs to Joachim Lodge, No. 164, A. F. & A. M., and also to Cape Stone R. A. C., No. 33. He has taken great interest in Masonic matters, and has served as D. D. G. M. of his Masonic district.

Eli J. McMullin was born in Valle Township, Jefferson County, September 18, 1850. His father, Robert McMullin, a native of Henderson County, Ky., settled in Jefferson County, Mo., in 1826, which was then a dense wilderness inhabited by wild animals. His wife was Rebecca McMullin, and of their thirteen children, ten of whom are living, Eli J. was the youngest, viz.: John T., Samuel W., William B., Robert W., George W., Benjamin W., Richard J., Adaline (now Mrs. Volkes), Eliza J. (now Mrs. Williams) and Eli J. James N. and Thomas J. were soldiers in the Union army during the late war; the former was killed at the siege of Vicksburg, and the latter died from sickness contracted in the army while home on a furlough. Eli J. McMullin was reared on the old homestead, and received his education in the common schools. September 18, 1876, he married Nancy A. Cape, daughter of Rev. James Cape, an early settler of Valle Township. Mr. and Mrs. McMullin have four children, viz.: Lawrence C., George B., Maggie J. and Mary E. Mr. McMullin lives on the old farm, which consists of 209 acres, and devotes some attention to the raising of stock. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He has never sought political honor.

John McNulty, house-builder and contractor of De Soto, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1827, and is a son of Michael and Ann (Ball) McNulty. Michael McNulty, a carpenter by trade, was born in 1790, and died in 1838. His wife, who was born in 1800, came to America in 1850, and died in De Soto, Mo., in 1874. Of the four children born to them John was the youngest. He attended school only three or four years in his native country, but after coming to America supplemented his education by attending night school for nearly two years. When but eleven years of age he began an apprenticeship of seven years to the carpenter's trade, becoming a skillful workman. He came to this country in 1848, followed his trade two years in New Orleans, and in 1850 located in Jefferson County, Mo., where he bought 140 acres, which he devoted to farming and stock-raising one year, then rented and removed to De Soto, where he resumed work at his trade. During the war he superintended the building of the Hillsboro courthouse, and afterward erected several buildings in that place. He also superintended the construction of the first fair grounds of De Soto, and many buildings in the town. Mr. McNulty is an industrious man and a good citizen, and one highly esteemed. He has speculated some in real estate, buying and

selling farms and property in De Soto, and has usually met with success. In 1854 he married Miss Catherine Power, who was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1829. To them were born four children: Bridget (wife of Lyman Parks), John, Frank and Mary Ann. Mrs. McNulty died in 1863, and in 1866 Mr. McNulty married Miss Bridget Burk, also a native of Ireland, who is the mother of two children: Joseph and Katie. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

William Riley Maness, general merchant and postmaster at Frumet, was born in Big River Township, on the old homestead farm, October 11, 1849, son of Elijah and Mary A. (Murrell) Maness. The father was born in Tennessee, in 1811, and at an early age came to this county, settling in Big River Township, among the Indians and wild animals. At an early day he hauled lead to St. Louis with an ox-team, bringing back dry goods a distance of fifty miles. He is still living, and is a resident of Big River Township. The mother is deceased. William grew to manhood on the farm, and secured a fair education in the common schools. He then farmed in the summer, and taught in the winter, for eight or ten years. In the spring of 1880 he began merchandising at Frumet in partnership with A. Mandle. The latter retired in 1885, since which time the business has been continued by our subject with success.

Louis Matheau, retired butcher and farmer, of De Soto, was born in France in 1827, and is the third in the family of five children born to August and Julian Matheau. He was educated in his native country, and in his youth learned to cook, which occupation he followed in private families and hotels; he subsequently established a restaurant in Orleans. In 1849 he married Miss Annett Brierre, who was born in France in 1827. They are the parents of two children, viz.: Juliette (wife of Andrew Frech) and Emma (wife of Amos Coleman). In 1852 Mr. Matheau immigrated to this country, and first settled in Nauvoo, Ill., where he remained five years, and then removed to Adams County, Iowa, where he resided five years. In 1862 he moved to St. Louis, Mo., and in 1866 located in Jefferson County, where he bought 160 acres of land three miles from De Soto, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Six years later he removed to De Soto and established a butcher shop, which he successfully conducted until 1884, when he sold out. He also sold his farm in 1884, and is now leading a quiet and retired life, enjoying the fruits of his industry and economy. In political faith he is a Republican.

Edward B. Maupin, farmer and stock-raiser, was born two and a half miles north of High Ridge in 1845. He is the second of a family of four children born to John W. and Ann (Byrnes) Maupin. The former was born in Albemarle County, Va., October 30, 1817, and when about nine years of age moved with his father, Charles Wesley Maupin, to St. Louis County, where the latter settled and where he remained until 1834, when he removed to Jefferson County, locating six miles northeast of Hillsboro. Here he died in 1842. He was of French origin, and a native of Albemarle County, Va. John W. received very meager educational advantages, not having attended school more than nine days altogether. He learned to read and write by the light of the old time fireplace, and became familiar with all ordinary arithmetical problems. He was married in 1843, and settled near High Ridge, but removed to St. Louis County, and from there to Jefferson County in 1860. From the beginning of the war his sympathies were with the South, and he took an active part in recruiting and piloting men to the South. On the night of the 27th of July, 1862, he was captured with several others, and taken to Alton, Ill., where he was held prisoner for about nine months. He was then exchanged, and joined the Confederate army

at Vicksburg, where he surrendered with the army. He was soon after exchanged and went to Richmond, Va., where he was consigned to the Western Department, and served during the remainder of the war under Gen. Price, with whom he surrendered. He did not return home until August, 1866, and died on the 26th of the same month of cholera. He had been a man of considerable means, but through the ravages of war was left almost penniless. He was a liberal supporter of all public enterprises, and was a man esteemed by all. The mother was born in Meramec Township, and died in 1853. She was a member of the Baptist Church. Edward B. remained with his father until the breaking out of the late war, when he began for himself as a farm hand. This he continued until 1866, when he married Miss Ann, daughter of Isaac T. and Margaret Smith. Mr. Smith was formerly of Indiana, but when a boy came to St. Louis County, where he was married, and where he has since resided, engaged in farming. Eleven children were the result of Mr. Maupin's marriage, nine of whom are now living: Octavia, Lucy, Ella (deceased), Emma, Clay (deceased), Janetta, John T., Winifred, James S., Grover C. and Lillie G. The first three years after marriage Mr. Maupin resided on the old home farm, after which he removed to Eureka, and here rented land for five years. In 1874 he removed to the James Brown farm, at the mouth of Big River, on the Meramec River, which he rented for nine years. He then purchased his present farm, which consists of 307 acres of as good land as is to be found in the county. It is a part of one of the old Spanish surveys. He was instrumental in establishing a good public school in his district, although the school is four miles from his house. He is active in every public enterprise. Politically a Democrat, he cast his first presidential vote for Greeley, in 1872. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and a liberal supporter of the church, and of all charitable institutions.

William J. Mauthe, manufacturer of soda and mineral water, ginger ale, etc., De Soto, bought the establishment of William Lorenz, February 18, 1885, and has since been in the business. He has met with good success, and supplies the trade of De Soto, Hillsboro, Kimmswick, Crystal City, Potosi and Pevely, employing three men during the summer season. Mr. Mauthe is a native of Pacific, Franklin Co., Mo., and was born in 1860. He is a son of William and Susan (Kiburz) Mauthe, natives, respectively, of Würtemberg, Germany, and Switzerland. William Mauthe was born in 1827, and about 1841 left his native country and immigrated to America, settling first in St. Louis, where he remained until 1843. He then located in Pacific, Franklin County, where for the past ten years he has been engaged in merchandising, having served as postmaster during the war. Mrs. Susan Mauthe was born in 1837. She is the mother of ten children, of whom seven are living: August, Annie, William J. Louisa (wife of Charles Hufschmidt), Louis, Clara and John. William J. Mauthe received his education in Pacific, and at the German Institute in St. Louis. From the time he was fourteen until twenty years of age he was engaged in news-dealing, the jeweler business, and ran a small printing office. In partnership with his brother, August, in 1882, he established the manufacturing of soda water in Pacific, selling his interest to his brother in 1884, and establishing his present business in De Soto. December 1, 1886, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Daniel Schafer, who was born in South St. Louis, in 1867. They have one child, Annie Adalie. In politics Mr. Mauthe is a Republican. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Edwin Mercer, traveling engineer for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, was born in Dover, N. H., January 22, 1841, and is a son of Josiah

Mercer. Mr. Mercer settled in St. Louis in 1859, where he resided until the fall of 1883 when he removed and located in De Soto. He received a common-school education, and has been in the employ of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad for many years. He was first engaged as a brakeman on freight trains, then wiped engines, subsequently fired, and still later was employed as an engineer for eight or ten years. In 1873 he was promoted to his present position, that of traveling engineer on the Missouri Division. October 28, 1876, he married Elizabeth Annie Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, a machinist of South St. Louis. Mrs. Mercer was born in England, and is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Mercer is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Odd Fellows and the Legion of Honor.

Hermann Meyer, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel of De Soto, was born in Saxony, Germany, July 24, 1846, and is a son of Christian F. Meyer of Leipzig, Kingdom of Saxony, Germany. Hermann Meyer immigrated to the United States in 1866, and first located in New York City, where he remained for some time, and in 1870 went to California, returning in 1872. He again visited that State in 1878, remained two years and returned to Chicago in 1880. In December, 1882, he settled in De Soto, Jefferson County, Mo., and embarked in his present business, which he has since successfully continued. In September, 1882, he married Hermina Goedert. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have three children, viz.: Hans, Elizabeth and Gertrude. Mr. Meyer's head clerk, Wiley C. Cobb, was born near Union City, Tenn., July 26, 1859, and is a son of Jesse Cobb, who settled in Salem, Dent Co., Mo., during the early part of the late war. February 7, 1887, Mr. Cobb married Miss Minnie Patterson, daughter of Charles V. Patterson, of Caledonia, Washington Co., Mo. Mr. Cobb is an enterprising young man, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

John Miller was born in Schwerin, Mecklenburg, Germany, December 19, 1833. He was educated in the common schools of his native country, and was reared to the occupation of a miller, serving his time with an uncle, a brother of his mother. He remained at home until he was fourteen years of age. August 9, 1865, he was joined in marriage to Sophia Sangabus, and of the nine children born to them three, Minnie, Emma and an infant unnamed, are deceased. Those living are: Bertha, born November 15, 1867; Jessie, born June 12, 1870; Willie, born October 11, 1872; Sophia, born November 16, 1877; Lizzie, born December 25, 1879, and Alvina, born May 21, 1885. Mrs. Miller died August 17, 1886, aged forty-four years, seven months and fourteen days. Mr. Miller came to America in 1867, and upon his arrival made his way with his family direct to St. Louis, where he secured employment in a mill, and remained about eighteen months. He then moved to Jefferson County, and was employed as a farm hand for three years; he subsequently rented the farm on which he now resides, and in 1880 purchased the same, paying \$1,400 for it. The farm contains eighty acres, and is in a good state of cultivation. He is a member of the American Legion of Honor, and Hermann Sons of Kimmswick, a German organization. He is a Democrat. Mr. Miller was reared in the Lutheran Church, of which faith his family are adherents.

Dr. George M. Mockbee, practicing physician and surgeon, of Hillsboro, and coroner of Jefferson County, Mo., was born near Horine in 1859, and is the eldest of four children born to Robert E. and Minerva J. (Williams) Mockbee. The father was born in Maryland, where he was reared, and when a young man came to Jefferson County. He was married in 1856, and settled near Horne, in Joachim Township, where he has since made his home, and where he has fol-

lowed the occupation of a farmer and carpenter. Mrs. Mockbee is a daughter of Landen Williams, who was one of the well-known and very early settlers of Jefferson County, settling there long before Missouri was a State. Both parents of George M. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor was reared at home, and educated in the public schools, and in 1879 began the study of medicine under the late Dr. J. E. Morris. The same year he entered the American Medical College, at St. Louis, from which institution he graduated in 1882. After practicing in different places until about 1883 he came to Hillsboro, where he clerked for Joseph J. Hoeken for about one year, and then resumed his chosen profession, which he has since followed with considerable success. In 1884 he was elected coroner of Jefferson County, and re-elected in 1886, and is now serving his second term. November, 1886, he married Miss Jessie, daughter of Hon. Abner and Mary Green. Mrs. Mockbee is a native of Hillsboro, where she was reared and educated. Politically, the Doctor is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Hancock in 1880. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Henry Moehlmann was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1841, and is a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Broeker) Moehlmann, who immigrated to the United States in 1854, and located in St. Louis. The father died in 1859, aged about forty-five years, and the mother died in 1862 at the age of forty years. Of their three children Henry was the eldest; he was twelve years of age when his parents came to America, and when about seventeen years old he commenced working in a foundry at St. Louis, where he was employed three years. In 1860 he located in De Soto, where he was engaged in farming for some time; during the war he served in the Missouri Enrolled Militia, and in 1865 went to St. Louis, where he worked at the tinner's trade six years, at the expiration of which time he established a grocery in St. Louis. He came to De Soto in 1873, and established a grocery store, to which he added, in 1883, a line of dry goods and hardware; he conducts one of the best general stores in the town, is a thorough business man, and a highly-respected citizen. In 1873 he married Miss Amelia Schmidt, who was born in Jefferson County, Mo., in 1851. Five children have been born to them, viz.: Henry, Carrie, Albert, Hattie and Rudolph. In politics Mr. Moehlmann is a Republican; he is president of the school board of De Soto, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is steward.

Robert C. Moore, farmer and dairyman of Joachim Township, was born on the Isle of Man, in 1849, the son of Robert and Ann (Carine) Moore, natives of the same place, where they lived until about 1855, at which date they came to New Orleans. The father was born February 13, 1820, and died January 15, 1886. The mother was born March 14, 1817, and died May 2, 1885. They were married about 1845, and after staying in New Orleans for a short time came to St. Louis, where they remained for about one year. They then moved to Jefferson County, lived in Platin Township for fourteen months, and then returned to St. Louis; but in August, 1861, again came to Jefferson County, located two miles from Selma, and in 1872 settled just north of Festus, where they spent the balance of their days. Before coming to the United States Mr. Moore followed the sea, and for some years worked various mines in Missouri; but the later years of his life were spent engaged in agricultural pursuits. During the war he was assistant steward of the Good Samaritan Hospital, at St. Louis. Both parents were Methodists for many years, but the latter part of his life Mr. Moore

was a Presbyterian. They were the parents of six children, only two now living: Annie, wife of William Kerruish, foreman and carpenter at Crystal City Plate Glass Works, and Robert C. The latter was educated in the common schools, and by his own efforts graduated from the Jones' Commercial College, at St. Louis. He began life as a farmer, but afterward clerked for about eighteen months at Crystal City. The latter business did not agree with him, and he was obliged to abandon it and take a trip through Colorado for his health, which was greatly benefited by the change. March 20, 1884, he married Miss Hattie Morton, a native of Orange County, N. Y., born in 1856, and the daughter of Harvey R. and Margaret Morton, natives also of New York. Mr. Morton was then engaged in business in Indiana, whither the family came about 1857, and where they lived until 1872. They then removed to Iron County, Mo., and the next year to Jefferson County, where they still live, in Joachim Township. Mr. Morton followed whale fishing from the age of fifteen to the age of thirty, but since coming to Jefferson County he has engaged in agricultural pursuits. The result of Mr. Moore's marriage was the birth of two children: Robert Harvey and Eveylin. Since his marriage Mr. Moore has lived on the old farm, which consists of sixty-eight acres. Since November, 1886, he has been engaged in the dairy business, and has met with success. In 1886 he was Republican candidate for county clerk, but was defeated by only twenty-one votes, owing to a heavy Democratic majority in the county for years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and American Legion of Honor, and is a charter member of the Crystal City Council. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church and are worthy and esteemed citizens of the county.

Robert G. Morgan, who is another prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Joachim Township, was born in Marion County, Ill., August 30, 1842, and is the son of Maj. Joseph D. and Elizabeth (Middleton) Morgan, natives of McMinnville, Tenn., born in 1806 and 1807, respectively. They were married in McMinnville, Tenn., and removed from there to Marion County, Ill., where they died, the mother in 1846, and the father in 1862. The father was a farmer and school teacher, and was major of the militia in Tennessee. John Morgan, the great-grandfather of our subject, came from England in the year 1765, settling in Virginia, where, about 1770, the grandfather of Robert G. was born. He was a cousin of Gen. Daniel Morgan of revolutionary fame, and had enlisted to go into the War of 1812, when peace was declared. William Middleton, the maternal grandfather of our subject, in company with his two brothers, Arthur and Watson, came from Wales to the State of Virginia, in 1767. One year later they went to South Carolina, from whence Arthur Middleton was sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress, and was the thirteenth signer of the Declaration of Independence. Grandfather Middleton was in the War of 1812, and took part in the great battle of New Orleans, under Gen. Andrew Jackson. Robert G. attended the public schools six months during the year, until nineteen years of age, but previous to this, at the age of thirteen, he had commenced business for himself as a farm hand at \$9 per month for the first year, his wages being increased each year. He remained with one man in Marion County, Ill., until the age of nineteen. April 20, 1862, he married Mary S. Paden, a native of Lancaster, Ohio, and the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Paden. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, but came to Ohio, and lived a short time at Lancaster, and settled at Dayton, where he died in 1856. Our subject then assumed charge of the farm, on which he had worked since the age of thirteen, and operated the same for one season; spending the winter

at Louisiana, Mo., where he clerked in the store for a firm by the name of Marzolf & Seibert. He then returned to Marion County, Ill., and purchased a farm near Iuka, where he lived one season, after which he sold the farm and went as a laborer on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. He then removed to Irving, Ill., and was made foreman on a section of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, which position he held for about two and a half years. He then operated a grocery store in Irving, Ill., then removing to Louisiana, Mo., in 1869, where Mrs. Morgan's mother and step-father, Capt. H. A. Rice, lived. The same year they came to Jefferson County, to the Judge Beckett farm, which he managed for Dr. Hobson. In the meantime he purchased his present farm, on which he settled in 1871, and is situated four miles west of Horine Station. He first purchased eighty acres, but now owns 120 acres. The following children were born to our subject's marriage: Lola H., Walter A. and Robert D. In 1861 he offered his services in the Union army, but was rejected on account of the loss of one eye. One of his brothers, John C., was killed at Belmont, Mo; another, Andrew Jackson, died in camp at Columbus, Ky., of measles, in 1863, and another brother, Dr. L. L., who was attending said brother, died a short time after reaching home, from exposure there. Capt. James H., commander of an Illinois Company, resigned after about one year, and is now a Presbyterian minister at Oakley, Kas. Albert G., who was living in Arkansas at the time of the rebellion, joined Gen. Sigel's command, and was at the Pea Ridge fight. Rev. Dr. Joseph D., Jr., a Christian minister, lives at Odin, Ill., is also editor of *Ancient Landmarks*, a newspaper at that place—in all ten brothers, two sisters and two half-sisters, our subject being the eleventh child. Mr. Morgan, the father of our subject, was twice married, the second time to Mrs. Elizabeth Ruffner, in 1848. To them were born two children: Mary L. now a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., her husband, Aaron Henry, being superintendent of repairs of the public schools of that city; and Sarah L., who died near Mason, Effingham Co., Ill., in 1876. Our subject is an earnest worker for the cause of education, and the public in general; was one that took part in establishing a school in the neighborhood in 1871, and has since been clerk of the board of directors; built the schoolhouse under contract in the year 1876. He has been superintendent of the Zion Sunday-school (with the exception of about one year), also trustee and class-leader since 1870. He has the Jefferson County right of a straw and hay stacker, invented and patented by his brother, Rev. J. D., the patent taken out in 1881. He is a Republican in politics and cast his first vote for Lincoln, in 1864. Mr. Morgan is a member of the I. O. G. T. and of the Agricultural Wheel. He and his wife and daughter and one son are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The daughter has taught eight terms of school, and is considered a successful educator of the county.

James T. Moss, another pioneer citizen of Jefferson County, Mo., was born in that county near Sulphur Springs in 1827. He is the son of Capt. Thomas and Eliza (Smirl) Moss. The father was born in Monroe County, Ill., in 1799, and while yet an infant was brought to what is now Jefferson County, by his father, William Moss, a Virginian who served in the Revolutionary War, and while yet a young man left his people in Virginia and sought the then Far West, locating in Illinois, where he was married. He was one of the first to settle within the limits of Jefferson County, which was yet French territory, and St. Louis a small trading post. He was a great hunter and spent the last years of his life in Jefferson County. Thomas Moss, the father of James T., spent his entire life in Jefferson County as a farmer, and died in 1874. He was a captain

in the Black Hawk War, and was then living near Galena, Ill. He was one of three who voted for Jackson, in Jefferson County, in 1828. Mrs. Moss was born in Indiana in 1812, but was brought by her father, James Smirl, to Jefferson County, in her infancy. She died in 1883 after a married life of fifty years. Both parents were members of the Baptist Church. James T. was reared in the wilderness of Jefferson County, with but meager educational advantages. He was married in 1852 to Miss Ella Jane Tevis, a native of Kentucky, and the daughter of Silas and Rosa Tevis. The fruits of our subject's marriage were five children, three now living: Thomas, Fannie, wife of Richard G. Hoeken. and Lizzie, wife of Samuel Burns, of Potosi. Mr. Moss settled near his birthplace, in Rock Township, where he remained until 1877, when he removed to Hillsboro. In 1876 he was elected county collector, was twice re-elected to the same position, serving with general satisfaction for six years. He had previously served for some years as deputy sheriff. As a farmer and stock-raiser Mr. Moss has been remarkably successful, having been one of the prominent farmers of the county. He is the eldest of nine sons and four daughters born to his parents, nine of whom are living, and all in Jefferson County. Mr. Moss is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Cass in 1848. He has frequently served as delegate to State conventions, etc. Their son, Thomas, now a teacher and farmer, served two years as collector, being appointed by the late Gov. Marmaduke in 1885. Mrs. Moss is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thomas E. Moss, farmer and teacher of Rock Township, Jefferson Co., Mo., was born in the same in 1855, and is the eldest of five children born to James T. and Ella J. (Tevis) Moss. He was educated in the common schools and finished at De Soto at the age of nineteen. He then taught two years, and served as county collector under his father. During the winter of 1879 he made an extensive tour through Arkansas, Texas, etc., and then for about ten months was engaged in merchandising at Festus. In March, 1885, he was appointed county collector by Gov. Marmaduke, to fill a vacancy, and held that office until March 1887, to the general satisfaction of the public. Since then he has devoted his time and attention to farming, being the owner of 304 acres on Grand Glaize Creek, near his birthplace, and one of the successful, energetic and leading farmers and stock-raisers of the county. Miss Caroline Reichmann, daughter of Christian and Louisa Reichmann, became his wife in 1879, and to this union were born four children: Ira L., Nora M., Roy W. and Eva. Politically a Democrat, Mr. Moss cast his first vote for Tilden in 1876. He is a descendant of the very first settlers of Jefferson County, and an honest, upright citizen.

Adam F. Mummert, foreman of the roundhouse of the Missouri Division of the Iron Mountain Railroad, De Soto, was born in Carondelet, St. Louis Co., Mo., August 21, 1846. His father, Jacob Mummert, a carpenter by trade, was a native of Alsace, France, and when twelve years of age came with his parents to the United States, settling in Monroe County, Ill. Adam F. Mummert was reared in his native county, and received his education at Carondelet, under the preceptorship of Prof. Hamilton Michae, a Frenchman, and Prof. V. B. S. Reber. In early life he assisted his father at the carpenter's trade, and for some time was engaged as a clerk in grocery stores, being employed, first, by Mr. Provost, second, Jacob Peters, and third, Patt Cunningham, all of Carondelet, and then as clerk for W. C. Plass, in the hardware business. He next entered the shops of the Iron Mountain Railroad in St. Louis, under Master

Mechanics John Hewitt and O. A. Haynes, the former of whom is now on the Wabash Railroad, and the latter inspector of locomotives and machinery of the Gould System. Mr. Mummert served an apprenticeship of six years in the shops at Carondelet, and after completing the trade, in 1868 took charge of two engines on the Arkansas Division of the Iron Mountain Railroad, where he remained until 1874; under the direction of Leonard Findley, Master Mechanic, he was foreman while erecting the shops at Baring Cross, and then returned to Carondelet, where he was employed as night foreman in the roundhouse until 1880, when he accepted his present position of day foreman of the De Soto roundhouse, under W. H. Harris. March 8, 1880, Mr. Mummert married Lena, daughter of George Mummert, of Clifton, Ohio, and their one child is deceased. Mr. Mummert is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Mummert is president of the W. C. T. U., and, with her husband, is a member of the Episcopal Church. Both are members of Chosen Friends, Council No. 10.

O. M. Munroe, of the banking firm of Bakewell & Munroe, of De Soto, was born in New York City, and is the eldest of twelve children born to William O. and Matilda (Mortimer) Munroe, both natives of the City of New York. William O. Munroe, a contractor by trade, is now fifty-nine years of age, and is a highly-esteemed man of good business capacity. Mrs. Matilda Munroe was born in 1837. O. M. Munroe was educated at Columbia College, New York City, where he graduated as Bachelor of Philosophy in 1879. Soon after leaving school he was employed by Carnegie Bros. & Co., of Pittsburgh, Penn., to inspect and purchase iron ore for them. He was employed by this firm about five years, and bought large quantities of iron ore from Pilot Knob, Mo. May 3, 1885, in partnership with his brother-in-law, under the firm name of Bakewell & Munroe, they established the Jefferson County Bank, which is the oldest bank in the county. They have thoroughly demonstrated their superior fitness for their business by the very able manner in which they have conducted their affairs. They have been remarkably successful, and have gained the confidence of the public as to their financial ability. In 1885 Mr. Munroe married Miss Mary Bakewell, daughter of Hon. R. A. Bakewell, of St. Louis, who was judge of the court of appeals ten years, and is at present master in chancery; he is one of the most influential citizens of the city of St. Louis, and one of the most prominent members of the bar of the State of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Munroe have one child, William O., Jr. In politics, Mr. Munroe is conservative. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Norman B. Munro, farmer, was born in Scotland, in 1822, son of John and Ann (Braid) Munro. The father was a plasterer by trade. Norman B. was educated at St. Andrew's College, one of the oldest and most famous institutions of learning in Scotland. He was married March, 1847, to Anna Armstrong, a native of North Ireland, and of the seven children born to this union four are now living: George C., James A., David Alexander (of Illinois) and John Clifton. In 1850 Mr. Munro came to the United States and settled near Albany, N. Y., but moved from there to Putnam County, then to Westchester County, where he lived until 1867, at which date he came to Jefferson County, Mo., and located two miles east of Hematite, where he has a fine farm of 147 acres. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all his life, and has spared no pains in the advancement of his children, both morally and intellectually. He is strictly independent in all partisan affairs. He is a Presbyterian in his religion, and has put forth every effort to establish an organization of that denomination in his neighborhood, but as yet has not been successful. Mr. Munro lost one

child in the old country and two in this, viz.: Norman W., who died November 13, 1881, at the age of twenty-two; Anna Mary, wife of Frederick A. Pedley, married in 1868, and died August 12, 1887, leaving four children; Alice (now Mrs. Louis Funk), Lillie, Norman and Mabel. Much credit is due to Mr. and Mrs. Monroe for the abolition of the dram shops in Hematite, and for the high moral and social standing of the people of the town, for which virtue Hematite is unsurpassed by any village in the State.

John Nenzel is a native of Saxony, Germany, born in 1835, and a farmer of Rock Township, Jefferson Co., Mo. His father, John Nenzel, came to the United States about 1839, settled for some time in Maryland, but went from there to Ohio and from there to Franklin County, Mo., where the mother died about 1841. Soon after this the family moved to St. Louis, where they remained until about 1851, when they came to Jefferson County, and settled, on the approach of winter, in a cabin made of brush, etc., on the farm now owned by John, which was then a dense wilderness. Here the father died April 22, 1863. He was a soldier in the Mexican War, serving fourteen months, and the farm upon which our subject now resides is the land he selected as his war claim. He was a sturdy, honest farmer. The subject of this sketch was reared principally in St. Louis County, without an education, and came with his father to Jefferson County, where he was married, March 1, 1854, to Miss Louisa Hoebel, a native of Germany, but who came with her mother to Jefferson County a short time previous to her marriage. Twelve children were born to this union, nine now living, one son and three daughters residing in St. Louis. Three sons and two daughters make their home in Jefferson County. Since his marriage Mr. Nenzel has lived on the old home place which consists of 240 acres, three miles northwest of Antonia, forty acres in Meramec Township and eighty acres in Rock Creek, all the result of hard labor. August 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and for three years operated near the Missouri and Kansas line. In 1861 he was made captive at Harrisonville, but was immediately paroled and returned home. He was afterward in Company C, of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, in Col. Rankin's regiment. He is a Republican in politics, has always been an industrious farmer, and is respected by all.

Fritz Naucke, a native of Birnbaum, Germany, was born November 4, 1837. He received a common-school education and attended the Meseritz Seminary six years. He was reared a farmer, to which occupation he gave his attention, in the capacity of supervisor or general superintendent, for a nobleman in Germany, ten years. In 1859 he was drafted for service in the German army, and participated in the wars with Austria and France, receiving a lance wound in the left leg, in 1866; he was in the service of his country nearly two years. In 1871 he came to America on a hunting expedition, and, being pleased with the country, returned to "the fatherland" and procured sufficient means with which to secure him a home in America. In March, 1872, he again came to this country and purchased the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 120 acres situated on Section 30, Joachim Township, for which he paid \$6,000 in cash; the farm is in a good state of cultivation and substantially improved. He was married October 5, 1873, to Miss Minnie Huber, a native of Jefferson County. Of the seven children born to them, Minnie, Clara, Eddie, Augusta and Alma are living, and Fritz and Eddie are deceased. Mr. Naucke is a member of the American Legion of Honor and holds his membership at Crystal City. He votes the Democratic ticket, and is a highly respected and enterprising farmer. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

George F. Neale, manager of the Crystal Plate Glass Company, is a native of Birmingham, England, and was born January 18, 1841. He immigrated to America in March, 1863, and located in Boston, Mass., where he was a member of the firm of Tuttle, Garfield & Co., glass manufacturers. His stay in Boston was prolonged for four years, when he went to Lenox, Mass., and assumed the general management of the Lenox Plate Glass Works, which position he retained for a period of four years. After this his services were rendered in behalf of the world-renowned engineer, Sir. Charles Siemens. His next engagement was with Messrs. Chance Bros. & Co., the reputable glass manufacturers of his native city, Birmingham, England. This establishment was under his management until the fall of 1876, and at the reorganization of the Crystal Plate Glass Company, of Crystal City, Mo., in March 1877, he was placed in charge of their entire business, and is now the general manager of the same—information and statistics concerning which will be found in full in the historical portion of this work. It may be truthfully stated here that the unbounded success of this company is mainly due to the untiring energy of Mr. Neale in its behalf. The output of this establishment during the first year of its existence was but 60,000, and that of the year 1887 over 1,500,000. A comparison will show the magnitude of this creditable enterprise; especially is this true when the fact is taken into consideration that the company who originated the plant were losers to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars during their existence. New casting halls and furnaces, with the necessary appliances, have been completed, and are now in operation, increasing the capacity at least 25 per cent. Mr. Neale was united in marriage to Miss M. Adelaide Stetson, the event being solemnized on the 3d of October, 1866. Mrs. Neale is a native of Boston, Mass., and is of American ancestry. Of the five children born to this union, only three are living, viz.: Mary H., Alice K. and L. Irving. The deceased were George S. and Florence. Mr. Neale is a member of the Masonic fraternity, with membership in St. Omer Commandery, of Boston; he took the Knight Templar's degree in 1866. He now occupies the dignified position of Deputy Grand Commander of the Legion of Honor for the State of Missouri. The family are members of the Unitarian Church. November 13, 1884, a commission was issued by the postmaster general of the United States, creating Mr. Neale postmaster of Crystal City, which position he has since filled to the satisfaction of all and with credit to himself, notwithstanding he is a Republican.

John J. Nelson, conductor in the employ of the Iron Mountain Railroad, was born near Ogdensburg, N. Y., December 25, 1850. His father, Robert Nelson, was born near Dublin, Ireland, and immigrated to the United States about 1810, settling in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where he was constable of the town of Lisbon over thirty years, and collector ten or twelve years. John J. Nelson was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools of his native county. When sixteen years of age he was employed as second cook on the steamer "Ackron," plying between Chicago and Ogdensburg, one year, and then on the "Empire" one season, as cabin boy; the next season he was on the "Nashua" as look-out man, and subsequently engaged in railroading, which he has since followed. In October, 1872, he located in Bismarck, Mo., and the following February in De Soto, whence, in 1874, he went to St. Louis, returning to Jefferson County in 1883, where he lived on a farm until the following year; he then removed to Decatur, Ill., where he resided until November, 1885, and then again located in De Soto as conductor, in which capacity he has served the Iron Mountain Railroad fourteen years. July 1, 1874, he married

Jennie N., daughter of William B. Elkins. They have one child, Hazel E., who was born January 24, 1881, and was named from the noted drama, Hazel Kirk. Mr. Nelson owns two farms, one consisting of 527 acres, two and one-half miles north of Hillsboro, Jefferson County, and the other consisting of fifty-four and one-quarter acres adjoining the corporation of De Soto. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Legion of Honor and Venice Chapter O. E. S. of South St. Louis. Mrs. Nelson is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Hon. Carman Adams Newcomb, a substantial and respected citizen of this vicinity, and a man who, by reason of true personal worth and deserved recognition, has occupied a prominent place in the affairs of Jefferson County, was born near the town of Mercer, Mercer Co., Penn., July 1, 1830. Theodore Newcomb, his father, was a native of Greenfield, Mass., in which locality he remained until a young man, afterward going to Michigan in the employ of the American Fur Company. Subsequently he removed to Mercer County, Penn., and while living there was married to Miss Mary Carman. She was a Marylander by birth, but accompanied her parents to Mercer County, Penn., when a child. Mr. Newcomb died at West Union, Iowa, at the advanced age of eighty-one. His widow still survives, and is eighty-seven years old, having been born in October, 1800. She is well preserved in mind and body, and makes her home at West Union, Iowa, where one of her daughters, Mrs. Mary Hoyt (a widow), also resides. Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church during life. Carman A., the subject of this sketch, was reared in his native county, attending the common schools, and subsequently had the advantages of the Mercer Academy; having secured a good education he then commenced reading law. Soon after, with perhaps a natural desire, he came West, locating for a short time at Freeport, Ill., where he taught school, resumed his law studies and was admitted to the bar; and was married, while here, to Sarah K. Fisher, daughter of P. D. and Lovina Fisher, who were also born in Pennsylvania. Some eighteen months later he removed to West Union, Iowa, and was occupied in the practice of his profession until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he raised Company F, Third Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and was commissioned its captain by Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, but subsequently resigned on account of ill-health. He located at St. Louis in 1863, when, his attention having been directed to fruit-culture, he opened a fruit farm at Vineland, Jefferson County, where his health was much improved. Mr. Newcomb now returned to St. Louis, but in about two years located at Kimmswick, Mo. Mr. Newcomb has just cause to feel a sense of pride at the official prominence to which he has attained. He was first elected prosecuting attorney of Fayette County, Iowa, and then judge. After locating in Missouri he was chosen as representative in the Legislature from Jefferson County, in 1865; and was also appointed by Gov. Fletcher judge of the circuit court, though he never acted in this latter capacity. March 4, 1867, he took his seat as a member of the Fortieth Congress from Missouri; at the expiration of his term in Congress he received the first appointment made by Grant, in 1869, after his cabinet was formed, that of United States Marshal, and held that office for over seven years, and in other ways has faithfully served the interests of those by whose suffrages he has so often been called to public position. Since his retirement from the marshal's office he has been interested in several incorporated business concerns, meeting with success. Politically, he has ever been a stanch Republican, warmly aiding that party in its many movements. Personally, Mr. Newcomb is highly esteemed. Reserved and unostentatious in manner, he impresses those

with whom he comes in contact as a man of true instincts of character—a friend to all. Realizing his distaste of anything savoring of notoriety, it is but proper to say in this connection that the above sketch, imperfect though it may be, has been included within the present work only through the solicitations of many friends, notwithstanding his decided preference to have it omitted. Mrs. Newcomb is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Newcomb is, if anything, a Unitarian in belief, but believes with Pope— (See picture p. 329)

For forms of faith let graceless zealots fight,

His can't be wrong, whose life is in the right.

William T. Niccolls was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., February 26, 1842, and is a son of William T. Niccolls (deceased), also a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., and a farmer by occupation, who died in 1848. William T. Niccolls, Jr., was reared to the pursuit of farming, and educated in Elder's Ridge Academy, Indiana County, Penn. He enlisted for service in the late war as a private in an independent company, known as Gen. Anderson's Troop, where he served a portion of the time as body guard, and was afterward transferred to the command of Sherman, then served under Buell, and later, under Rosecrans. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Antietam, Stone River and others, and was discharged as captain of his company. In 1870 he removed to Emporia, Kas., and was engaged in farming until 1874, which he was compelled to abandon on account of failing health, resulting from injuries received in the army. He then (in 1875) engaged in mercantile business in Xenia, Ohio, dealing in grain and agricultural implements, until 1877, when he assumed charge of the railway station at Carlisle, on the C., H. & D. R. R. one year, also carrying on his grain business. In 1878 he went to Ironton, Mo., and the following year settled in De Soto, where he has since lived. The first four years of his residence in Missouri he was assistant claim agent for the Iron Mountain Railroad, and has since been contracting for railroad supplies and dealing in lumber. December 25, 1867, he married Mary S. Thomas, whose father (now deceased) was of Westmoreland County, Penn. They have three children, Nellie, Samuel and Margaret. Mr. Niccolls is a member of the Knights of Honor, and the Society of Chosen Friends. Mr. and Mrs. Niccolls are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.

Joseph W. North, florist at Kimmswick, is a native of Uddersfield, Yorkshire, England, born in 1840, and the same year was brought by his parents, John and Bessie North, to Bridgeport, Conn., where the mother died about 1879, at the age of sixty-five. The father still lives, and is eighty-eight years of age. From the age of nine to twenty-one he served as an apprentice to a florist, and from that time until the age of twenty-four served as a landscape gardener. Previous to leaving England he was foreman gardener for Sir Lord Allen, at Uddersfield, and after coming to Bridgeport established himself in the nursery and floral business, which he continued until after the war, when the business was continued by Joseph. Since then he has lived a retired life, although he is yet very active, and delights in fishing, which is his favorite pastime. He is a staunch Republican, and furnished three sons and one son-in-law for the Union Army. Both he and wife are members of the Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Bridgeport, and also spent two years at Bennington, (Vt.) Seminary, under George W. Yates. At the breaking out of the late war he enlisted in the Fifth Connecticut Regimental Band, but all regimental bands were discharged in 1863 by act of Congress. He then re-enlisted in Company H, Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry at

St. Augustine, Fla., and was promoted to the rank of sergeant. He was discharged October, 1865, at Hilton Head, S. C., after over four years of active service. He then returned home and took charge of his father's floral work, which he continued until 1871, at which date he came to Kimmswick and established himself in the business at that place, where he has continued, with his usual success. He has a retail floral store at 914 Olive Street, St. Louis, which is operated by his wife and daughter. His works comprise ten large houses with about 20,000 feet of glass, making one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the State, and second to but one in the State. He was married June 1, 1861, to Miss Emily C., daughter of Henry W. Stillman, of Bridgeport, Conn., and to them were born four children: Grace, wife of W. J. Eddy, who is engineer on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad; Hattie, Alice and James M. Politically a Republican in his political views, Mr. North cast his first vote for Lincoln, in 1864. He is a member of the Knight Templars, Mystic Shrine, of the Masonic fraternity, Ransom Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also a member of the Victoria Council, Legion of Honor.

Hon. John O'Fallon, a resident of what is known as "O'Fallon Park," near Sulphur Springs, where he has lived for fifty-three years, with the exception of two years in St. Louis County, where he was born in 1831, was brought by his parents, Maj. Benjamin and Sophia (Lee) O'Fallon, to Jefferson County when but three years old. The parents settled where he now resides, and here the father died in 1842. He was born near Louisville, Ky., about 1792, and when but a small boy came with his uncle, Gov. William Clark, to Missouri, with whom he lived until thirteen years of age. He then joined the Indians, with whom he lived for many years, and was afterward appointed Indian agent for the whole Northwest, which position he held for perhaps thirty years. "O'Fallon's Bluff," on Platte River, was named for him. He spent nearly his entire life with the Indians, was a great personal friend of Gen. Jackson, and was grand marshal of the day in St. Louis during the funeral of Gen. La Fayette. His father, Dr. O'Fallon came from Ireland to America about the time of the Revolution, in which he served as a surgeon, but afterwards settled in Kentucky. His wife was a sister of Gov. Roger Clark, of Kentucky, and of Gov. William Clark, of Missouri, and was of English parentage. John's mother was a daughter of Dr. Lee, a native of France, but who also came to the United States about the time of the Revolutionary War, and was among the very early settlers of St. Charles, Mo., where he built the first stone house, which still stands. Mrs. O'Fallon died in San Francisco, Cal., about 1881, where she had lived for about six years. Col. John O'Fallon, as he is usually called (which title he received during the war, having raised a regiment of Home Guards, of which he had command, although not in active service), was educated at St. Louis University for five years, and then spent one year at Shelbyville (Ky.) College. His early education was by a private tutor; he was reared on a farm, and has since had charge of his real estate, which consists of land and sawmills, flouring-mills, etc. At one time he was the largest taxpayer of Jefferson County, owning 20,000 acres, in 1875; 3,000 known as Indian Retreat, near Sulphur Springs, where he makes his home. He has figured quite prominently in the public affairs of the State; is an active Democrat in politics, wielding more influence, perhaps, than any other man in the State. He was made a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, at Charleston, S. C., and Baltimore, Md., in 1860, as a Douglas Democrat; also, in 1872, at the convention that nominated Horace Greeley, and made a thorough canvass of Missouri for

the liberal element. He was chosen as a delegate to the National convention that nominated Hancock, but did not attend in person. He was instrumental in nominating and electing Gen. Marmaduke, doing more than any other ten men in the State of Missouri. He was a member of the Legislature from 1882 to 1884, and nominated George B. Clark for State auditor—was successful in securing the nomination. Although a Southerner by birth, he was a strong Union man during the war, and did all in his power for its preservation. He has, since that struggle, labored earnestly and enthusiastically to allay the animosity engendered by the action of the war. His principal reason for putting forth such strenuous efforts for the access of Gen. Marmaduke to the governorship, was, that he (the Colonel) being a staunch Union man, championed the cause of one who figured prominently in the Confederate army. This is only one of the many instances in which he has put forth every effort for that noble and worthy cause, and for burying the "bloody shirt." Col. O'Fallon has been an active worker for the Democratic party for nearly thirty years, and has been personally acquainted with nearly every man of public prominence in the State of Missouri during that time. His mail is flooded with correspondence from politicians all over the State, seeking his influence and support to offices of trust, and upon the great questions of the day which mostly concern the public. He has frequently been solicited and is urged to-day by his numerous friends to announce himself as a candidate for governor, or for any office of trust in the State. He is not only an active politician, but is an earnest worker for all industrial enterprises. He is a firm friend of temperance, a believer in religion, and a firm supporter of the church. He was one of the first projectors and first stockholders in the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. He is a fluent speaker, an able debater, and a man of pleasing address.

Clarence C. O'Fallon, a stock-dealer of Joachim Township, is a native of St. Louis, Mo., his birth occurring March 27, 1857. He is the eldest son of Benjamin and Sally C. (Carter) O'Fallon, of Irish and English parentage, respectively. He was the recipient of a good literary education, his school days having been spent mainly in New York City and St.-Leonard's-on-the-Sea, England. December 28, 1880, his marriage to Miss Hattie Bates Johnson occurred, the result of which was the birth of one child, Nancy Lucas, born February 27, 1884. Mrs. O'Fallon is the daughter of Dr. J. B. Johnson, of St. Louis, and was born September 2, 1856; her education was acquired at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, St. Louis. Mr. O'Fallon is a member of the Order of Elks, and his name is enrolled on the books of the St. Louis lodge. In political matters he is a Democrat. He has been a resident of Jefferson County since 1881, and now resides near the site of what was once a formidable rival to St. Louis, Herculaneum. He owns 325 acres of land situated on Sections 20 and 31, and is principally engaged in raising thoroughbred horses. His residence is situated on a high bluff overlooking the Mississippi, which commands a delightful view. Mr. and Mrs. O'Fallon are church members, the former of the Episcopal and the latter of the Roman Catholic Church.

Michael Ostertag is a native of Grosselfingen, Prussia, and was born in 1831. He is a son of Conrad and Ann Mary (Ostertag) Ostertag, the former of whom, a farmer by occupation, was born in 1776 and died in 1834; the latter was born in 1777 and died in 1832. Of the seventeen children born to them Michael is the youngest and the only survivor. His parents both dying when he was very young, he lived with an uncle a few years, and then was taken to Hechingen, where he resided until his fifteenth year with his aunt, Judith Slehle; he after-

ward clerked in a store in Stuttgart, and in 1852 left his native country and immigrated to America, first locating in St. Louis, where he engaged in merchandising. In 1871 he moved to Frumet Mines, Jefferson County, where he kept a boarding house until 1872, when he came to De Soto and acted as proprietor of the Jefferson House until 1881; he then sold out and his wife established the present business here, dealing in dry goods, notions and jewelry. In November, 1853, he married Miss Chresentia Meyer, who was born in Prussia in 1835. They became the parents of fourteen children, eight of whom died in infancy, and but five of whom are still living: Magdalena (wife of Philip Schaub), Henry (a twin to Magdalena died October 4, 1878, and was buried on his twenty-third birth-day), Louisa, Katie, Christian Michael (died June 23, 1871, aged six years), Emily and Clara. Mr. Ostertag is one of the highly-esteemed citizens of De Soto. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the D. O. H. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Daniel M. Park, city clerk of De Soto, is a native of Syracuse, N. Y., and was born in August, 1850. He is the only survivor of the three children born to Robert and Mary C. (Baker) Park, of Scotch-Irish and English descent, respectively, and natives of New Hampshire and New York. Robert Park remained in his native State until eighteen years of age, when he went to Boston and learned the trade of a mason in all its branches. He subsequently went to Martha's Vineyard and engaged in contracting, and afterward made a tour of through the now Central States, then mostly Territories, being at Cincinnati and Galena in their early days, finally locating at Syracuse, N. Y., where he married. In 1859 he removed to De Soto, where he passed the remainder of his life, and died in 1877. Daniel M. Park was only nine years old when his parents settled in De Soto, where he was educated in the public schools. When twenty years of age he commenced bridge building on the Iron Mountain Railroad, which he followed ten years. In the fall of 1880 he went to Kansas City, and established a restaurant and confectionery stand, which he conducted six months and afterward was a salesman in that city. Returning to De Soto in the fall of 1881, he was elected city clerk of that place, in the spring of 1883, to which position he has since been continuously re-elected; after election as city clerk he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, in the latter representing the Royal of Liverpool, the Commercial Union of London and the Fireman's Fund of California. Mr. Park is a strong Republican, and in the campaign of 1884 was elected secretary of the Central County Committee for Jefferson County, being re-elected in 1886. At the time of his first election, the Republican party in Jefferson County stood 400 to 700 in the minority, and in the election of November, 1886, that party elected all but two of their candidates, securing the presiding county judge and a member of the Legislature. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor, and is a young man well esteemed both in social and business circles.

Adolph Pecaut, dealer in jewelry, watches, clocks, silverware and optical goods, De Soto, was born in Switzerland, in 1840, and is a son of Emmanuel and Elsie (Textor) Pecaut, who were the parents of seven children, our subject being the third. Emmanuel Pecaut was born in 1814, was a miner by occupation, and died in 1871; his wife was born in 1818, and is still living. Adolph Pecaut attended the common schools of Switzerland six years, and at the age of eleven years was apprenticed to learn the jeweler's trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years, at the expiration of which time he worked two years as a journeyman. When but eighteen years of age he became foreman of one of the largest

watch factories in Switzerland, holding the position ten years. In 1869 he immigrated to America, proceeding immediately after landing to De Soto, Mo., where he established his present business. He was the first jeweler to locate in De Soto, and is a skillful workman; he carries a first-class stock of jewelry, and has been very successful in a financial way. In his native country in 1866 he married Miss Cecelia Racine, who was born in Switzerland, in 1841, and is a daughter of August Racine. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pecaut, viz.: Julia, Bettie, Tillie, Eva, Daisy and Adolph. In May, 1887, Mr. Pecaut and his brother-in-law, August Racine, put in 175 Edison electric lights in the business houses of De Soto, at a cost of \$5,500; a few days after they were in successful operation Mr. Racine died, thus throwing the whole responsibility upon Mr. Pecaut, which he successfully conducted. He is one of the substantial business men of the place, and is highly esteemed. He is politically a Republican, is serving as a member of the school board, is a Master Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the A. O. U. W.

G. R. Rathbun, real estate agent, farmer and stock-grower, of De Soto, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1836, a son of John T. and Mariah (Reed) Rathbun. John T. Rathbun, also a native of Cayuga County, N. Y., and of Scotch descent, was born in 1812; while residing in his native county he was a farmer and politician, but in 1850 moved to Elmira, N. Y., where he is now engaged in the manufacture of fire-engines, and operating in real estate. He is the owner of the Rathbun Hotel, one of the largest hotels in the State outside of New York City. He has been twice married; his first wife, Mariah, was of German and Puritan descent, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1814, and died in 1844. She was the mother of four children, G. R. being the eldest. The latter received his education in the academies of his native State, and grew to manhood on the farm. He located in Jefferson County, Mo., in 1867, and in De Soto in 1872, and in partnership with William Bowen established a nursery; this partnership continued one year, and the following four years Mr. Rathbun conducted the business alone. He purchased 1,500 acres three miles south of De Soto, is now improving 1,800 acres, and expects to make stock-growing his special effort. In 1878 he commenced merchandising in De Soto, which business he continued until June, 1887, in the meantime conducting his farms. In 1876 he married Miss Mary Gorham, daughter of Cornelius Gorham; she is a native of Berrien County, Mich., and was born in 1852. In politics a Republican, Mr. Rathbun cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln, in 1860. When leaving New York he was president of the Union League, and an active worker in the interests of his party and country.

Otto Rauschenbach, dealer in lumber and general merchandise, at Kimmswick, was born in that city in 1863, and was educated there and in St. Louis, graduating from the public schools of the latter city in 1878. He then spent three years at architecture and building, but was compelled to abandon this on account of his eyes. He then engaged in merchandising in partnership with F. D. Waters, at Kimmswick, the firm being Waters & Rauschenbach, until 1884, when Waters retired. Later, Mr. Rauschenbach erected a fine two-story frame building, opposite the hotel, where he has since continued the business with unusual success. Although a young man, his ability as a business man is excelled by few if any in the county, and a successful future evidently lies before him. He was married June 28, 1887, to Miss Josie, daughter of James Gilmartin, of St. Louis. He is a Republican in politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for J. G. Blaine, in 1884. His father, Gustave Rauschenbach, was born in the

village of Kleimpoerten, Merseburg, Prussia, March 15, 1836. His father, Gottfried Rauschenbach, was a stone-cutter by trade, and, after leaving school, at the age of fourteen, Gustave learned the same trade, and worked at it in Germany until he was seventeen years of age, when he left the fatherland for America. He made the trip across the ocean unaccompanied by friends or relatives, and, in June, 1853, landed at New Orleans. He came at once to St. Louis, and worked at his trade in that city until 1854, and then went with Government troops to Kansas as a stone-cutter, and assisted in building Fort Riley. Returning to St. Louis, he next went to Louisville, Ky., came back again to St. Louis, and became a resident of Jefferson County, Mo., in 1856. February 19, 1857, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Rasch (Miss Meyer), who became the mother of Otto. In 1868 he abandoned farming, moved to Kimmswick, and undertook the marble business. In 1869 he built the National Hotel—a large brick structure, one of the finest in Kimmswick—of which he has been the proprietor up to the present time. He has four children living. He has been one of the active and enterprising business men of Kimmswick. In the fall of 1863 he revisited Europe, and spent some months among his relatives, and in the place in which he was born, returning to Missouri in the spring of 1864. In his political principles he has always been a Republican. He voted for Lincoln, in 1860. He is one of the representative Germans of his part of the town.

Burrell S. Reppy, merchant of De Soto, was born in Washington County, Mo., in 1819, and is a son of Harry and Elizabeth Reppy, the former of whom, a native of Ireland, was born in 1772, and when sixteen years of age came to America. Upon arrival in this country Harry Reppy first settled in Tennessee, but about the year 1808 removed to the State of Missouri, and was one of the pioneer settlers of the southeastern part of that State. He worked in the mines in Washington County until his death, in 1827. He was the father of six children by his fourth wife, mother of Burrell S., who died in 1829. Of this family but four are living, viz.: Henry G., in California; Burrell S., at De Soto, Jefferson Co., Mo.; Hiram, at Valle Mines, Jefferson County, Mo., and James, in San Francisco, Cal. His mother dying when Burrell S. was but eight years of age, and his father surviving her but five years, he was taken by one Charles Yates, with whom he lived until thirteen years old. Running away from his guardian he went to St. Louis County, and was taken by a merchant at Manchester, where he remained five years. At the age of twenty he engaged in business for himself in Philadelphia, Marion Co., Mo., whence, in 1843, he removed to Galena, Ill., where he was engaged in general merchandising for the following nine years. In 1852 he located in La Crosse, Wis., and engaged in the same business. In 1840 he married Miss Rebecca Bullock, who was born in Boone County, Ky., in 1820, and when twelve years old came to Missouri with her parents, John C. and Mary Bullock. Mr. and Mrs. Reppy have three children: Charles D., an editor of Arizona; Henrietta, widow of Nathaniel G. Day, of St. Louis, and George F., a commercial traveler, of Denver, Colo. In November, 1861. Mr. Reppy enlisted in Company B, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, Union army, and served nearly three years; he served as second lieutenant and captain of his company through Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg, at which place he was discharged, in the fall of 1864. He then returned home and in 1865 came to De Soto, where for the following twenty-two months he engaged in general merchandising. Selling his mercantile stock, he turned his attention to the cultivation of small fruits and vegetables, which occupation he followed for eighteen

years. He established his present business in 1883, and has since been selling goods. Mr. Reppy is one of the oldest citizens of Southeastern Missouri, and is highly esteemed. In politics a Republican, he served as justice of the peace eleven years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. Reppy are members of the Congregational Church, in which he has served as deacon for many years.

Solomon Reutlinger, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Baden, Germany, and was born February 24, 1846. He is the third son in the family of six children born to Moses Reutlinger. His mother was Rebecca Dreifus, who was the first wife of his father, and died in 1848, when Solomon was but one and one-half years old. Mr. Reutlinger was the recipient of an ordinary German education, and was reared to stock-raising and the butchering business, his father having been an extensive dealer in stock. December 31, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Nannette Wolf, also a native of Baden, Germany, and a daughter of Moses R. and Henrietta (Mersheimer) Wolf. To Mr. and Mrs. Reutlinger five children have been born, viz.: Rosa, born July 19, 1873; Sigmund, born August 24, 1877; Morris, born May 7, 1880, died October 19, 1880; and Ralph, born July 15, 1885. In the month of November, 1885, Mrs. Reutlinger and the children came to America, and until 1884 lived with her brother in St. Louis, where they were joined by Mr. Reutlinger, who took them to Prescott, Ark., where he engaged in general merchandising; a stay of sixteen months resulted in his loss to the extent of \$1,600. He disposed of his stock and returned to St. Louis, where the following five months he spent in prospecting, and, finally, in partnership with his brother-in-law, W. Wolf, purchased 377½ acres of land in Joachim Township, Jefferson County. Mr. Reutlinger has since devoted his attention to improving the farm in various ways, the first cost of which at this time is \$12 000. He is also extensively engaged in raising horses, mules and cattle, which he prepares for the St. Louis market; aside from this he provides the St. Louis Dairy Company with fifty gallons of fresh milk daily. The family are adherents of the Jewish religion, and are held in high esteem by those with whom they are associated. Mr. Reutlinger is a member of the American Legion of Honor, holding his membership in Crystal City. In political matters he is a Democrat.

Skelton Richardson, farmer, was born near the Gen. Grant farm, in St. Louis County, Mo., February 8, 1820, and is the sixth of thirteen children born to Booker and Nancy (Cheatham) Richardson, natives of Franklin and Halifax Counties, Va. The father was born in 1775, was married in Virginia, and just prior to 1811 removed to near Nashville, Tenn. He soon after removed to St. Louis County, where he remained until 1833, when he came to Jefferson County, settling on Black Water, and here died, as did also his wife, in 1841. He was of Welsh-Scotch descent, and was a farmer by occupation. He was a soldier in the Seminole War, and was in the battle of Horseshoe Bend. His father was a major in the War for Independence. The mother of Skelton was an aunt of the celebrated and daring Confederate, Gen. Cheatham, of Tennessee, and also a near relative of Gen. Jubal A. Early, of Confederate fame. Skelton remained at home until seventeen years of age, and received very limited educational advantages. He then went to the lead mines of Southwest Wisconsin, where he spent four or five years. He then returned to Missouri, followed farming in Jefferson County until 1852, when he crossed the plains to California, and here spent about ten months mining. In 1854 he returned to Missouri and purchased about 160 head of cattle, after which he returned to California, and here remained until 1859, this time engaged in mining, farming and deal-

ing in stock, at which he was quite successful. At the latter date he returned to Jefferson County, with the intention of soon returning to the coast, but February 23, 1860, married Miss Mary B. Woodson, whose father was a native of Virginia, but an early settler of Jefferson County, where he practiced law. His name, Samuel Woodson, is well known in the county. One child was born to our subject's marriage—Woodson Booker Richardson. Soon after marriage Mr. Richardson settled near Herculaneum, where he remained until 1867, when he located one-half mile southwest of Kimmswick, where he has forty-one acres, and a small farm in another tract near by. Politically a life-long Democrat, his first presidential vote was cast for James K. Polk, in 1844. Mr. Richardson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his wife is a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church.

Booker Richardson, farmer, near Kimmswick, and a brother of Skelton Richardson, whose sketch just precedes this, was born in St. Louis County, in 1831, and is the youngest of thirteen children born to Booker and Nancy (Cheatham) Richardson. He remained at home until the age of seventeen, having to walk six miles in order to get any schooling. He then crossed the plains to California, where he remained eleven years engaged in mining. In 1860 he returned to Jefferson County, and the following year enlisted in Company E, Second Missouri Cavalry, Confederate army, and joined Gen. Forrest, with whom he served until the downfall of the Confederacy. He then surrendered at Columbus, Miss., and carried the flag of truce to Iuka, Miss., after the call for surrender. He then returned to Jefferson County, where he was married to Miss Sarah Wells, a native of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1866. Her parents, John and Marenia (Jackson) Wells, were formerly from Kentucky, but came to Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., later in life. Twelve children were born to Mr. Richardson's marriage, five of whom are living, viz.: Addie, Julia, Henry, Arthur and Sarah. Mr. Richardson has since lived one-half mile southwest of Kimmswick, where he has a fine farm of seventy acres; he is also the owner of several other tracts. Politically a Democrat, he is also an honest, upright man.

Henry Roberts, justice of the peace, notary public, and proprietor of the Valle Mines boarding-house, was born near the Crystal City Glass Works, Jefferson County, Mo., January 1, 1819. His father, William F. Roberts (deceased), was a native of Newmarket, Frederick Co., Md., and was born in 1787; he removed to Jefferson County, Mo., in 1813, and was a millwright by trade, which trade he followed for many years in Southeastern Missouri. In 1817 he was married at Waterloo, Monroe County, to Elizabeth Forquer, sister of George Forquer, formerly attorney-general of this State, and half-sister of the late Gov. Thomas Ford. Mrs. Roberts died in 1842. In 1829 Mr. Roberts removed to Washington County. Of the eight children born to this marriage, six grew to maturity, five sons and one daughter, only one of whom survives him, Henry Roberts, of Jefferson County. William F. Roberts served under Gen. Harrison in the War of 1812, and was the oldest Mason in the county where he died, having taken the first degree in Masonry in the latter part of November, 1810; he assisted in establishing the Grand Lodge of Missouri, in 1820, and was a man of great reading and information. In 1839 Henry Roberts, eldest son of W. F. Roberts, went to Oregon, Ogle Co., Ill., where he read and practiced law one year with his uncle, Hon. Thomas Ford; he was appointed circuit clerk of Ogle County in 1843, which position he held five years, serving also as master in chancery during the entire term of his clerkship. He then went to Galena, Ill., where he engaged in the mercantile business with a brother-

in-law until the spring of 1850, when he located in Jefferson County, Mo., where he has since resided. He has been engaged in teaching and mining. January 3, 1841, he married Martha Pickett, daughter of William Pickett (deceased), a niece of James Pickett, the great tobacco king of Kentucky, and a sister of Hon. Thomas J. Pickett, now of Lincoln, Neb., formerly editor and publisher of the *Peoria Register*. Mrs. Roberts was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1826, and died in March, 1852, the mother of three children, only one of whom is now living, Mildred, wife of Francis A. Brickey, a physician of De Soto; one son, Thomas F., died in Louisville, Ky., in his twenty-fourth year. In April, 1856, Mr. Roberts married Jane Fletcher, also of Kentucky. To this union four children were born, but three of whom are living: Harriet C., wife of Stephen S. Outman, of Lynn County, Kas., and has five children; Anna married James E. Outman, of Greenwood County, Kas., and is the mother of three children; and Martha Ellen. Mr. Roberts was appointed justice of the peace in 1886, which position he still holds. He became a member of the I. O. O. F., in Galena, Ill., in 1848.

M. Roberts, foreman of the locomotive and machinery department of the Iron Mountain Railroad shops, De Soto, is a native of Philadelphia, Penn., and was born September 8, 1852. He is the third in the family of eight children, seven of whom are living, born to Elwood W. and Elizabeth (Davis) Roberts, natives of Philadelphia and of German descent. The former, a farmer by occupation, was born in 1827, and has always lived in his native State, and the latter was born in 1828. M. Roberts was educated in the public schools of his native city, and served an apprenticeship of four years as a machinist in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops, in West Philadelphia. He then became fireman of a locomotive engine on the Pennsylvania Railroad, running from Philadelphia to Harrisburg and Philadelphia to Jersey City, for eleven months, and the following twenty-two months acted as engineer on the same road. In July, 1876, he went to St. Louis, and resumed his trade in the Iron Mountain Railroad shops, in South St. Louis, where he remained until February, 1877, when he went to the Black Hills on a prospecting tour, and at that place erected the first saw-mill. In September of the same year he returned to St. Louis, and for two years was engaged as fireman on the Iron Mountain Railroad. In September, 1879, he was promoted to engineer, holding that position until September, 1886, when, in the absence of the regular traveling engineer, Mr. Mercer, our subject was promoted to that position. Mr. Mercer returning in June, in July Mr. Roberts was appointed foreman of the shops at De Soto, which position he still holds, to the universal satisfaction of his employers. July 27, 1887, he was sent to Rome, N. Y., as inspector of the twenty locomotives being built there for the Gould railroad system. December 29, 1881, Mr. Roberts married Miss Cora L., daughter of Daniel and Kate Taylor, and a native of Pierce County, Wis. Mr. Roberts is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic order, the A. O. U. W., and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Mrs. Roberts is a member of the Catholic Church.

Louis Rogge, farmer and dealer in liquors at Cedar Hill, is a native of Hanover, Germany, born in 1836, and the son of William and Elizabeth Rogge. The father died in 1853, and in 1856 a part of the family came to the United States, and located in St. Louis, where Louis was engaged in the liquor business, and also ran a bakery until 1880, with the exception of 1871 and 1872, when he was on Big River, running a store and mill. Since 1880 he has lived at Cedar Hill, where he has a farm of 133 acres and is also operating a saloon. In 1885 he was

appointed justice of the peace by the county court, and has since held that office; he is also president of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. He served in the Home Guards and in the militia during the war; is a Republican in politics, casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Catherine Bohle, who died in 1863, leaving one child. In 1864 Mr. Rogge married Augusta Bohle, a sister of his first wife. She died in 1886, leaving seven children.

Otto Rohlfing, dealer in fresh and salt meats, game and poultry, De Soto, was born in St. Charles, Mo., April 6, 1860. He was one of ten children born to Henry and Catherine (Young) Rohlfing, viz.: Edward, painter in St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad shops at De Soto; Otto Henry, locomotive engineer on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, between De Soto and Piedmont; Adolph, Louis, George, Lizzie and Minnie. Henry Rohlfing, father of our subject, came to America from Germany when twenty-five years of age, and first settled in St. Charles. He married in Jefferson County, and then lived in St. Charles, and returned to De Soto, Jefferson County, Mo., four years later, where he worked at the shoemaker's trade until his death, on August 4, 1879, aged about forty-seven years. His wife, also a native of Germany, was a daughter of Conrad Young, of Jefferson County, and died nine months before her husband. Otto Rohlfing came to De Soto with his parents in 1864, where he received his education. When but twelve years of age he commenced work in a butcher shop, working for Mathieu & Racine nine years. May 14, 1887, Mr. Rohlfing opened a butcher shop on his own account, which business he has since successfully conducted, and carries a first-class supply of meats of all kinds. He is one of the industrious and enterprising young men of De Soto, and is well liked. In politics he is a Democrat.

William J. Rowe is the fourth of the fifteen children, seven of whom are now living, born to Edward and Grace (Hockins) Rowe, the former of whom was a native of Cornwall, England, and was born in 1807. He came to the United States when a young man, and lived several years in Wisconsin, then moved to Jefferson County, Mo., and settled where William J. now lives. The latter was born in Mineral Point, Wis., July 4, 1839, was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. He has devoted the greater part of his life to work in the mines. September 4, 1875, he married Sarah J., daughter of Henry Grimshaw, deceased. They are the parents of the following children: William A., John F., Ann E., Grace L. and Annie T. (deceased). Mr. Rowe owns 140 acres, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has never sought official honor. Mrs. Rowe is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Louis J. Rozier, superintendent and secretary of the Valle Mining Company, of Jefferson County, is a native of Ste. Genevieve, Mo., and was born in 1852. His father, Felix Rozier, is of French descent, and was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1820; he has always resided in his native county, and has been interested in developing the natural resources of Southeastern Missouri for many years. He is president of the Valle Mining Company, which company carries a stock of \$200,000, and does a large business; the mines are located nine miles southeast of De Soto, comprising a tract of 5,000 acres, 2,200 of which are in Jefferson County, and the remainder in St. Francois County. Felix Rozier is one of the influential men in the mining circles of Missouri, and is held in high esteem. He married Miss Louise, daughter of Batise Valle, one of the oldest French settlers of Ste. Genevieve County, who discovered the mine which

now bears his name. Mrs. Rozier was born in Ste. Genevieve County, in 1828, and is the mother of ten children, only five of whom are living: Louise, wife of John L. Boviére, of Ste. Genevieve; Louis J., Cora, Edwin J. and Odiel. After completing his education Louis J. Rozier commenced work at the mines, in the capacity of clerk and general assistant in various departments. July 1, 1874, he was made superintendent of the mines, and in August, 1884, was elected secretary of the same, holding both positions to the present time. He is an energetic business man, and has the well-merited esteem of his associates. In September, 1874, he married Miss Harriet Cole, daughter of Salathiel and Mary Ann Cole. Mrs. Rozier was born in Jefferson County in 1854. To this union six children have been born, four of whom are now living, viz.: Joseph, Paul V., Adele and Lucile. Mr. Rozier has been a resident of De Soto for the past two years, and in 1887 erected a large frame dwelling house, in the Queen Anne style, at a cost of \$4,500, which is one of the finest residences in the place. He is a member of the Legion of Honor, the Knights of Pythias, A. O. U. W., and Royal Arcanum. In politics he votes with the Democrats. He and wife were reared in the Roman Catholic faith.

Dr. Wallace L. Sappington, practicing physician and surgeon, residing one and one-fourth miles north of Maxville, on the Gravel road, was born at Sappington, St. Louis County, Mo., in 1861. He is the son of Thomas J. and Helen (Leffingwell) Sappington. The father was also born at Sappington, where he has lived all his life, and is now about fifty-six years old. He is one of the practical and enterprising farmers and stock-raisers of St. Louis County, is one of its prominent citizens and active politicians, a life-long Democrat, and an ardent advocate of low tariff. He was a staunch Union man during the late war, in which he served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. He received a good common-school education, and graduated from the high school of St. Charles. He is a great reader of history and all works of general interest, and has, by his own efforts, obtained considerable knowledge of the outside world. His fine farm consists of 600 acres, and is well improved and well cultivated. He has been twice married; his second wife, Julia Leffingwell, cousin of his first wife, is still living. John Sappington, grandfather of Wallace L., came to Missouri when St. Louis was a mere French trading post, and the surrounding country a vast wilderness full of Indians and wild animals. He established a tannery where Sappington now stands, and followed the business for many years, the town being named in his honor. He owned a vast tract of land in the neighborhood, which was left to his two sons and three daughters. He was a man of considerable influence and ability, and was one of the county's first settlers. The Doctor's mother was born in Pennsylvania, and when a girl came to Missouri with her brother, Hon. Hiram Leffingwell, who served as United States marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri, under Gen. Grant's administration. She died when the subject of this sketch was about ten years old. The Doctor was reared at home and educated at Kirkwood High School. He began his medical studies with Dr. Henry F. Steinhauer, for three years, and was also three years at the St. Louis Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1881. He then began his practice in the vicinity of Maxville, where he has an extended and successful practice, and where he is considered one of the promising young physicians of Jefferson County. He was married in 1882 to Miss Anna, daughter of John L. and Margaret Sutton, and a native of St. Louis County, where her grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers. Her parents are still living at Sutton, a place named in honor of the grandfather, James

Sutton. The Doctor has one child, Sadie. He is a Democrat in his political views, and cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland, in 1884. He was formerly medical examiner of the A. O. U. W. of Sappington Lodge.

Henry S. Schmidt is engaged in general merchandising at Victoria. He is a native of Prussia, Germany, and was born April 24, 1824. His father was John Schmidt, now deceased, who was also a native of Prussia. Henry S. Schmidt immigrated to this country in 1845, and first located in New York city, where he remained about two years; he then went to Luzerne County, Penn., from there to Kalamazoo, Mich., and in 1854 settled in Chicago, where he remained but one year. In 1858 he removed to St. Louis, and from there, in 1862, went to California, where he was engaged in mercantile business until 1887, when he located in Victoria, Jefferson Co., Mo., and established his present business. He carries a general stock of merchandise, and as a result of reasonable prices he is enjoying a large and growing trade. In 1853 he married Jennie Thomason; and of the seven children born to their union but three are living, viz.: Thomas, Harris and Rosa. Mr. Schmidt is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. F.

Judge Henry Seckman was born in Prussia in 1838, and is a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Rock Township. He is the only surviving child born to Mority and Elizabeth Seckman, who came to New Orleans in 1840, from there to Warren County, Mo., and one year later settled in Washington, Franklin County, where the father died, about 1852. The mother died at the home of her son Henry, in Jefferson County, about 1881. The father was a carpenter by trade. Henry Seckman was educated at the Washington schools, and also spent two years at the public schools in St. Louis. From 1875 he served five years as an apprentice at stair-building, which he followed from that time until 1871 on his own responsibility, meeting with good success, doing work in Kansas, Indiana, Tennessee, Missouri and other States. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, of Fremont's Body Guard, and served until November of the same year, participating in the battle of Springfield. In 1863 he married Miss Elizabeth Reckman, a native of Galena, Ill., and the daughter of Francis and Mary Reckman. Her father was a native of Switzerland, who came to the United States when a young man, was married in St. Louis, but afterward moved to Galena, Ill., where he passed his last days. The mother then returned to St. Louis, and here died in 1862. Seven children was the result of Mr. Seckman's marriage, five of whom are now living: William, a carpenter of St. Louis; Viola, Frank, Warren and Edward. In 1884 Mr. Seckman was elected county judge of the First District and re-elected in 1886, with a greatly increased majority, being the first Republican to hold that office for a good many years. He is a man of good judgment and ability, and an earnest worker for the welfare of the county and of the Republican party. His first presidential vote was for Lincoln. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Richard C. Shearlock, a boot and shoemaker, of Festus, was born in Kaskaskia, Ill., on October 26, 1833, and is the eldest of the ten children born to Timothy H. and Peliga (Montroy) Shearlock, who were of Irish and French descent, respectively. Richard C. received a limited common-school education, and spent his life with his parents until his twenty-first year, during which time he learned the shoemaker's trade with his father, who carried on a tannery business in connection with manufacturing boots and shoes. From home, Richard C. went to Sparta, Ill., where he engaged in manufacturing three years, and the following three years drove a team to and from St. Louis.

August 1, 1855, he married Mrs. Mary E. Bartell, who died in August, 1860, the mother of one child, also deceased. Mr. Shearlock is now living with his second wife, whose maiden name was Virginia Montreville, to whom he was married June 14, 1863. This marriage was blessed with the following children: Henry A., Robert C., Richard T., Mary E., William, one infant unnamed, and Florence, all of whom are deceased but the eldest and youngest. After leaving Sparta, Mr. Shearlock returned to his home on account of his father's death; he remained with his mother for about one year, and has since been engaged in various pursuits in different places. In 1881 he located in Festus and re-engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, which he has continued up to the present time. Mr. Shearlock is a member of the I. O. G. T., and with his wife holds membership in the Presbyterian Church. In political faith he is a Democrat.

Nathan Slawson, of the firm of N. Slawson & Co., hardware dealers, of De Soto, was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1827, and is a son of Dr. William B. and Mary (Millsbaugh) Slawson. The former is a descendant of one George Slawson, who came to America from Scotland and located in Salem, Mass. Dr. William B. Slawson was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1805. His father and grandfather, named, respectively, Nathan and David Slawson, were soldiers of the Revolution. He received his medical education in Fairfield Medical College, and in 1831-32 commenced the practice of his chosen profession at Bloomingburgh, Sullivan County; three years later he moved to Genesee County; from there went to Watkins, N. Y., returning to Genesee County in 1856, when he located at Batavia; he came to De Soto about 1880, but has not been engaged in the practice of medicine for the past twenty-eight years. Mrs. Mary Slawson was of Dutch descent and was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1803; she died in 1871, the mother of twelve children, five of whom are living, Nathan being the second. The latter was educated in the common schools, and at the age of seventeen commenced to learn the tinner's trade in Batavia; he worked three years as an apprentice and nine years as journeyman. In 1856 he married Miss Anzolette Cowden, a native of Genesee County, N. Y., born in 1831. The young couple settled in Fall River, Wis., where Mrs. Slawson died in 1858, leaving one child, Augustus F. In 1864 Mr. Slawson married Miss Phœbe M. Shepard, also a native of Genesee County, N. Y. To this union one child was born, Jennie Elnora. In 1865 Mr. Slawson returned to Genesee County, N. Y., and in 1867 came to De Soto, where he bought property and engaged in the culture of small fruits. In 1875, in partnership with his son, he established his present business, which is the oldest hardware firm in De Soto. They carry a first-class stock of hardware, stoves, tin, sheet iron and copper wares, etc., and are highly esteemed by customers and friends. In politics Mr. Slawson has been a life-long Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Gen. Cass in 1848. In 1881 he served as city collector of De Soto. He also served as mayor of the city a short time, having been elected in 1886 to fill a vacancy. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas Smith, foreman of the casting department of the Plate Glass Works at Crystal City, is a native of Stratford, on the Avon, England, born in 1837, and the second of five sons and three daughters born to Leonard and Elizabeth (Care) Smith, who spent their entire lives in England, the father engaged in the brewery business. Thomas left the parental roof at the age of eleven, and spent three years at such work as he could find. He then remained at home for about two years, after which he found employment at London, and later at

Birmingham. In 1861 he came to the United States, but after working in various places until April, 1864, then returned to England, coming again to America, however, in November of the same year. Landing at New York, he made his way to Pittsburgh, started to work in an iron establishment, went thence to Chicago and accepted a situation as a section foreman on the Michigan Central Railroad. He later located at St. Louis, and afterward at Crystal City, where he worked several months, and was then made foreman of the digging and hauling department of the Crystal Plate Glass Works, and three years later was made foreman of the casting department, which position he has since held with credit to himself and to his employers. There are now between 800 and 900 employed, and he is one of only two who have been employes of the works since its origin. He was married, in 1873, to Mrs. Elizabeth Bills, daughter of John and Mary Ann Pass, natives of Yorkshire, England, but who came to the United States in 1867. They lived for some time in Boston, Mass., but moved from there to Toronto, Canada, and in 1872 came to Crystal City, where they kept hotel—the first one in the place. Mr. Pass died in 1878, and Mrs. Pass in 1876. The result of Mr. Smith's marriage were the births of two children: Martha and Mary. Mrs. Smith's first husband, Stephen Bills, was born in Manchester, England, and was married in London about 1863. Two years later they came to the United States, and he was engaged as a commercial traveler. He died in Toronto, Canada, in 1871. Mrs. Smith has made eight trips across the ocean. Mr. Smith is a member of the American Legion of Honor, is conservative in his political views, and is an honest, upright citizen. He and wife are members of the Episcopal Church. He has frequently been in the house in which Shakespeare was born.

Romain Spitz, farmer of Rock Township, and the only child of Dominique and Elizabeth (Loos) Spitz, was born in Alsace, France, in 1824. His parents were born in 1796 and 1777, respectively. They were married about 1821, and in 1853 came to the United States. The mother died while *en route* from New Orleans to St. Louis, and was buried in the State of Mississippi. The father and son came on to Jefferson County, and settled on Sugar Creek, three miles south of Fenton, where the father died in December, 1854. Romain secured a good education in the common schools, and came with his father to Jefferson County, where he was married (1853) to Miss Magdalena Flothau, a native of Lorraine, France, born in 1826. After her marriage she came with Mr. Spitz to the United States, and here three children were born to their union, viz.: Otto, Romain and George. Mrs. Spitz died in 1861, and in 1862 Mr. Spitz married Miss Catherine Rush, who bore him three children: Henry (deceased), Louis and Paul. Mr. Spitz has lived on the tract on which his father first settled ever since he has been in Jefferson County. He now has 180 acres under a good state of cultivation, and is an industrious, enterprising citizen. He is an ardent advocate of universal education, a member of the Catholic Church, and a Republican in politics, casting his first vote for Lincoln, in 1860. Previous to coming to America, and from 1845 to 1852, he was a soldier in the French Revolution, in 1848-49, under King Louis Philippe and under Napoleon III.

P. Steinman, dealer in meats, game and poultry, in De Soto, is a native of Hancock County, Ohio, was born in 1847, and is a son of Peter and Mary Steinman. Peter Steinman was born in Germany about 1820, and came to America with his parents, who settled in Pennsylvania; he was reared on a farm, which occupation he afterward followed. After his marriage he moved to Hancock County, Ohio, removing to De Soto, Mo., in 1870, and the following year locating in Gentry County, where he died in 1875, the father of thirteen children, of

whom the subject of this sketch is the third. Mrs. Mary Steinman, who is of German descent, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1830. P. Steinman followed in the footsteps of his father until he grew to manhood, and at the age of nineteen commenced butchering; he came to De Soto with his parents in 1870, and for the past nine years has constantly been engaged at his trade. In 1885 he established himself in business, and keeps a first-class meat stand, having always on hand fresh and salt meats and poultry of various kinds. January 7, 1872, he married Miss Minnie Frazier, of Jefferson County. Mr. Steinman is conservative in politics, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

John Theobald, proprietor of the Vienna Bakery and Confectionery, of De Soto, is a son of John George and Barbara (Martin) Theobald, and was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1838. John George Theobald, a cooper by trade, was born in 1800, and died in 1854. His wife was born in 1802, and died in 1858. They were the parents of nine children, of whom John was the seventh. At the age of seventeen the latter commenced learning the baker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of two years. He was subsequently enrolled and served four years in the regular army. In 1864 he came to this country, first settling in St. Louis, whence, in 1870, he removed to De Soto, and established his present business. In 1865 he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Heusner, a native of Germany, born in 1845. Mrs. Theobald died in January, 1873, leaving two children, John and Susie. In September, 1875, Mr. Theobald married Miss Susan Heusner, a niece of his first wife, who was born in Philadelphia, in 1852 and is the parent of six children, as follows: Lyda, Maggie, Helen, Willie, Eddie and Alfred. In politics Mr. Theobald is conservative. The family are members of the German Methodist Church.

William H. H. Thomas, senior member of the law firm of Thomas & Horine, at Hillsboro, is a native of Washington County, Mo., born June 10, 1839. His parents, James W. and Eliza (Johnson) Thomas, were natives of Virginia, where they were reared and married. In 1826 they removed to Washington County, Mo., where they remained until 1845, at which date they came to Jefferson County, on Big River, and here the father died the same year. The family afterward removed to Arcadia, in Iron County, for educational purposes. The mother died in Hillsboro in 1875. Both parents were, for many years, faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father was well educated, and was a teacher by profession; was also justice of the peace for many years in Washington County, Mo. His father, John Thomas, was a Revolutionary soldier. William H. H. was reared principally by the filial care of a mother, and received his education at the common schools, and at J. C. Berryman's College, at Arcadia. Before finishing his education he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar before he was nineteen years of age. In 1858 he began his practice at Steelville, but in 1859 removed to Texas County, Mo., where he continued the practice of his profession until the breaking out of the late war. He then enlisted in Gen. Bride's recruiting command, and in the fall of 1862 was promoted to adjutant of J. D. White's regiment of M. M. Parson's brigade, Confederate States army, in which capacity he served with valor and credit until the close of the war, operating mostly in Arkansas, in the battles of Prairie Grove, Helena, and a great many minor engagements. He was severely wounded in the mouth, which disabled him from duty some months. In the spring of 1864 he was captured on the Arkansas River, taken to New Orleans, from there to Governor's Island, and then to Fort Delaware, where he was held a prisoner until May, 1865, and then released on parole. Mr. Thomas then went

to Arkansas, where he farmed until 1867, after which he returned to Jefferson County, and has since made a successful career at his chosen profession, being a member of the most substantial and successful law firms in Jefferson County. From 1868 until 1880 he was a member of the firm of John L. Thomas & Bro. He was married in 1868 to Miss Rebecca A., daughter of Solomon and Sallie Brill, formerly of Virginia. Mrs. Thomas was born in Washington County, Mo., and to their marriage were born five children, all living. Mr. Thomas is a Democrat in his political belief, and cast his first presidential vote for S. A. Douglas in 1860. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Capt. Charles B. Tilden, of one of the Missouri River Government improvement boats, with headquarters at St. Louis, was born in Kent County, Md., in 1835, and educated at Washington College, at Chestershire, Md., after which he spent about three years on Chesapeake Bay. In 1853 he came to St. Louis, where he accepted a position as civil engineer in preliminary survey of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which position he held for about four years, or until the road was completed to Pevely. He then went on the Missouri River as a pilot, remaining there until the outbreak of the late Civil War, when he and J. W. Kenneth raised a company of volunteers, in Jefferson County, for the Confederate army, and joined Gen. Thompson. After about two months Mr. Tilden resigned, and joined Gen. Price's army as a private, but was soon after promoted to the rank of first lieutenant of Gorham's Battery of artillery, of the Missouri State Guards. About a year later he was transferred to the Confederate service, and was made captain of Tilden's Missouri Battery. Prior to his raid through Southeast Missouri, Gen. Price recalled him, to follow him and take charge of the captured artillery, if there should be any. After the war the Captain returned to the river, where he was pilot, and commanded a great number of different boats, until 1884, since which time he has been in the Government service, as above stated, on the Missouri River, and has resided in Jefferson County. He was married in 1867 to Miss Mary Albertine, daughter of James L. and Cassandra A. Dunklin, and granddaughter of ex-Gov. Daniel Dunklin, one of the pioneer governors of Missouri. Mr. Dunklin was born in Washington County, but spent many years in Jefferson County as a well-to-do farmer and influential citizen. He moved to Mississippi in 1887, and intends making that his future home. Three sons and one daughter were born to Capt. Tilden's marriage, viz.: Mary S., Harry D., Alfonso J. and Charles B., Jr. He was reared a Whig, and cast his first vote for Filmore in 1856, since which time he has been a staunch Democrat. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. His parents, Hon. Charles B. and Elizabeth (Stewart) Tilden, were natives of Maryland, where they spent their entire lives, as did several generations before them, so far as is known. The father was a farmer, and spent several terms in the State Legislature.

Rev. David Q. Travis, pastor of the Congregational Church of De Soto, is a native of Trigg County, Ky., and was born October 16, 1857. His father was John W. Travis (deceased), who was born in Marshall County, Ky. David Q. Travis was reared on a farm and received his literary education at Eddyville Academy. He began preaching at Hopkinsville, Ky., in 1881, and the same fall was transferred to Marvin Chapel, St. Louis, thence in 1882 to Texarkana, on the line of the Texas & Arkansas Railroad. He subsequently took a course of two years at the Vanderbilt University, of Nashville, Tenn. In 1885 he was located at Foristell, St. Charles Co., Mo., and in 1886 assumed charge of the Union

Congregational Church, of St. Louis. In July, 1887, he removed to his present pastorate in De Soto, where he has the welfare of his charge thoroughly at heart. Mr. Travis is a member of the I. O. G. T., and Literary Society of Kai Fai, a college fraternity.

John W. Tully, engineer on the Iron Mountain Railroad, with headquarters at De Soto, is a native of Rome, N. Y., and was born January 15, 1851. His father, was Henry Tully, also a native of Rome, N. Y. John W. Tully was reared and educated in his native place and before grown began work on the railroad as brakeman on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad. In 1874 he went to Keokuk, Iowa, and for nine months was employed as fireman on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, and then went to Toledo, Ohio, and was engaged as a brakeman in the yards of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad two years, when he was promoted to yardmaster; he served in the latter capacity two years, and in April, 1877, located in De Soto. He was first employed as a brakeman on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and in 1878 was given a position as conductor of a freight train. In 1880 he went to Fort Worth, Texas, and for one year fired on the Texas & Pacific Railroad. Returning to De Soto, he again worked as a fireman on the Iron Mountain Railroad, until November 23, 1886, when he was promoted to the position of an engineer. January 7, 1882, Mr. Tully was united in marriage with Minnie E. Downing, who died March 26, 1885, leaving two children Flora and Maude. Mrs. Tully was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Tully is a member of the A. O. U. W., and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Charles Frank Vaughn, a farmer of Central Township, Jefferson County, was born near his present home, October 25, 1854, and is the only child of William and Caroline (Lee) Vaughn, the former a native of Southampton County, Va., who died in 1855. Mrs. Vaughn afterward married E. J. Parker, by whom she had one child, Caroline (deceased). Mrs. Parker died in February, 1874. C. F. Vaughn was reared on a farm, which occupation he has always followed with the exception of three years spent in the lead mines near Vineland. December 25, 1879, he married Annie E. Davis, a native of St. Louis, and a daughter of J. J. Davis, a steamboat captain. Mrs. Vaughn is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Vaughn owns 187 acres of land in Jefferson County, which he devotes to farming and stock-raising.

Daniel B. Veazey, clerk of the circuit court of Jefferson County, was born in Rockingham County, N. H., January 4, 1842, and is the eldest in a family of four children born to Jonathan and Sarah J. (Barber) Veazey, natives of the same county, and born, respectively, about the years 1818 and 1819. The parents removed to Jefferson County about 1867, and settled in Platts Township, where they still live; the father is of English descent, and has been a life-long farmer. Daniel B. received a good education, attending Philip's Exeter Academy one year, and spending nearly two years at the New London Academy, a part of the time being engaged in teaching. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Third Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and served on detached service one year, on the engineer corps, in the Army of the Potomac; he then served one year as ordnance sergeant, when he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, in which capacity he served until after the battle of the Wilderness, when he was made assistant provost marshal, in the Second Division, Sixth Corps; he held the latter position until July, 1864, and upon his term of enlistment expiring he was discharged, having participated in every battle fought by that army. Upon his return home he spent another year at the Exeter Academy, and then took

a course at the Commercial College, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He then spent a few months as traveling salesman for Samuel Page & Son, of Boston, and in 1866 went to St. Louis, where he engaged as a traveling salesman for the wholesale dry goods firm of W. H. Benton & Co., for one year. He then located in Jefferson County, where he farmed and taught school until 1874, and the following four years traveled for D. Appleton & Co. From 1878 to 1883 he was employed by Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., and from 1884 to 1886 was principal of Crystal City public schools. He was elected clerk of the circuit court of Jefferson County, in 1886, which office he has since filled with credit to himself, and to the honor of his county. December 26, 1866, occurred his marriage to Miss Louise H., daughter of John Mackay, of Orange County, N. Y. To this union have been born five children. Mr. Veazey's ancestors were Whigs. He cast his first presidential vote, in 1864, for Lincoln, and has since been identified with the Republican party; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the A. O. U. W., and belongs to the Baptist Church. Mrs. Veazey is an Episcopalian.

Alfred Vinyard, farmer, of Valle Township, was born in Bellevue Township, Washington Co., Mo., in 1828, and is the tenth of twelve children born to Peter and Lucy (Richardson) Vinyard, natives of Botetourt County, Va., where they were reared and married. In the winter of 1827 and 1828 they crossed the country with wagon and horses and came to Missouri. During their journey Mr. Vinyard was taken sick with the measles, and was compelled to remain for six weeks in Tennessee. He settled in the western part of Washington County, in the wilderness, but about a year later moved to Jefferson County and settled in Valle Township, where he died about 1844, at the age of sixty-three. He enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, but was not called into service. He was of German descent, a farmer, blacksmith and wagon-maker by occupation. He was also for some time justice of the peace of Valle Township, and his father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His people were formerly from Pennsylvania. The mother of Alfred died about 1854, at the age of sixty-eight. Alfred Vinyard was reared to manhood without any educational advantages, and worked for several years getting out railroad timber. In 1867 he married Mrs. Adelia Beron, daughter of John and Sarah Aubuchon, early settlers of Jefferson and Washington Counties, respectively. Mrs. Vinyard was born in the latter county, and became the mother of two children: Rosetta and David. Mr. Vinyard, since the war, has lived on his present farm, which consists of 790 acres, and is situated three miles southwest of Vineland, and is one of the leading farmers of the county. During the war he was in the employ of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company to furnish supplies, etc., and since then has devoted his attention to farming and wooding. He is, politically, a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was for Gen. Cass, in 1848. Mrs. Vinyard is a member of the Catholic Church. Our subject has just engaged in stock-raising, in partnership with Alexander W. Siegrist, the firm being Vinyard & Siegrist, stock-raisers and farmers. Mr. Siegrist was born in St. Louis in 1864, and was educated at Smith's Academy. He then worked for his father, and was then in the butcher business for two years. In 1884 he came to Jefferson County, where he has since remained, and where he is, in partnership with Mr. Vinyard, engaged in the breeding of Holstein cattle and Berkshire hogs, having some of the finest of each breed in Jefferson County. Mr. Siegrist is the son of John H. and Mollie (Farrow) Siegrist, now of St. Louis, where they were married, and where they have lived for thirty years. The father is a wholesale and retail dealer in

coal, but was formerly engaged in the clothing business in St. Louis. He was born in Lebanon, Penn., in 1829, and at the age of seventeen began teaching school. He came to St. Louis in about 1857. The mother was born in New Orleans in 1839, and came with her father, John Farrow, to St. Louis. Of their four children Alexander W. is the third.

J. E. Waggener, merchant at Rush Tower, and farmer, was born in Platin Township, December 23, 1847, and was educated in the common country school by his own efforts. At the age of eighteen he assumed charge of the Oakland school, near where he was reared, and taught two terms with excellent success. In 1868 he began clerking in the store of B. F. & J. M. England. In a few years the firm had undergone several changes, but he was retained as clerk, and in 1871 became a partner, the firm title being J. E. Waggener & Co. In 1876 he married Miss Florence, daughter of Thomas L. and Mary Donnell, who are among the esteemed pioneers of Jefferson County, where Mrs. Waggener was born in 1855. She is an accomplished lady, and by her union to Mr. Waggener became the mother of four children, three now living: Oliver M., Thomas D. and Lillie Lee. In 1879 Mr. Waggener abandoned mercantile life, and removed to his farm of 170 acres, situated four miles southwest of Rush Tower, and known as the "Parker Farm." After living there three years his health became impaired, and he removed to Hematite, and again engaged in merchandising in partnership with B. C. Berry. In the spring of 1886 he returned to his farm, and soon after formed a partnership with J. S. Shannon, and has since been engaged in merchandising at Rush Tower, but lives on the farm, four miles away. He also has 120 acres two miles west of Rush Tower, which he holds for sale. All his property is the fruit of his own exertions. Mr. Waggener is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was for Horatio Seymour in 1868. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is the son of R. G. Waggener, a native of Culpeper County, Va., born July, 1797, and of Scotch descent. He was in the War of 1812, serving six months in the United States army. In 1816 or 1817 he went to Kentucky, and for twenty-five years was a pilot on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. He was pilot on the first line of steamers that ran from Louisville to New Orleans. In 1835 he married Mary Moore, in Louisville, Ky., and in 1839 came to Jefferson County, where he settled near Rush Tower, and where he passed the remainder of his days as an enterprising citizen. He died January, 1885. The mother is still living on the old farm, and of the twelve children born to her marriage, nine are now living, and our subject is the sixth.

Charles Waldron, a farmer of Big River Township, was born in Suffolk County, Mass., in 1835, and is a son of Daniel B., and Drusilla (Parshlay) Waldron, natives of New Hampshire, the former a carpenter by trade; the latter died in 1855. Charles Roxbury was educated at Roxbury, now Boston, Mass., and, at the age of eighteen years, went to Davenport, Iowa, where he worked three years as an apprentice to the carpenter's trade, and afterward as a journeyman, until 1861, the last three years at Potosi, Washington Co., Mo. In 1861 he settled on Big River, close to the county line between Washington and Jefferson Counties, and began his career as a farmer. He rented land for eight or ten years, afterward purchased, and is now the owner of 985 acres, 665 in Jefferson County and 320 in Washington County, the greater portion of which lies in Big River bottom. He is one of the substantial farmers of the community, and in connection with farming is engaged in stock-raising. He also owns four houses and lots in De Soto. In 1866 he married Mrs. Mary Byron, *nee* Johnson,

who is a native of Jefferson County, Mo., and was born in 1835. They have three children, William Daniel, Celia Jane and Margaret. Mrs. Waldron has two children by her first husband, Addie Melissa and George W. In politics, Mr. Waldron is a stanch and life-long Democrat; he is a member of the A. O. U. W.

William H. Walker, dairyman and merchant, of De Soto, was born in Jefferson County, Mo., in 1839, and is a son of William G. and Elizabeth (Null) Walker. William G. Walker, a native of Tennessee, and of Scotch descent, came to Jefferson County, Mo., on horseback when twenty-one years of age; he entered 640 acres of land in Valle Township, three and one-half miles southeast of De Soto, and in connection with farming was engaged in merchandising on his farm; he sold goods four years, and in 1857 sold out to Hamilton Reppy, who moved the store to De Soto, in which place he was the first merchant. Mrs. Elizabeth Walker was a daughter of William Null, and died in 1860. In a family of nine children, William H. was the first child. He was reared on a farm, which occupation he followed until 1883; he owned 120 acres south of the old homestead, which he sold, and established a dairy in De Soto. The latter he has since successfully conducted, and keeps on an average twenty cows. In November, 1887, he engaged in merchandising in connection with his dairy business. In October, 1858, he married Miss Adeline, daughter of Robert McMullen, who was one of the pioneers of Jefferson County. Mrs. Walker was born in Jefferson County in 1839. To Mr. and Mrs. Walker nine children have been born, viz.: Cora, wife of George Cape; Ella, wife of John Hultz; Haddie, Mary, Katie, Georgia, Willie, Nellie and John. Mr. Walker served as alderman of De Soto three and one-half years, and as mayor six months. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

Leonidas R. Walker, engineer on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, with headquarters at De Soto, was born in Valle Township, Jefferson County, December 6, 1844. His father was William Walker, a native of Tennessee, and one of the pioneers of Jefferson County, Mo.; he married Elizabeth Null, and of the nine children born to them, six are living: Ellen, now Mrs. Goff; Zoe, William H., James N., Caroline, now Mrs. Stewart, and Leonidas R. One son, Franklin, went to California when a youth, where he died. When Leonidas R. Walker was small he was taken by his parents to Arcadia, Mo. He received a common-school education, and in 1866 was employed as a brakeman on the railroad, being promoted to the position of engineer in 1870; he has had charge of his present engine, No. 426, for the past two years. May 9, 1871, he married Carrie Hamilton, daughter of George Hamilton (deceased). Mrs. Walker was born in St. Francois County, Mo. One child has been born to Mr. Walker and wife, named William L. Mr. Walker is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, a Select Knight of the A. O. U. W., and a member of the Masonic Fraternity,

H. Frederick Wappler, of De Soto, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was born March 8, 1841. His father was Henry Wappler, a native of the same place, now deceased. Mr. Wappler was educated in his native country, and immigrated to the United States in the fall of 1866; he first located in Carondelet, where he remained until the fall of 1868, when he removed to Jefferson County, Mo., and was engaged in farming near Vineland for the following three years, paying particular attention to gardening and raising small fruits. In 1871 he settled in De Soto, where he has since resided. January 16, 1868, in St. Louis, he was united in marriage with Frederica Liehn, a native of the same locality in Germany as himself, and a daughter of Nicholas Liehn. Seven children

have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wappler, six of whom are living: Frederick, Katie, Louis, Augusta, Amelie and Eda. The deceased was Mary, who died in the fifth year of her age. Mr. Wappler is a member of the Knights of Honor and Druids, also the T. O. H. He was one of the prime movers in establishing the Lutheran Church of De Soto, of which he is a consistent member.

Capt. William H. Washburn, a retired farmer of De Soto, was born in what is now Jefferson County, Mo., before the State was admitted to the Union, October 20, 1820. His father was James Washburn, a native of Georgia, who settled in Missouri in 1810. William H. Washburn received his education in the old log schoolhouse, where the seats were made of split logs, and the desk consisted of a board upheld by pins in the wall, puncheon floor and a huge fireplace in one end of the room, with stick and clay chimney, and, under the eyes of the most exacting teachers, the pupils studied reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. Mr. Washburn was reared on a farm, which occupation he has followed nearly all his life. During the late war he served as captain of Company B, Eightieth Missouri Militia, until the close of the struggle, participating in the battle of Locust Grove, on Black River, where six prisoners, forty-two horses and equipments, arms, ammunition, etc., were captured by Capt. Washburn and Lieut. Snell. Mr. Washburn had been engaged in railroad work some time prior to the war, and followed the same when off military duty. He subsequently engaged in farming, and still owns a farm of 120 acres in Central Township, Jefferson County. October 19, 1843, he married Malinda C., daughter of James Downing (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Washburn are the parents of the following children: Catherine (Mrs. S. A. Bage), Adaline (Mrs. J. W. Staples), Alice (wife of Perry Anderson), Emma (married Samuel A. Seat), George, W. L. and Levi P.; Samuel and Sarah J. (Beard) are deceased, and also two infants. Capt. Washburn served as road commissioner for several years, but has never sought official position. Mrs. Washburn has been a member of the Baptist Church for the past thirty years.

Freeman D. Waters, postmaster and general grocer and provision merchant, at Kimmswick, was born near the same in 1840, and is the son of Capt. George W. and Letitia (Israel) Waters, natives of Massachusetts and Philadelphia, Penn., respectively. The father was reared principally in New York, from which State he was admitted as a cadet to West Point Military Academy, and after finishing at that institution was assigned to the Sixth Regiment, commanded by Col. (afterward Gen.) Albert Sidney Johnston, and was assigned to the Western plains, where he was married in 1830. He remained in the service as captain until about 1837, when he located near Kimmswick, in Jefferson County, and here spent the remainder of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. About 1838 he was appointed county surveyor, and served several years. In 1846 he was elected to the Legislature, which office he held at the time of his death, which occurred in 1847. He was of the Puritan New England stock, and a son of Amos Waters, who was also a native of Massachusetts, but moved to New York when the Captain was but a boy. The mother of Freeman D. was born in 1801, and died in 1885, in Jefferson County. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Freeman received his education at Kimmswick and at private schools in St. Louis County, and finished at the city schools at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1856 or 1857. From 1861 to 1863 he was a merchant at Bailey Station, and then for several years, until 1867, was clerking at Sulphur Springs, and in the meantime operated a store at Meramec Point, in Illinois, for some time. In 1867 he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Kimmswick, but was soon

after made railroad agent and postmaster at that place, holding the former for seventeen years, and the latter office, at different periods, for thirteen years, the last since 1886. From 1878 to 1882 he was justice of the peace, and for twelve years has been notary public. Since about 1880 he has been in the grocery and provision trade. Although he has no children of his own, he takes a deep interest in the cause of education, and has for some years been a member of the school board. He is an earnest worker for the Democratic party, and his first presidential vote was cast for McClellan, in 1864. During the war he was a member of Company B, of the Enrolled Missouri Militia. In 1880 he was a delegate to the State Convention, and is a man much esteemed and respected by all who know him. Mrs. Waters is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and one of the leading teachers of the Sunday-school of that church.

John L. Weaver, farmer and ex-sheriff of Jefferson County, Platin Township, was born in the same in 1844, and is the youngest of four children born to John W. and Isabella (Morris) Weaver. The father was born in Cape Girardeau County in 1811, and when about twenty-one years of age came to Jefferson County. He was married about 1834, and spent the remainder of his life near the line of Ste. Genevieve County, where he died in 1880. He was a man of considerable prominence, very generous, and a man of many friends and no enemies. He was for many years justice of the peace, giving good satisfaction. He served on several important commissions, and assisted in assessing the damages for the Iron Mountain Railroad. He was a prominent Mason, charter member of Joachim Lodge, which he was instrumental in organizing, it being the first lodge in Jefferson County. Both he and wife were members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Weaver was an exhorter and an active church worker. His father, John Weaver, was a German, and an early settler of Cape Girardeau when the country was a part of the Louisiana Territory. He followed keel-boating to New Orleans, settled at Charleston, Mississippi County, before the town was laid out, and owned the land upon which the town is now situated. The mother of John L. was born in Missouri, and died in 1857; she was her husband's senior by a few years. Mrs. Weaver came to Missouri with her mother, her father having died in Maryland. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The subject of this sketch was educated in the pioneer style—log schoolhouses, dirt floors, slab seats, etc. In 1861 he served six months under Col. J. Thompson, in the Confederate army. In 1870 he married Miss Eddy A., daughter of Felix G. and Martha Poston, of Ste. Genevieve County, where the father is still living and where Mrs. Weaver was born. Four children, three of whom are living, were born to Mr. Weaver's marriage: Della K., Mattie I. and Olive P. Mr. Weaver lived on his farm, on the Mississippi River, one mile below Rush Tower, until 1876, when he was made deputy sheriff under John Williams, and served in that capacity for two years. He also occupied that position under T. J. Jones nearly four years, and during that time was public administrator, and was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Sheriff Jones. In 1882 he was elected to the office, which he held for two years. He remained in Hillsboro until 1886, when he returned to Rush Tower, and in 1887 to his present farm (two miles below Rush Tower) of 250 acres, 150 bottom land, all the result of his own labor, working for \$6 per month when a young man, and working from sun to sun. He is a Democrat in politics, and his first presidential vote was for Horatio Seymour, in 1868. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thomas Welch, a general merchant of Vineland, Mo., was born in the

State of New York, March 27, 1845. His father, James Welch, was a black smith by trade, and a native of Ireland. His parents both died when he was small, and he was brought up in St. Francois County, Mo., receiving his education in the subscription schools. His teacher was Eliza Carrollton, now of the Carrollton Institute, of Farmington, Mo. Mr. Welch was reared on a farm, and for six years was engaged in mining in the Valle Lead Mines, Missouri. In 1871 he settled on a farm in Valle Township, two miles west of Vineland, which he still conducts in connection with his store. He engaged in mercantile business at Vineland in October, 1881, and carries a full line of everything generally kept in a first-class general store. January 25, 1871, he married Elizabeth Blackwell, daughter of William Blackwell (deceased), a pioneer of St. Francois County. Mr. and Mrs. Welch have six children, viz.: Frances A., William C., Albert H., Barthlow T., George V. and Leslie L. Mr. Welch served as justice of the peace ten or twelve years, and in 1882 was appointed postmaster of Vineland, which office he still holds. He has taken an active part in politics, and in 1884 represented the Democratic party of Jefferson County in the State Convention. He is a Chapter Mason, a member of the De Soto Lodge, of which lodge he has served two terms as Master, having also filled various other positions of trust.

John Wenom, a grain dealer and insurance agent at Kimmswick, was born in Alsace, France, in 1837, and is the son of L. and F. Wenom, also natives of Alsace, France. They came to the United States in 1852, and after about two months in the State of New York, came to Jefferson County, settled near Kimmswick, where the father died, in 1856, at the age of seventy-five. He was a carpenter by trade. The mother died about 1871 or 1872, and both she and her husband were members of the Catholic Church. John received a fair education, and came with his father to Jefferson County, where he was married, in 1859, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Matthias and Lizzie Miller, natives of Prussia, where Mr. Miller died. The rest of the Miller family came to the United States, and settled in Jefferson County, where the mother died soon after. The following seven children were born to Mr. Wenom's marriage: William (blacksmith of Fenton), Ida (wife of John G. Koch), Katie, Oscar, Otto, Gustav and John. Mr. Wenom continued farming in the vicinity of Kimmswick until 1866, when he removed to that city, and there followed the butcher's trade until 1881. He then engaged in the grain trade, which he has since continued, and for three years has been agent for the Home Insurance Company at New York. He was for sixteen years road superintendent, and was in Company A of Col. Rankin's regiment of the Enrolled Missouri Militia during the war. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., is a Republican in his political views, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. Although Mr. Wenom had a hard struggle with poverty the first part of his life, he now owns considerable property in and about Kimmswick, after giving his married children each a good home.

S. S. Wiley, farmer of Big River Township, Jefferson County, and a native of the same, was born in 1840. He is the eighth of nine sons and four daughters born to Eli and Lucina (Mars) Wiley. The father was born near Raleigh, N. C., in 1799, and at the age of five removed with his father, John Wiley, to Maury County, Tenn., where he lived until 1822. At that date he and a family by the name of Griffith hired a flat-boat, and pulled from the mouth of the Tennessee River to the mouth of Isle Au Bois, in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo. From there he went to Jefferson County, and located on Dry Creek at what is known as the "Stone House Place," but later removed to a place situated five miles north of

this, and here passed the remainder of his days. He died in December, 1878. He was one of the county's well-to-do farmers and influential citizens, and an active member of the Presbyterian Church. He was for some years justice of the peace, and was also a short time associate judge of the county court. He was married when young, and his wife, who is about eighty-three years of age and who was born in Monroe County, Ill., is now living, and is a member of the Baptist Church. S. S. Wiley was reared at home, and received a common country school education. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was in the battle of Vicksburg, and after that was on post duty most of the time until 1865, when he was discharged at Montgomery, Ala., after over three years of active service. He then returned home, and in 1867 was united in marriage to Miss Alwilda, daughter of William and Elizabeth Shelton, early settlers of Jefferson County, where Mrs. Wiley was born. To this union two children, Eli and William, were born. Mrs. Wiley departed this life in March, 1872. Mr. Wiley is a successful farmer, is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Judge William F. Williams was born in Madison County, Mo., May 5, 1825, and is a son of James and Lydia (Waller) Williams, the former of whom, a native of Kentucky, came to Missouri when a young man. The parents first located in Perry County, Mo., thence moved to Madison, from there to Washington County, and in 1840 settled in Big River Township, Jefferson County. William F. was brought up on a farm, and his education was such as the subscription schools of the time in the old log schoolhouse afforded. He has devoted the greater portion of his life to the pursuit of agriculture, and has been engaged in mining to some extent. He was elected county judge of Jefferson County in 1872, and served six years. The gravel road from De Soto to Victoria, and also a part of the road from Morse's Mill to St. Louis, were built under his administration. December 17, 1851, he married Margaret, daughter of John Manion (deceased). Of the nine children born to this union six are living, viz.: L. Clementine (who married William Power, of Big River Township, and has two children: Estus and Mary), Laura J. (wife of Price Carrow, of De Soto, and the mother of one child—Clyde), Mary F., James A., Clyde and Ida B. Mr. Williams owns about 900 acres of land, which he devotes to farming and stock-raising. He also owns a store in De Soto. He is a member of the Hillsboro Lodge, No. 164, F. & A. M. Mrs. Williams died March 17, 1878, a member of the Baptist Church, of which church Mr. Williams is also a member.

Thomas A. Williams, justice of the peace, was born in Joachim Township, Jefferson County, November 25, 1831. His parents were Silas and Nancy (Adams) Williams, pioneers of Jefferson County, the former of whom died July 17, 1853, and the latter in March, 1886. Thomas A. Williams was brought up on the farm, and his education was obtained in the log schoolhouse. When a young man he learned the carpenter's trade, and was engaged in building bridges and houses for eight or ten years. He also worked several years at the stonemason's trade with his father. During the late war he enlisted for service in Company A, Thirty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, but after a few months was discharged for disability. He served as deputy sheriff of Jefferson three years, and has filled the office of justice of the peace for the past six years, of which office he is the present incumbent. He also served as constable two years. May 27, 1852, he married Permelia Beckett, daughter of Ephraim Beckett. They have had six children, viz.: Amanda (deceased) was married to Charles E. Turner, of St. Louis, and left two children: Joseph and Edward;

Ephraim married Sarah Fultz, is a resident of Monroe County, Ill., and has one child, Thomas; Esther became the wife of William Haven, of St. Louis, and is the mother of two children: Walter and Bertie; Robert, married, resides in Montrose, Iowa, and has one child, Nellie; and Kate and Sallie are single. Mrs. Williams died August 11, 1873, and September 2, 1874. Mr. Williams married Mary A. Lee, daughter of Archilles Lee. One child, deceased, was born to this union. In addition to his farm and office work Mr. Williams carries the mail from Victoria to Plattin

Ephraim Williams, farmer and gardener, was born in Fiddington, Somersetshire, England, June 16, 1835. He is one of the thirteen children born to Robert and Elizabeth Williams, and his education was acquired mainly in the night schools, the advantages of the school system being limited there at that time. At the age of sixteen or seventeen he was apprenticed to a Mr. Norman to learn the carpenter's trade, with whom he served five years. He afterward visited various towns and cities of England, and in 1862 located in London, where he followed his trade ten years. December 23, 1862, in Bath, England, he married Miss Elizabeth Bond, a native of Pitney, Somersetshire, England, who was born May 10, 1835. They have had five children, viz.: Robert (deceased), Thomas, Annie Elizabeth, Mary Jessie and Ellen, the latter two being born in Jefferson County, Mo. In June, 1870, Mr. Williams and family embarked from Liverpool for America, landing in Quebec, Canada. They spent one winter in Oswego, N. Y., but the weather was so severe they concluded to look for more congenial climes, and moved to St. Louis, where Mr. Williams engaged in carpentering. He was subsequently employed to erect the residence of W. S. Jewett, in Plattin Rock, Jefferson County, to which place he moved his family, and he it was who drove the first nail in the interest of the American Plate Glass Company, toward the completion of what is now Crystal City. He owns sixty-eight and one-half acres of land in Joachim Township and is engaged in farming and market gardening, in which he has been quite successful. The family are Presbyterians in religion, and, politically, Mr. Williams is a Democrat.

Judge Joseph J. Williams, attorney, at Hillsboro, and a native of Washington County, Mo., was born in 1838, and is the eldest of three children. His parents, Elder James and Nancy (Jeffries) Williams, were natives of Kentucky, born in 1789 and 1799, respectively. The father was married three times, his second wife being the mother of the subject of this sketch. After his first marriage the father removed to Washington County, Mo., where he remained until 1840, when he removed to Jefferson County, locating on Big River, and here passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1861. He was for over forty years a Baptist minister, and followed this in connection with his farming. He figured prominently in organizing and building up the church of Southeast Missouri, where he left a lasting remembrance. The mother died in 1856, and was also a member of the Baptist Church. Joseph J. remained at home and attended the common schools until about the age of seventeen, after which time he spent two years at McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill. He then took up the study of law and was admitted to the Jefferson County bar at the age of twenty-one, which profession he has since successfully followed. He was married, in 1862, to Miss Mary M., daughter of Henry and Caroline Miller, formerly of Mississippi, but early settlers of Jefferson County, Mo., where Mrs. Williams was born. To Mr. Williams and wife three children were born, only one of whom, a daughter named Frances L., is now living. Mr. Williams has been quite successful financially, and is now pleasantly located in the northeast part of the town. He is

a member of the A. O. U. W. and is an active Democrat in politics. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. From 1872 to 1876 he was probate judge, and was then elected prosecuting attorney, which office he held for two years. In 1880 he was elected to the thirty-first general assembly of Missouri and served one term. He was for four years associated in his practice with James F. Green.

Falkland H. Williams, a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Central Township, was born near Pevely in 1840, and is the seventh of twelve children, six of whom are living. He is the son of Silas and Nancy (Adams) Williams. The father was born at Charleston, S. C., in 1801, but came with the rest of the family, except the father who died in South Carolina, to Cape Girardeau, Mo., in a very early day, where Silas and a brother run a shoe shop for some years. Silas then came to Jefferson County and invested in the Sandy Lead Mines, which he operated for some time. He was married about 1825, and soon after settled near Pevely on a farm, and afterwards settled at Sandy Ridge, six miles north of Hillsboro, where he died in 1852. He was a natural mechanic and could manufacture almost anything in the cabinet line, etc., but the latter part of his days was passed on the farm. He served in the Black Hawk War and his father was a soldier in the War of 1812. The mother of Falkland H. was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1811, and died January 13, 1886. Her father was a descendant of ex-president John Adams, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. Both father and mother of our subject were members of the Baptist Church. Falkland H. Williams remained with his mother until he attained his majority; attended the common schools during the winter season. He then spent two years working in the Sandy Mines the most of the time during the night, and worked on a farm or attended the schools during the day. During the winter of 1861 and 1862 he attended school at Benton, Ill., and in 1862 enlisted in Company A, Thirty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel, afterward Gov. Fletcher, and participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Siege of Vicksburg, and was then taken sick, and in September of 1863 was discharged. He acted as orderly sergeant and commissary sergeant a part of the time. In 1864 he joined the Eightieth Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia. In 1865 he married Miss Fannie C., daughter of Elder Sullivan and Martha Frazier, and a native of Jefferson County. Mr. Frazier was a well-known Baptist preacher, and an early settler of Jefferson County. Nine children were the result of Mr. Williams' marriage, six of whom are now living: Lizzie May, Josie G., Dollie C., Falkland H., Walter E. and Charles Carl. Mr. Williams first located on the old home farm, but in 1868 he removed to an adjoining farm, seven miles north of Hillsboro, where he has 108 acres of fine productive land. He has been a life-long farmer, has served two years as constable and several years as deputy sheriff. Under township organization he was township clerk, is a firm believer in the Democratic principles, and voted for Seymour, in 1868. He is a member of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Aid Association, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Thomas L. Williams, farmer and dairyman of Valle Township, is the son of James L. and Jane (Mitchell) Williams, and was born in Washington County, Mo., in 1841. The father was born in Spartenburg District, S. C., was left an orphan when a child, and when a young man went to Kentucky, where he was married. In 1830 they removed to Washington County, Mo., where they remained until 1841, at which date they came to Jefferson County and located one and a half miles south of where De Soto now stands, and which was then a

wilderness. He improved a good farm and lived there until 1866. He was a farmer and miner, and brought some slaves from Kentucky to Missouri. His father, Thomas Williams, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. The mother of Thomas L. was born in Allen County, Ky., in 1804, where she was reared and married. She died in 1876. Both parents were members of the Baptist Church. Thomas L. received his primary education in the much talked of log schoolhouse of early days, with slab seats and dirt floors, and finished at the academy in De Soto. In 1864 he went to California via New York and the Isthmus, was there two years engaged in blacksmithing for mining companies, and also did six months' work of the same kind for the Pacific Railroad Company. After spending another six months blacksmithing he returned to his home, and in 1872 was united in marriage to Miss Fannie, daughter of Samuel Greer, and a native of Jefferson County. Her father was born in Kentucky, but was an early settler of Missouri, and her mother's maiden name was Vaughn, a sister of Gen. Claiborne Jackson's wife. The following four children were born to Mr. Williams' marriage: Virdie Ella, John L. and Henry L. (twins), and Willie L. Mrs. Williams died February 15, 1885, and June 9, 1866, he married Mrs. Rebecca McIlhatton, a native of Virginia, widow of Oliver McIlhatton, and the daughter of William L. and Jerusha Lemaster, early settlers of Jefferson County. Mr. Williams has made farming his chief occupation during life, but has worked about two years in the machine shops of De Soto, and in 1888 engaged extensively in the dairy business, having about forty cows. He is one-half owner of the old home farm, situated one mile south of De Soto, and forty acres near Vineland. He is a Republican in his political views, and his first presidential vote was for McClellan, in 1864. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Baptist Church. His eldest brother, Judge Willis Williams, was born in Allen County, Ky., and was a well-known farmer of Valle Township. He served as county judge from 1880 to 1881, and his brother John (deceased) was the first Democrat of Jefferson County, and elected to the office of county collector after the war. He was twice elected and died during the last term of office. He was a faithful and honest official.

Dr. Charles Williams, physician and surgeon at House's Springs, and the son of Hon. Stephen C. and Eleanor (Evans) Williams, was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1846. Stephen C. was born in Newark, N. J., about 1818, and when but a child came with his father, Elias Williams, to Licking County, where he was reared and where he has since made his home, as a well-to-do and substantial farmer. In early life he represented Licking County in the State Legislature one term of two years, and was also for many years a director of the county infirmary. His father was a native of New Jersey, as was also his wife, and a soldier in the War of 1812. The mother of Charles was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1820, and died in 1872. The Doctor was reared at home and educated in the common schools and at Denison University, at Granville, Ohio. He was in the 100 days' service under Capt. H. Beard, of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio United States National Guards, and operated in Virginia. He came to St. Louis in 1866, and served as shipping clerk in the Missouri Pacific Railroad freight depot. He came to Jefferson County in 1868, and here taught school for two or three years. In 1870 he began the study of medicine with Dr. E. J. Thurman, of Fenton, and graduated from the St. Louis Medical College two years later. He then practiced his profession at Fenton for two years, after which he went to Lemay Ferry, and six years later removed to House's Springs, where he has since remained engaged in a success-

ful practice. March, 1872, he married Miss Missouri E. Harbison, of Fenton, who died in 1881, leaving two children, Eleanor and Edwina. In 1886 the Doctor married Miss Emma Sue Stephens, a native of Jefferson County, daughter of Washington and Elizabeth Stephens, natives of Kentucky and Missouri, respectively. Mrs. Williams was born August 18, 1858. Her father, Rev. Washington Stephens, was born in 1803, in Lexington, Ky., where he was educated, living there until fourteen years of age. Then he removed to Missouri, locating near Hillsboro, the present county seat of Jefferson County, where he taught school in winter and worked at farming in summer, until he attained the age of twenty-four years. Becoming converted, he professed religion and joined the Baptist Church, and almost immediately afterward commenced preaching, and has since (covering a period of over fifty years) been engaged in the ministry. He is the oldest minister of any denomination living in the county, and perhaps in this part of the State, and has probably baptized more converts than any minister in this portion of Missouri. Although upward of eighty years of age he is still zealous in his calling, and while his physical vigor will not permit him to go through what he once could and did, yet he is ever found ready to obey his master's call. Dr. Williams is a Democrat in politics, his first presidential vote being for Greeley in 1872. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the A. O. U. W.

John M. Wilson, farmer and stock-raiser of Jefferson County, is a native of Abbeville County, S. C., born in 1818, and is the eldest of eight children born to Ephraim and Fannie (Link) Wilson, natives of South Carolina, where they were reared, and married about 1816. About 1820 they came to Jefferson County and were the first to settle on James Creek. After living there for about ten or twelve years they removed to McNairy County, Tenn., where they remained for about four years, and then returned to Jefferson County, Mo., where, with the exception of a few years spent in Arkansas, they made their home. The father was a farmer and mechanic, and was in good circumstances at the time of his death, which occurred in 1862. His father, John Wilson, was of Irish descent, and came to Jefferson County about 1820, where he died, after making several trips between Missouri and South Carolina. Both parents of John M. were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch was reared at home and educated in the primitive log schoolhouses of early times. In February, 1839, he was united in marriage to Miss Adaline Graham, daughter of William and Margaret Graham, who were formerly of Tennessee, but pioneers of Jefferson County. Immediately after marriage Mr. Wilson located twelve miles west of Hillsboro, where he has lived for nearly fifty years. He has about 1,300 acres of choice land, and is one of the largest land-holders of Jefferson County. He has no children of his own, but has reared four and partly reared others. He is taking considerable pains in improving the stock of the community, especially cattle and horses of the Durham and Norman breeds, respectively. In politics Mr. Wilson is a life-long and stanch Democrat, and has voted for every Democratic president since attaining his majority. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

John William Wilson was born in Valle Township, Jefferson County, July 8, 1835. His father, David Wilson, a native of Virginia, removed to Jefferson County, Mo., in 1834, and settled where our subject now resides; he married Annie Vineyard, and of the nine children born to them seven are living, viz.: Martha (Politte), Mary (Stoops), Sarah (Buchanan), John William, Susan (Perry), Adell (Lepp) and James H. David Wilson died in 1855. John William Wilson

went overland to California in 1852, driving an ox team most of the way. He herded stock nine months, and then drove a stage from Sacramento to Mormon Island for William McCombs five months; he next engaged in mining gold at "Nigger Hill" for some time, and also at various other places in the State. Returning home in the fall of 1856, he settled on the old homestead and engaged in farming and stock-raising, owning a three-sevenths interest in 395 acres. He was engaged in the butchering business in De Soto from 1865 to 1867. August 1, 1866, Mr. Wilson married Aurelia Soufflot, daughter of Augustin Soufflot (deceased). Mrs. Wilson was born in Etampes, France, near Paris. Six children were born to this union, five of whom are living, viz.: Charles, Annie, Blanche, Frank and Eugene M.

James H. Wilson was born in Valle Township, Jefferson County, near where he now lives, October 10, 1841. His father was David Wilson, a native of Botetourt County, Va., who came to Jefferson County in 1834, and settled on the farm James H. now owns; he was a saddler by trade, which trade he followed to some extent after settling in Missouri, and in the pioneer days served several years as justice of the peace. James H. Wilson was reared on the farm which has always been his home; his education was acquired by three months' attendance in the subscription schools of his county, and was supplemented by study in the schools of St. Louis. When Gov. Fletcher was clerk of Jefferson County James H. Wilson was his office boy, and under his preceptorship received advancement in his studies. In 1863 he attended the Academy of De Soto three months. Mr. Wilson has kept a record of the weather since 1864, noting the height of the thermometer every morning and noon the year around, and can settle any dispute as to the temperature of the weather any day of any year as far back as January 1, 1867. In 1875 he went to Texas, and while there did not neglect his record, which shows that the coldest day in that State during his stay was March 26, 1876, the thermometer registering 26° above zero. The coldest day recorded in his diary was Wednesday, January 29, 1873, when the thermometer registered 26° below zero. His sister, Martha E., keeps house for him. She was born in Botetourt County, Va., July 26, 1826, and married Peter Politte, a native of Ste. Genevieve, Mo. They have one child, Thomas M., born July 23, 1851. Mr. Politte went to California in 1852, where he died in 1864. Mr. Wilson owns 448 acres of land beside his interest in the homestead, and is a farmer and stock-raiser.

James J. Wilson, Jr., editor and proprietor of the *Jefferson County Crystal Mirror*, of Hillsboro, was born in Carroll County, Tenn., in 1853, and is the eldest of the thirteen children of James J. and Ann (Hatlock) Wilson. The father was born in Waynesborough, Wayne Co., Tenn., in 1828, and received his education at the Paris Academy, Paris, Tenn., where he graduated in March, 1852. He engaged in merchandising for a few years, but has since turned his attention to farming and teaching. July 6, 1862, at Ironton, Mo., he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the siege of Vicksburg and the battle of Arkansas Post. On account of disability he was transferred to Company I, Twenty-third Veteran Reserve Corps, in April, 1864, in which he served until the close of the Rebellion, being honorably discharged at St. Louis, July 1, 1865. He remained in St. Louis County until 1867, and then located in Jefferson County, where he has been occupied as a farmer and trader. He served as assessor of Jefferson County in 1879 and 1880. He was reared a Whig, politically, and is now a member of the G. A. R. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His parents were Zaccheus and Naomi T. (Gillespie)

Wilson, natives, respectively, of Mecklenburg and Rowan Counties, N. C., who were early settlers of Williamson County, Tenn., later removing to Western Tennessee, where the father died in 1857; the mother died in Jefferson County, Mo., in 1879. James J. Wilson, Jr., was reared on a farm, receiving a limited common-school education. He taught school eight years, and in 1884 was employed as book-keeper for the Crystal Plate Glass Company, being afterward promoted to chief shed clerk. In August, 1885, in partnership with Dr. T. B. Taylor, he founded the *Crystal Mirror*, which was continued under their management at Crystal City until March, 1886, when Mr. Taylor retired, and Mr. Wilson conducted the paper alone, at Crystal City, until January, 1887; he then removed to Hillsboro, enlarging the paper from a five to a seven-column quarto, making other improvements, and changing the name to the *Jefferson County Crystal Mirror*. In two years' time the subscription reached 1,100. Mr. Wilson was formerly a Democrat in politics, having cast his first presidential vote for Tilden, but more recently the Republican principles have been more congenial to him, and he has identified himself with that party. In March, 1880, he married Miss Mary E., daughter of Joseph and Mary E. Wilkinsons, of Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have three children: Horace Bates, Arthur Jasper and Henrietta Ann. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Capt. Alexander Ziegler, a farmer of Joachim Township, is a native of St. Louis County, Mo., and was born January 23, 1824. His father was Matthew and his mother was Barbara (Halffner) Ziegler, natives of Germany, who were married in America, and were among the early pioneers of the State of Missouri. The father died in 1835, leaving a family of six small children and their mother in limited circumstances. Alexander, being the second eldest son, was called upon to assist in keeping the wolf from the door, and remained at home until he was about twenty years of age. April 10, 1844, he married Miss Amanda Dover, a daughter of John and Jemima (Stephens) Dover, who was born in Louisville, Ky., November 19, 1823; her parents were natives, respectively, of Virginia and London, England. To Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler have been born two sons, viz.: Charles B., born July 18, 1845, and Theodore C., born February 21, 1849. As his father was a tobacconist it was quite natural that Alexander should follow the same calling, and he engaged in the manufacturing business in St. Louis until 1845, when he came to Jefferson County and was engaged in farming for about three years. He was afterward employed as a captain of steamboats on the Mississippi River, having charge of the "Belle of St. Louis" from the time it was launched until it was abandoned. His command was then transferred to "The City of Chester," which was burned in Memphis, Tenn. In all he spent about thirty years on the river. Since 1868 the family have resided in Joachim Township, on a farm of 450 acres of well cultivated land. Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler are consistent members of the Roman Catholic Church. In political matters he is a stanch Democrat. During the war he was in command of a vessel transporting troops up and down the river, and was intimately acquainted with Gen. Grant; he was present with that general at the surrender of the city of Vicksburg.

Martin Zimpfer, dealer in general merchandise, machinery, etc., hotel proprietor, saloonist, and postmaster at Antonia, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1849, and when but five years of age, in company with the family, except the mother, who died just before reaching the sea coast, came to the United States, settled in Jefferson County, and here the father died about four years later, leaving four children, Martin being the second. The parents' names were

Martin and Christiana Zimpfer, and the father was a farmer and general trader. Martin was thrown upon his own resources at the age of nine, and grew to manhood without any education except what he picked up by his own efforts. He was a close observer, quick to learn, energetic and persevering, and in a few years had a fair knowledge of general business, which, together with a few years of practical experience, has made him one of the most successful and enterprising business men of Jefferson County. His immense business is all the result of his own efforts. He began for himself by working for farmers, chopping wood, hauling charcoal, etc., and worked four years for Capt. Anton Yerger, and two years as a teamster for Joseph Yerger. He was also coachman for two years in St. Louis, and after that was teamster for some time. In 1880 he returned to Jefferson County and engaged in merchandising with Joseph Yerger, he having charge of a store at Sandy Creek, and Mr. Yerger of a store at Antonia. This continued until March, 1881, when the property at Antonia was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Yerger killed by an unknown party. Mr. Zimpfer then removed his stock from Sandy Creek to Antonia, where he rented a room, but in 1884 he erected a large two-story store and hotel building, where he has since been carrying on an extensive and thriving business. He was postmaster at Sandy Creek, and has been postmaster at Antonia ever since he first came there. October 29, 1884, Mrs. Louisa Yerger, widow of Joseph Yerger, became his wife. The result of this union was the birth of two children, one now living, named Ida. Mrs. Zimpfer died January 6, 1887, and August 21 of the same year he married Miss Josephine Kassel, a native of Jefferson County, and the daughter of Adolph Kassel. Mr. Zimpfer is strictly Independent in his political views, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Garfield. He is a member of the Sons of Hermann and of the Masonic fraternity.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Francis M. Adams, general merchant of Belgrade, is the son of Rev. Nelson and Rebecca (Stephens) Adams, both born and reared in Tennessee, where they were also married. They lived in that State until 1830, when they came to Washington County and settled in that portion included in Iron County. The mother died in 1881, after which the father married Mrs. Henson. He is a farmer by occupation, and is still living in Iron County, being now seventy-nine years of age. He was a Whig in politics, and is now a Republican. For about forty-eight years he has been a minister of the Baptist Church. He was one of the old-time hunters, and by his first marriage became the father of fifteen children. Francis M. was the tenth child born to his parents, his birth occurring in the Washington fraction of Iron County, in 1842. He received his education on the old slab benches of early times, and in 1862 volunteered in Capt. W. T. Hunter's Company of Third Missouri Cavalry, and served nearly three years, being sergeant nearly a year. After the war he taught school a term, and then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1868 he married Miss Martha, daughter of Rev. Isaac Eaton, and a native of Crawford County. To this union were born five children, three now living: Monta, William and

Aumon. After marriage Mr. Adams settled in Belgrade, and in 1872 began merchandising in a smoke-house without a floor, the title of the firm being W. P. Adams & Co., and their stock consisting of about \$100 worth of staples. They soon built a magnificent box storehouse, 16x16, and this was enlarged by Mr. Adams, by an addition of a room, 20x24. In 1882 he became sole proprietor, and two years later he built the commodious house he now occupies, with store-room, 60x30, and a warehouse, 16x30. In connection with merchandising he deals largely in stock and carries on farming, owning nearly 1,000 acres. When he began life he had nothing, but by industry and good management he has made all his property, and is one of the successful business men of Belgrade. For eight years he was postmaster at Belgrade; is a Republican in politics and is a member of the G. A. R. Both he and Mrs. Adams are members of the Baptist Church.

William S. Anthony is a grandson of Jonas M. Anthony, who was a native of North Carolina, and settled in Washington County, Mo., at an early day. He married Miss Nancy Twitty, a most estimable lady whose parents came to Washington County at an early day. Seven children were born to them, viz.: Catherine, who married Elisha Scott; John M.; Mary F., now Mrs. Garret I. Van Allen; Nannie, wife of S. B. Anderson; Sallie, who married Jacob Filley; Eliza, wife of W. J. Maxwell, and Stephen D. John M., the father of William S., was born and reared in Washington County where he followed farming and handling stock. He married Miss Martha Johnson. In 1872 he received the nomination for sheriff on the Democratic ticket, and was elected by a substantial majority; he was again elected to the same position in 1874, and proved himself a competent and popular official. After retiring from his duties as a sheriff he resumed his former occupation, and followed the same until his death, which occurred in 1886. He left besides his widow four sons, named Jonas, William S., J. Rush and Lemuel. William S. was born in Washington County, March 10, 1863, where he was reared. He received his education at Washington University, St. Louis, graduating and receiving the degree of A. B. in the class of 1885. He attended the St. Louis Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1886, entering upon the practice of his profession in Potosi. Within one month's time after being admitted to the bar he came within one vote of receiving the nomination for prosecuting attorney of the county.

J. Rush Anthony, a merchant and trader of Anthony's Mills, although a young man, has manifested considerable talent in a business point of view. He is a son of John M. and Martha (Johnson) Anthony, mention of whom is made in the sketch of W. S. Anthony. He was born in Washington County, Mo., September 2, 1864, in which county he was reared on a farm. With the exception of a short time spent in the capacity of a clerk in a mercantile house in Steelville, Crawford Co., Mo., he has been principally engaged in farming and stock trading. In January, 1888, he purchased the mercantile business of C. E. Summers, and is doing a satisfactory business as a dealer in general merchandise.

F. T. Aubuchon, who has been a resident of Washington County for the past sixty years, can truly be said to be one of the old settlers. He was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., March 7, 1813. His parents were Morrell and Eugenia (Tropsy) Aubuchon, also natives of Ste. Genevieve County, who removed to Washington County in 1828. F. T. Aubuchon has always been engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, in which he has been very successful. His estate comprises 570 acres of land, a portion of which indicates a deposit of valuable

minerals. He married Miss Julia Gozy, in 1840; she was a native of Missouri, and died in May, 1859, leaving six children. viz.: Charlie, Joseph M., Iola, now Mrs. John Haefner; Louis, Napoleon and Thomas. In 1862 Mr. Aubuchon married Miss Catherine Casey, a native of Ireland.

David N. Baker, an agriculturist of Washington County, was born in the county in which he now resides, December 22, 1830. His father, whose name was also David N., was a native of Kentucky, and was born in July, 1808, locating in Washington County, Mo., about 1827; he married Catherine Capeler, who was of German ancestry, and of the fourteen children born to their union twelve are still living. The father was killed September 4, 1862, and the mother died October 4, 1881. David N. was the second son, and was born and reared on a farm in Washington County; he now owns 440 acres of land, and devotes his entire attention to the pursuit of farming. May 23, 1852, he married Margaret A. Yarbrough, who was born in Tennessee but was reared in Missouri, and is a daughter of Thomas G. and Mahala (Brown) Yarbrough. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have six children living. viz.: Sarah C., the wife of Z. T. Hale; Mary A., the wife of Tony Algire; Martha J., the wife of Peter Van Marren; Joseph H., James W. and Susan M., now Mrs. J. Compton.

E. H. Baugher is one of the successful business men of Washington County, and deserves more than a passing notice. His birth occurred in Frederick County, Md., July 18, 1826, and he is a son of Isaac and Ann E. Baugher, the former a native of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry, and the latter born in Virginia. E. H. was reared in his native State, where he acquired the first of his mercantile experience, afterward pursuing the same calling in Philadelphia, and still later in Baltimore. He commenced the manufacture of lumber in Washington County, Mo., about the year 1861, in which line he has since conducted a large and successful business, being recognized as one of the most substantial citizens of the county. Mrs. Baugher, to whom our subject was married in 1862, was born in Providence, R. I., and is a lady of culture and refinement. They are the parents of one son, J. Ernest, and their home is one of the most inviting in the county. The family command the respect and esteem of a host of friends and acquaintances.

Eugene C. Baugher is a native of Frederick County, Md., and was born April 17, 1843. His parents were James W. and Catherine (Troxell) Baugher, the former a native of the State of Maryland, and a farmer by occupation, and the latter of German descent. In a family of ten children, six of whom are still living, Eugene C. is the eldest. He was reared to mercantile pursuits in his native county, and, in 1861, upon the breaking out of the late war, he was among the first to respond to the call for aid, and enlisted under the stars and stripes in the First Maryland Volunteer Infantry. After serving three months he re-enlisted in the Thirteenth Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out as major, having participated in many hard fought battles, among them Gettysburg, Harper's Ferry, Winchester and the Shenandoah Valley Campaign. After his muster out of service he was employed in Philadelphia for one year selling goods, and in 1866 located in Washington County, Mo., where, for the following three years, he was engaged in manufacturing lumber. Later, associated with John W. Wilder, he established a store, which partnership existed three years, when Mr. Baugher bought Mr. Wilder's interest and has since conducted the business alone. He carries a stock of general merchandise, and is doing a successful business. September 1, 1867, Mr. Baugher married Miss Emily Gratiot, a native of Washington County, and a daughter of

John P. B. and Adele Gratiot, the former of whom was twice a representative from Washington County to the State Legislature, and his death occurred while an incumbent of the office, in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Baugher have seven children, viz.: Katie, Carrie, Emma, Minette, Eugenie, Marie and Robert B.

Andrew Bean was born in St. Francois County, Mo., December 22, 1839, and is a son of John and Rachel (McFarland) Bean. The former, a native of North Carolina, was a cabinet-maker by trade, and also carried on merchandising. Andrew was the fourth in a family of seven children, and was reared on a farm in his native county. He came to Washington County in 1858, and was employed in a store in Irondale four years. He went to Caledonia in 1872, and engaged in milling, under the firm name of Cromer, Bean & Hutching, which business claimed his attention five years. He then sold out to George T. Harvey, and engaged in the sawmill business, under the firm name of Bean & Casey. They find a ready sale for all the lumber they manufacture. Mr. Bean married Miss Lucinda Yeargain October 4, 1860. She was born in St. Francois County. Of the eight children born to their union three are living, viz.: Lewis, Elmer and Ettie.

John B. Bell, M. D., one of the oldest practicing physicians of Washington County, was born in Salisbury, Wicomico County, Md., December 1, 1827. His father, Peter Bell, was a native of the same State, and his mother's maiden name was Ann Byrd, daughter of John Byrd, of Maryland, who removed to Washington County, Mo., where he was known as a prosperous farmer until his death. Peter and Ann Bell had seven children, John B. being the third son and fourth child. The latter was reared at the place of his birth until eleven years of age, and in 1838 located in Washington County, Mo. In 1844 he commenced clerking in a store in Potosi, and in 1849 commenced preparation for the practice of medicine. He read with Dr. Pope, of St. Louis, and attended lectures at the medical department of the St. Louis University, where he graduated in 1853. During the late war he served about three years in the medical department of the Federal army. For some time the Doctor was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and since 1867 he has been United States pension examiner, having been largely instrumental in having a board of examiners appointed for the county, of which he is secretary. He was married to Miss Catherine Castleman, July 13, 1853. She was born in Lincoln County, Mo., and is a daughter of Louis and Ann (Dudley) Castleman, who came to this country in 1842. Doctor and Mrs. Bell have three children: Annie, wife of W. B. Tilghman, of Salisbury, Md.; Ada Low, wife of Ernest A. Toadvine, also living in Maryland, and Henry C. The latter is the editor of the *Independent*, the only paper published in Washington County. He was born in Potosi November 5, 1866, was reared in Washington County, and received his education at the Washington University. He learned the printer's trade, and after the death of Mr. Harris, the proprietor, he was selected as a suitable person to manage and edit the paper, which he has done in a creditable manner.

James F. Bennett, farmer, is the son of Dr. James H. and Elizabeth (Dillon) Bennett, who were born in Wayne County, Mo., in 1809, and Madison County, Mo., in 1808, respectively. The father received his education under Dr. Joseph Bennett, of Cape Girardeau, and for about twenty-eight years practiced his profession in Southeastern Missouri. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and died in 1858. His wife was a Catholic and died in 1846. Our subject was born in Wayne County, Mo., in 1837, and was the second of five children born to his parents. He went to St. Louis in 1852 to learn the miller's trade, and having worked

in mills in different parts of the State until 1857 he started as a Government teamster under Albert Sidney Johnston. On reaching Fort Bridger, W. T., it was decided, owing to danger ahead, to form a battalion of volunteers and go against the Mormons. He raised Company B, of the Utah Volunteer Battalion, and was elected captain of the same, but, on account of his youth, he would not accept but became first lieutenant. Before reaching the above named place the wagon train was attacked by about 300 Indians, and two of the train boys killed; after about eleven months' service they returned and were mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. James F. returned to St. Louis, where he remained until 1859, when he went to Summit County, Colo., of which county he was elected sheriff, and served until 1862. A year previous to this, through the influence of Sidney Johnston and Col. Bernard E. Bee, he received a commission as major in the Confederate army, with orders to report to Col. Loring, in Texas. Instead of this, in 1862 he volunteered in Company A, Third Colorado Infantry, United States army, and on being mustered was elected first lieutenant, which commission he held until the close of the war. For disease contracted he draws a pension. January 15, 1864, he married Miss Helen C., daughter of Judge M. F. Williams, and the result of this union was the birth of eight children. Mr. Bennett is a Republican in politics, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a member of the G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bennett settled on the farm where he now lives, in 1884, though he has been a resident of the county for twenty-two years. He is a good farmer and has 240 acres.

Jerome Causin Berryman, one of the oldest South Methodist Ministers of Missouri, was born in Nelson County, Ky., February 22, 1810. He was educated in the old log schoolhouse and, at the age of nineteen, having been converted to the Methodist faith there joined the conference on trial. At the end of five years he was appointed to the Indian mission work in the Indian Territory, now Leavenworth, Kas., spending fourteen years in that work. The last four years he had charge of all the mission work extending from the Missouri River on the North to the Red River on the South. In the fall of 1847 he was recalled to the regular work in Missouri, and established a boarding school for both sexes at Arcadia, (now) Iron County, Mo., which he conducted for sixteen years. The school was known as the Arcadia High School, and had an average yearly matriculation of 150. Having severed his connection with that school he labored as an itinerant minister till 1884. Notwithstanding his limited early opportunities he acquired a good education. In 1831 he married Sarah Cessna, a native of Kentucky, who bore him six children, four of whom are living. She died in the Indian Territory. For his second wife he married Mrs. M. M. Wells, *nee* Watts, who had a daughter by her first husband. His second wife died in 1869, and he then married Mrs. M. E. Truehart, *nee* Dufuy. Father Berryman, though seventy-eight years old, has a strong and clear voice, and his intellect is but little impaired. Hon. John W. Berryman, son of Rev. Jerome C. and Sarah (Cessna) Berryman, was born about fifty miles west of Kansas City (the Indian Territory) in 1839, but was reared principally in Iron County, Mo. He received a good education in the Arcadia High School, and in 1861 enlisted in the First Missouri Volunteers, Confederate States army, and was chosen second lieutenant of Company C. Soon after he was promoted to first lieutenant of Company B, and later to captain of his old company. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Granada, Iuka and Port Hudson. After the consolidation of his regiment he was home recruiting and was taken

prisoner and paroled. He then went West and mined gold in California, and also superintended salt works. In 1865 he returned home and engaged in the saw-milling business which he followed for twenty-one years in Iron County. In connection with this he also carried on a store for many years. During his milling career he sawed about thirty million feet of lumber. In 1886 he quit the milling business and located at Osage, where he built a fine dwelling and a good store and other buildings. The name of the place where he resides is called Berryman, in his honor. He owns seven dwellings, a blacksmith shop, 320 acres of land, etc. In 1866 he married Laura A., daughter of Elijah B. and Sarah (Powell) Matthews, who were among the early settlers of this county; Mrs. Berryman was born in the county in 1843. Both she and Mr. Berryman are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Berryman is a Democrat, and for two terms represented Iron County in the State Legislature. He is one of the most stirring and successful business men of Washington County.

Dr. Ellis W. Bliss is one of the leading dentists in this portion of Missouri, and especially in Potosi, where he has risen to a position in his profession in full keeping with his character as a man and his enviable social standing. A close student of the science of dentistry, with a natural aptitude for his profession as an art, he keeps fully up with the times, and promptly avails himself of all new ideas, methods and improvements evolved in the progress and development of his calling. As a consequence there are no new processes with which he is not familiar. Dr. Bliss was born in Warsaw, Hancock Co., Ill., February 28, 1857, and is a son of N. W. and Amanda (Andrews) Bliss, the former a native of Bradford, Vt., and the latter of New York. Ellis W., the eldest in a family of ten children, accompanied his parents to Washington County in 1869, which county has since been his home. He chose the practice of dentistry as a profession, and after a thorough preparation in the dental department of the St. Louis Medical College, he graduated in the class of 1882, and since that time has followed his calling with a good degree of success.

Robert J. Boas (deceased), a son of Jacob Boas, was born in St. Louis County, Mo., April 25, 1816. At the age of ten years he removed with his parents to Washington County, and at about the age of sixteen years he married Miss Sophia Engledon, whose birth occurred in Virginia, April 12, 1819. After his marriage he engaged in business for himself on Coutaway River with a capital of \$3,000; he owned rich mines and was engaged in smelting lead at what was known as the old town of Webster, whence he went to Ste. Genevieve County, where he became a prominent man. He served six years as sheriff of Ste. Genevieve County, and represented the same county three terms in the State Legislature, refusing to serve in that capacity longer. In 1849 he went to California, where he spent two years, and returning, removed from Ste. Genevieve County to Jefferson County, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in De Soto. Owing to impaired health he moved back to the family homestead in Washington County, where he died May 17, 1880, his wife having died April 29, 1880. They have five children, three sons and two daughters, John R., Thomas B., Robert J., Allie J. and Louisa S.

Francis M. Boas, a farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Washington County, March 8, 1825. His father, Jacob Boas, was born in Baltimore County, Md., and when twelve years of age was taken to Kentucky by his parents, where he was reared, and after reaching manhood married Miss Jane Jarvis, of that State; they removed to St. Louis County, Mo., making the trip on horseback, and in 1825 settled in Washington County, where the father engaged in mining

and smelting. In the latter years of his life his time was principally occupied with his farming operations. Of the eleven children born to them, nine grew to maturity. Francis M. was reared in Washington County to the occupation of farming and mining. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits for a time, but now gives his whole time and attention to his farming interests, owning .825 acres of land. He married Miss Lavina Engledow, also a native of Washington County, and a daughter of Randolph and Allie (Nuckols) Engledow. Mr. and Mrs. Boas have three children, viz.: William, Jennie and Mary (now Mrs. Aubuchon).

Robert A. Boring, farmer, is the son of Leroy C. and Mary (Hulsey) Boring, natives of Tennessee and Georgia, respectively. When young they came to Missouri, were married in Franklin County, and here the father followed agricultural pursuits for some time. He held the position of justice of the peace, and died in the full strength of manhood. The mother afterward married John Peters. She still lives and is seventy-eight years of age. Three children were born to her first marriage, and three to her second. Robert A. was the eldest of the children born to the first marriage, his birth occurring in 1830. His early education was wholly neglected, but upon reaching manhood he acquired a practical education by his own efforts. His early life was one of hardship, and when fifteen years old he began working for himself at 25 cents a day. Until 1853 he worked at whatever he could get to do, and in that year married Miss Martha J. Callaway, a native of Virginia, who bore him six children, three now living: Henry C., John T., and William A. Both Mr. Boring and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1864 Mr. Boring enlisted in Company H of the Fortieth Missouri Infantry, United States army, and served until August of the following year. He was in the battles of Nashville and Spanish Fort. While marching through Nashville he fell headlong into a pit and injured himself for life. He was discharged at St. Louis and is now drawing a pension. For a number of years after marriage Mr. Boring hauled iron at Pilot Knob, but for the last twenty years he has been engaged in farming, and has 121 acres. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the G. A. R. He may be called a self-made man in every sense of the word, as he made his all by hard work and economy.

John B. Boyer is a merchant of Fourche a Renault, and is one of the substantially known and respected citizens and business men of Washington County. He is a son of Elisha Boyer, a native of Washington County, who married Ann Love, a daughter of John Love, also of this county. Of their children six are living, as follows: Mary, John B., Frank, Lucinda, Carrick and Burt. John B. was born December 3, 1857, and in youth learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until 1881, when he commenced his mercantile experience as a dealer in general merchandise, also buying mineral. He has proved himself to be a man of strict integrity, fair and honorable in his dealings, and has thus drawn around him a trade complimentary to his standing as a business man and a citizen. Mr. Boyer was married October 28, 1886, to Miss Lucy LeClere, who was born and reared in Liberty Township, Washington County. They have one daughter, Z. Hazel, born September 9, 1887.

Smith G. Breckenridge was born in Columbia, Tenn., in 1816. The tradition of the family is as follows: By tracing the genealogy of the family back as far as possible was found an old Scotchman of the "Lowlands," by the name of Henderson. When the Highlanders invaded the Lowlands, he would so stubbornly defend the country and drive them back to the ridges that he was

called Break-ridge. Three of his sons came to America and assumed three spellings of the name, Brackenridge, Brickenridge and Breckenridge. George, the father of Smith G., belonged to the family using the last way of spelling the name. He was a native of Virginia, but, as the Indians moved westward, he followed close after them, and located in Kentucky. There he married Miss Elizabeth Cowan, who was of Irish descent. After marriage they removed to Murray County, Tenn. (now Marshall), and, on June 19, 1819, they landed at the farm where Mr. Breckenridge now lives, the place being settled in 1803. Both here spent the remainder of their lives, the father living to be eighty-four years of age. He represented this county in the General Assembly in 1831 and 1832, and when in Tennessee followed surveying. While here he was also engaged in mining, farming and speculating in land. Of their family of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, only two are now living. The youngest of the children but one was Smith G. He was brought to this county when three years of age, and received a very limited education. He has made this county his home ever since. In 1843 he married Miss Jane Shelton, a native of Virginia, who bore him four children. After her death he married Elizabeth G. Phelps, in 1858. She was born in this county, and bore him seven children. Politically, he was a Whig, a Union man, and is now a Democrat. During the war he was captain of Company I, Thirty-second Enrolled Missouri Militia. He is an excellent farmer and owns 265 acres in this county and 160 in Reynolds County. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife of the Methodist.

Robert T. Brown, a dealer in general merchandise and mineral, is also interested in farming and stock dealing. He is one of the active, public-spirited and successful business men of Washington County, and was born in Perry County, Mo., September 3, 1846. His father was Francis Valle Brown, who was a son of Robert T. and Catherine (Valle) Brown. Francis Valle Brown was chiefly connected with the Valles, who figured in Missouri when that territory was the property of the French; he married Sarah C. Harwell, and their five children were Robert T., Zeno L., Barton F., Thomas V. and Addie B., the wife of Joseph Webber. The father died in October, 1874; the mother is still living at Farmington, Mo. Robert T. lived in his native county until six years old, and the following five years he spent in Jefferson and St. Francois County, whence he went to Newton County, Mo., where he remained until 1863; he then returned to Washington County and lived in Potosi until 1868, spending the following four years on the frontier freighting. In 1872 he again returned to Washington County, where he has since been engaged in selling goods. He was married February 25, 1872, to Miss Jennie Howard, also of Washington County, and a daughter of Mordecai J. and Elizabeth (Hughes) Howard, well known residents of Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have five children, viz., Howard E., Minnie Belle, Fannie M., Adda Valle and Genevieve.

Robert C. Bryan is the son of William and Mahala D. (Benning) Bryan. The father was born in Virginia in 1802, and is a descendant of William and Margaret Bryan, who came from Ireland in 1718, and settled on Roanoke River, Va. The mother was born in Kentucky. When young they came to Missouri, Washington County, where they were married, and where they spent the remainder of their lives, the father engaged in farming and milling. He was a Whig in politics, and both he and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. He lived to be about fifty-one years old, and she about sixty-seven. The father and his brother built the Old Bryan Mill, first a buhr with a little shed over it, but now

one of the best mills for flour and meal in this county. The great-grandfather, James Bryan, and two brothers, served under Gen. Green in the Revolutionary War. The Bryan family furnished seven soldiers for the Union army, and several for the War of 1812. Robert C. was the youngest but one of a family of ten, and was born in this county in 1844, educated in the old log schoolhouse, and when eighteen years of age volunteered in Company K of the Thirty-third Missouri Infantry, United States army, and served nearly three years. He participated in the battles of Helena, Arkansas, Nashville, Fort Spanish and Fort Blakely. At Fort Spanish he injured himself while lifting, in the construction of breastworks, and of course he receives a pension. In 1867 he married Miss Fannie Bryan, a distant relative, and a native of Washington County. Three children were born to this union: George R., Mollie and Zoe. Mrs. Bryan is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Bryan is a Mason, a member of the G. A. R., and is a Republican in politics. He inherited the old homestead consisting of 185 acres, has made this county his home all his life, and is accounted a good citizen.

Henry Bub was born in Prussia, December 6, 1833, and is the youngest of the two children born to John and Mary Bub, natives of the same place. Henry received a good practical education, and followed the occupation of mining until 1854, when he came to the United States, and January 1, 1855, located in Washington County, Mo., where for a time he was engaged in mining with indifferent success. In 1859 he became the agent of several mills in the vicinity for loading and shipping lumber, and afterward accepted a position as brakeman on the Iron Mountain Railroad. For the past eleven years he has held the position of conductor and agent of the road from Potosi to Mineral Point, and the length of time he has held the position is an evidence of his fidelity and efficiency. He was married in 1866 to Miss Mary Link, of Baden, Germany, who came to this country in 1852. They have ten children, viz.: Annie C., John H., Frank A., William M., Frederick D., Clara, May, Edward O., Mettie H. and Gertrude P.

R. M. Bugg was born near Columbus, Ga., April 10, 1835. His father, Peter T. Bugg, was a native of the same State and a farmer by occupation. The maiden name of his mother was Anna C. Ellis, also of Georgia. There were eleven children in the family, Richard M. being the tenth child and sixth son. He was reared in his native State on a farm, which vocation he followed until the firing of Sumter. Although no secessionist, he was among the first to respond to the call to take up arms in defense of the South. He enlisted in the Second Georgia Battalion, and participated in all the hard-fought battles in which his command was engaged, among others Gettysburg, Petersburg, and the battles around Richmond. He served with honor until the close of the war, and after the restoration of peace located in Washington County, Mo., September 18, 1865. He subsequently became associated with Mr. James Long in selling goods and in mining and smelting. In 1878 Mr. Bugg severed his connection with Mr. Long, and his brother, J. P. Bugg, became associated with him; they have since done a large and satisfactory business and achieved a well-earned reputation for fair dealing. Mr. Bugg was married June 9, 1870, to Miss Annie W. Cole, a native of Washington County, Mo., and a daughter of Capt. George B. and Mary (Otes) Cole, natives, respectively, of Virginia and England. George B. Cole's family of children are named: William G., George J., Philip S., John W., Susan S., Ellen D., Annie W. and Jennie T. One daughter, Mary C., is deceased. Mrs. Bugg's father, Capt. George B. Cole, was one of the early set-

tlers of Washington County. He was born in Botetourt County, Va., October 17, 1805. In 1829 he visited the Upper Lead Mines, and located at Mineral Point, then in the territory of Michigan, now Wisconsin, where he was married to Miss Mary Otes, May 15, 1831. The result of this union was nine children. During the Black Hawk War Capt. Cole served as quartermaster under Col. Henry Dodge, and returned to Missouri in 1832. In 1833 he commenced steamboating and met with such success that in 1834 he was interested in building and running seven steamboats, in which business he continued with satisfactory success until 1843. Politically, he was a Democrat; he was twice elected to the office of county judge, and represented Washington County in the Legislature two terms. In 1885 death entered his dwelling and deprived him of his wife, a woman whose worth endeared her to all her acquaintances. Capt. Cole died December 7, 1886, and in his death the community lost a good citizen, his children an affectionate father, and the church a consistent member.

Hon. McK. Burton is associate judge of the county court of Washington County, and was born in Guilford County, N. C., March 11, 1830. His father, Levi G. Burton, was also a native of North Carolina, and was born in 1809; the latter was reared on a farm in his native State, and in 1829 married Elizabeth Hall, of the same State. They subsequently moved to Tennessee, and in 1844, with an ox team, immigrated to Missouri, settling in Washington County. Levi G. Burton went to California in 1852, where he remained until 1855; during the late war he served three years in the Federal army. He is the father of eight children, viz.: McKenzie, Louis J., Sarah A. (now Mrs. Campbell), James M., Martha E. (now Mrs. Huddleston), Mary (now Mrs. Self) and Levi E. McKenzie Burton came to Washington County with his parents, and was reared to the occupation of farming. In 1850 he went to California, and for fifteen years lived on the Pacific slope engaged in mining, in which vocation he met with fair success. In 1859 he married Miss Harriet Salmon, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1860. Mr. Burton returned to Washington County, in 1866, and since that time has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has held the office of justice of the peace, and in 1884 he was elected one of the judges of the county court, which position he fills to the satisfaction of all and his own credit.

Robert Bust, proprietor of the Cadet Roller Mills, and a member of the firm of Long & Bust, owners of the Potosi Mills, is of English birth, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Bust, who had a family of nine children. Robert, who was the third child, was born in 1834, and located in Washington County, Mo., when twenty-one years of age, in 1855. He learned the trade of a miller, which has been his life occupation, with an uncle, Robert Hornsey. The mill he now operates at Cadet he has remodeled two or three times; he rebuilt it and made it a roller mill in 1887, providing the mill with the latest improved machinery, with a capacity of fifty barrels per day, and the quality of its product meets with a ready sale, being unsurpassed in this section of Missouri. In 1865 Mr. Bust was married to Miss Lucy McGready, a daughter of Dr. James H. and Mary Ann (McClanahan) McGready, who were among the early settlers of Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Bust are the parents of eight children, viz.: Francis J., Fannie E., William H., Edward M., Preston T., Jesse W., Latty J. and Lucy I.

Hon. Sam Byrns, attorney at law, Potosi, was born in Jefferson County, Mo., March 4, 1848. His father, Thomas Byrns, is a native of the same county, and a successful agriculturist. His mother was Margaret J. Bowles, of St. Louis County. In a family of nine children, Sam, as he is familiarly called and gen-

erally known, is the eldest of the living; he was reared in his native county on a farm, receiving his education at Steelville, Crawford County, St. James, Phelps County, and in St. Louis. After choosing the legal profession as a vocation he read law with Judge John L. Thomas & Bro., and was admitted to the bar at Hillsboro, Jefferson County, in 1872, at once entering into the active practice of his chosen calling. In 1876 he received the nomination for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket for this district and made the campaign in the interest of the same, but in the fall of the same year he received the nomination for representative to the State Legislature and resigned the nomination for elector; he was elected to the General Assembly by a good majority and served on the committees of judiciary, immigration and local bills. In 1878 he was elected to the Senate from the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District, and served as chairman of the committee of criminal jurisprudence. In 1880 he formed a partnership with ex-circuit judge, Louis F. Dinning, and the firm of Dinning & Byrns do an extensive practice in the courts of Southeast Missouri, also in the Federal court of St. Louis. He moved to Potosi in 1883. Mr. Byrns was married in 1872 to Miss Laura E. Honey, who died in 1880, and he was again married in 1884 to Miss Lissie A. Moss, of Jefferson County. In 1886 he was elected a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. In politics, he is a partisan Democrat. As a lawyer Mr. Byrns ranks among the foremost of the members of the legal profession in Southeast Missouri. In his practice he has been faithful and laborious to a fault, vigilant and painstaking, investigating both the law and facts. He is both a civil and a criminal lawyer, whose knowledge of either branch of the law is not questioned, and whose power as an advocate is admitted by the legal profession.

Albert F. Carr, one of the leading merchants of Caledonia, was born in this county, November 28, 1853, the son of Dr. Albert and Desdemonia P. (Howard) Carr. The father was a native of Richland County, Ohio, and the mother of Erie County, Penn. They were married in Knox County, Ohio, and came to St. Francois County, Mo., in 1847. Four years later they moved to Washington County, where the mother still lives. The father died in 1885. He was a physician by profession, though his last work was in the sawmill business. Politically, he was a Democrat. The mother is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Albert F. was educated in the common schools, and later attended the Bellevue Collegiate Institute. After farming for some time he turned his attention to the sawmill business in Reynolds County, and in connection with this operated a store. In 1884 he returned to Caledonia, and in 1887 erected a commodious storehouse, 22x60 feet, and put in a good stock of general merchandise. In 1880 he married Miss Mattie Howard, a native of Washington County, and to this union were born four children: Mabel, Albert, Russell and an infant. Mr. Carr is a Republican in politics, and has lived in this county for twenty-nine years, being accounted one of its best citizens.

Andrew Casey (deceased), the father of Andrew F., Edmond and Morgan A. Casey, was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1790, where he was reared and learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed until 1817, when he sailed for America, landing at Halifax. Thence he went to Washington, D. C., where he worked for a time, thence to St. Louis, and in 1819 located in Washington County, Mo., where he followed his trade, and in connection with his brother John, who accompanied him to America, he carried on farming, mining and merchandising. They conducted a successful business until 1836, when the firm was dissolved and Andrew purchased a large tract of land near Potosi, upon

which he erected a flour-mill; and, until his death, which occurred in 1852, was engaged in farming and milling. February 2, 1836, he married Bridget Flynn, a native of County Waterford, Ireland, who is still living and has but recently removed from the home that had been hers for fifty years. Eight children were born to them, viz.: Catherine (deceased), Bridget, Andrew F., Margaret (deceased), Edmond, Mary Ellen (deceased), Morgan A. and Agathy (deceased). Andrew F. Casey was born in Washington County, Mo., March 15, 1840, and was reared a farmer, receiving his education at Potosi and the Christian Brothers' College, of St. Louis. He enlisted during the late war, and served four years in the Confederate States army, participating in many closely-contested engagements, and enduring severe hardships. He surrendered at Columbus, Miss., May 16, 1865, and returned to Missouri, where he spent two years on a farm, and the following five years was engaged in the selling of goods at Richwoods. In 1874 he was elected to the office of circuit clerk and recorder, and after serving one term resumed merchandising, which he carried on most of the time until 1882, when he was again elected to the office of circuit clerk and recorder, being re-elected in 1886. October 25, 1877, he married Miss Lizzie Crain, who was born in Boston Mass. They have five children: Catherine, Andrew F., Agnes, William H. and James B.

Edmond Casey, the second eldest son of Andrew Casey, a sketch of whom appears above, was born in Washington County, October 10, 1844, and spent his early life on the family homestead, working on the farm and attending school until the outbreak of the war. In 1862 he enlisted in the Third Missouri Cavalry, Confederate States army, under command of Col. Colton Green, and for three years participated in all the engagements of his company; he was wounded at Hartsville, Mo., and also at Prairie De Ann, but remained with his company until the surrender at Shreveport, La., when he returned home. He attended school for a time at the Christian Brothers' College, St. Louis, and then was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1876. He next established a general merchandising business in Potosi, which he conducted until 1879, when he removed to Shibboleth Mines and engaged in farming, mining and merchandising for seven years. He then sold out and removed to Potosi, and in partnership with Mr. A. Bane engaged in manufacturing and selling lumber. They have several thousand acres of land and a good mill on Indian Creek, Washington County, and find a ready sale for their product. Mr. Casey was married February 11, 1874, to Miss Ollie Smith, who was born in Louisville, Ky., and is a daughter of Jacob Smith, of that State. They have five children: Rebecca, Edmond, James H., Henry and Mary. Mr. Casey is an upright, honorable business man, and enjoys in a high degree the confidence of the community. He takes great interest in educational matters, is secretary of the school board, and any enterprises calculated to advance the interests of the town receive his warm support.

Morgan A. Casey, the youngest son of Andrew Casey, is one of the prominent citizens of Potosi, and was born on the family homestead February 22, 1850, receiving his education at the Christian Brothers' College of St. Louis, and being reared to the pursuits of the farm, which occupation he followed until 1877, when he removed to Potosi and engaged in the livery business; he was agent for the Southern Express Company for many years. November 20, 1877, he married Miss Teresa James, a native of Monroe County, Ill., and a daughter of Dr. L. James, of Washington County; her mother's maiden name was Mary Reynolds. Mr. and Mrs. Casey have two children liv-

ing: Morgan J. and Bridget. Louis, the eldest, died April 13, 1880. Mr. Casey is an enterprising business man, and has the confidence of all who enjoy his acquaintance.

Hon. Andrew Casey is a son of John Casey, one of the early pioneers of Washington County, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, where he lived until 1817, when in company with a brother, Andrew Casey, he immigrated to the United States, stopping first in Washington, D. C. After remaining there for a while he removed to St. Louis, and in 1819 to Washington County, where, in partnership with his brother, he engaged in farming, mining and merchandising. In 1827 he returned to Ireland and married Margaret Mulvey and once more came to his adopted country, continuing his business until 1836, when the partnership with his brother was dissolved, and John Casey conducted the business alone until his death in 1859. Mrs. Casey died in 1854. Nine children were born to them, six of whom are now living, viz.: Catherine, now Mrs. John Clancy; Andrew; John, who was a captain in the Confederate army; Morgan, William and Johanna, wife of Martin Boyce. Dr. Frank Casey, a son, died in 1873. Andrew Casey was born in Washington County, where he was reared and educated. He early commenced the mercantile business, which vocation he followed for many years. He was married June 10, 1869, to Miss Pauline Harris, who was born in Potosi, where she died in 1880, leaving one daughter, Katie. Mr. Casey held the office of county treasurer, and in 1882 was elected judge of the probate court, which office he has since held, having proved himself a competent and faithful official.

William J. Casey, a farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Potosi, Washington County, Mo., August 26, 1839, and is a son of John and Margaret (Mulvey) Casey, a sketch of whom is embodied in the biography of Judge Andrew Casey. William J. Casey, in partnership with his brother, Capt. John Casey, of St. Louis, owns the old homestead where his father did business for many years, and which contains 1,000 acres of land, one of the most desirable stock farms in the county. William J. was reared in Washington County, and received his education at the St. Louis University. He well merits the esteem and respect he commands from a host of friends, and is an enterprising agriculturist. He has never married.

Maj. John T. Clarke, well known for the past fourteen years as an efficient, capable and obliging book-keeper in the State Auditor's office, and for the past six and a half years chief clerk in that office, was born in Culpeper County, Va., at Stevensburg, March 20, 1843. James Clarke, his father, a native of Orange County, Va., was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in 1854, leaving three children, of whom John T. is the eldest. A brother, James W., is postmaster at De Soto, and a sister, Mary A., is now Mrs. A. J. Norwine. Mrs. Clarke, whose maiden name was Elizabeth T. Murphy, was married a second time to Rev. James Keen (deceased). She is still a resident of Washington County. John T. received his education in the schools of Virginia and Missouri, attending during the sessions of 1858-59 and 1860-61 the State University, at Columbia. In July, 1861, he commenced to teach school, but soon discontinued it on account of the turbulent condition of the country. In August, 1862, convinced that the preservation of the Union was paramount to all other considerations, he enlisted as a private in the Thirty-first Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under command of Thomas C. Fletcher, was attached to Frank P. Blair's brigade, and later came under command of Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan, being assigned to duty on the adjutant-general's staff. In September, 1864, he was transferred to

Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters at St. Louis, where he served until honorably discharged July 1, 1865. Upon returning home he was engaged in the drug business at Irondale for a time, and from the fall of 1866 until November, 1870, served faithfully as deputy sheriff and collector of Washington County; was then elected sheriff and collector, and, among other duties performed during his official career was the execution of Jolly and Armstrong, elsewhere mentioned in this work. In 1873, upon the expiration of his term, he entered the office of State auditor, as referred to above, where his subsequent career is too well known to need any additional words of empty comment. In the State campaign of 1884 he warmly supported the candidacy of Gov. John S. Marmaduke, who, after his election, tendered him the office of commissioner of labor statistics. This offer was declined. Maj. Clarke belongs to that class of stalwart Union Democrats, who, passing through the dark days of war and reconstruction, never faltered or weakened in the faith. He was married December 10, 1874, to Miss Sadie Bolton, a daughter of Dr. Bolton, of Cole County, Mo. They have two children, Bessie and Fletcher.

Stephen Cresswell is a representative of one of the old and prominent families of Washington County, members of which settled in the county nearly if not quite seventy years ago. Stephen's father, George, and his mother, Hannah (Cliff) Cresswell, were natives of England, and were born, respectively, April 17, 1796, and December 26, 1795. They were married in the year 1820, and in 1821 immigrated to the United States, settling first in Pennsylvania, but soon afterward removing to Washington County, Mo., where the father was interested in farming, mining, smelting, milling and selling goods; he it was who built the second blast furnace, or Scotch Heath, for smelting in the county, and he also erected the mill which still bears his name. George Cresswell, who was one of the most prominent business men of his adopted county, died April 4, 1871, and his wife died June 7, 1879. Their seven children were named as follows: Mary Ann, Abigail, George, Stephen, William C., Joseph and Rose N. Stephen Cresswell was born in Washington County November 8, 1827, and was principally reared on a farm; he now owns, beside 685 acres of land in his own right, an undivided half interest in the mill property on Mineral Fork, which includes 320 acres. Mr. Cresswell was married March 16, 1848, to Mrs. Catherine Simpson, a native of Washington County, who was born November 30, 1827, and is a daughter of Joseph and Lovey (Coates) Simpson, of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell have five children, whose names are Hannah L., Jessie C., George S., Emma E. and William G.

George and Joseph Cresswell, farmers and dealers in general merchandise and mineral, are the sons of Joseph Cresswell, a native of Washington County, who was born March 26, 1832; the latter, a son of George and Hannah Cresswell, natives of England, and well known early settlers of Washington County, Mo., was reared in his native county, and after attaining his majority married Miss Amanda McCracken, of Washington County, whose father, William McCracken, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Washington County in 1821. To this union were born two children, George and Joseph, whose names head this sketch. The father died January 5, 1867, and the mother is still living. George Cresswell, the eldest of the two sons, was born in Washington County October 7, 1852, and was reared in the place of his birth. December 19, 1877, occurred his marriage to Miss Mary Ann Nicholson, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Nicholson, also of Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell have four children, viz.: Rolla, Luther, Minnie and Maud. Joseph

Cresswell was born in Washington County April 20, 1855, and was brought up on a farm. On October 7, 1879, he was married to Miss Maggie Nicholson, whose parents were William and Mary (Martin) Nicholson. Their three children are named Ava, Willie and Roy. Both are prominent and enterprising business men, enjoying an enviable reputation, and commanding the respect and esteem of a host of friends and acquaintances.

Edward E. Curtis, one of the representative and progressive citizens of Washington County, was born in St. Louis, Mo., February 4, 1828. His parents were Cyrus and Amanda (Benoist) Curtis, natives, respectively, of Virginia and St. Louis, the former of whom was an early settler in Missouri. In a family of five children Edward E. was the eldest, and in infancy he was taken by his parents to Clay County, Mo., where he lived until 1844, when he returned to St. Louis. He was reared to mercantile pursuits, which vocation he followed until 1870, when he removed to Washington County and purchased his present homestead, which is one of the most attractive locations in the county, and contains about 600 acres of land. In 1853 he married Miss Rebecca Wilson, a native of New Jersey and a most estimable lady, whose life has been devoted to making her home happy. In their family are ten children, whose names are Jeannette, (now the wife of William Wilder, of Bay City, Mich.,) Kate, Cyrus, Louis, Amanda, Edward, Paul, Marie, Joseph and Margaretta. In 1880 Mr. Curtis was elected one of the judges of the county court of Washington County, and he discharged the duties of the office in a fearless manner, proving himself a competent and efficient public servant. He takes great interest in educational matters and advocates any enterprise calculated to benefit the county.

Charles L. Daniels, a dealer in general merchandise and mineral, of Mineral Point, was born August 23, 1852, in Waukesha, Wis., and is the eldest of the three children in the family of his parents Almon J. and Minerva (Burgess) Daniels, natives, respectively, of Connecticut and New York. From Wisconsin the family removed to Edgar County, Ill., and while living there, upon the outbreak of the late war, the father enlisted in the Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry, serving until the close of the war. Charles L. was reared on a farm, and by economy and industry saved money with which he obtained his education. He located in Washington County, Mo., in 1874, and for three years was engaged in selling goods throughout the country as a peddler, and as a result of his honor and fair dealing was fairly successful. In 1886 he entered into business with J. B. Mesplay, which firm has since been doing a good trade, and it is not saying too much when it is stated that no merchant in the county enjoys more fully the confidence of those with whom he has business relations. May 15, 1887, Mr. Daniels was married to Miss Mary A. White, a daughter of William White, both natives of Washington County.

P. E. Daugherty, of the firm of Lapee & Daugherty, dealers in general merchandise and mineral, and also a member of the firm of Lapee & Daugherty Bros., millers, Richwoods, is a native of Washington County, Mo., and was born December 25, 1854. He is a son of Patrick Daugherty, also a native of Missouri, and Elizabeth (Suitoter) Daugherty, of German nativity. P. E. Daugherty was reared in Washington County, on a farm. His opportunity for obtaining an education in early life was limited, but imbued with the laudable desire for knowledge, he worked and paid his own tuition at the Jesuit School at Osage, Mo., for two years. He commenced his mercantile experience about six years ago, and at the present time is associated with his father-in-law under the firm name of Lapee & Daugherty, a house well known and of good rating.

Mr. Daugherty is also interested in the Richwoods Mills. In September, 1882, he married Miss Harriet Lapee, who was born in Washington County, and is a daughter of A. Lapee, and Lanore (Charboneau) Lapee. Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty have two children: Lizzie and Clara. The firm of Lapee & Daugherty are doing a good trade and have a safe and profitable business.

Benjamin Davidson was born in Washington County, Mo., March 13, 1835. His father, who was also named Benjamin, was a native of Kentucky, and when young located in Washington County, Mo., having learned the blacksmith's trade in youth; it was his life's vocation. He married Miss Priscilla Butt, who is still living. Mr. Davidson died in 1861. Of their ten children, Benjamin was the fourth child. He was reared and educated in his native county, and commenced working with his father at the age of thirteen years, which occupation he has since followed with a fair degree of success, and no man in the county enjoys more fully the confidence of all with whom he is acquainted. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and as a citizen is always on the side of morality and right. He was married in September, 1858, to Miss Nora Cook, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of Nathaniel Cook. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson are the parents of the following children: Fannie (deceased), Edward, Mollie, Annie, Benjamin, Frank, Mattie, Nettie, Bidley, Laura and Clara; the latter two are also deceased.

Evan B. Day, a dealer in general merchandise, of Mineral Point, was born in St. Francois County, Mo., January 1, 1838, and is the eighth in a family of nine children born to George W. and Sarah (Fisher) Day, the former of Kentucky, and the latter a native of Kaskaskia, Ill. Evan B. was reared in his native county, where he remained until twenty-eight years of age, and since that time has lived in Washington County. He was reared a farmer and thoroughly learned the blacksmith's trade in all its details. In 1860, with a capital of \$80, he commenced his mercantile experience, and has ever since been selling goods with good success, the result of industry, economy and honorable dealing. He carries a large and varied stock and sells at reasonable prices. He married Miss Eliza East, a native of England, March 25, 1863. Mrs. Day came to Missouri with her parents, when nine years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Day have five children living, viz.: Lucy (wife of J. H. Covington), Sarah A., Mattie E. (wife of Benjamin F. Kendall), John J. and Julia. Mr. Day held the office of postmaster at Mineral Point for eighteen years.

Richard H. Dearing is well known as an honorable and prominent resident of Washington County. He is a son of Addison Dearing, who, like many representative citizens of the county, was of Kentucky nativity, born in Allen County, where he was reared and whence he came to Washington County about 1834. He married Miss Elizabeth Preston, of Lexington, Ky., and after removing to Washington County he followed the occupations of farming and mining. There were seven children in their family, whose names were: William, Isaiah, Sarah, Richard H., Robert, Elizabeth and Lucinda Jane. Mrs. Dearing died in 1842, and Mr. Dearing married for his second wife Rebecca Whaley. He died in October, 1860, leaving his widow the mother of seven children, six living. Richard H., the third son and fourth child, was born in Washington County, June 17, 1836. Reared a farmer, he has devoted his entire time to the cultivation and management of his farm which contains 180 acres. He was married December 20, 1857, to Miss E. C. Cole, who is also a native of Washington County. Her parents, Micajah and Lavinia A. (Turley) Cole, were both of Kentucky nativity; the former died January 8, 1862, and the latter February 19, 1886, leaving three

children living. Mr. and Mrs. Dearing have a family of eight children: Louis J., Dora N., Frank R., Amanda S., Elbridge M., Addie J., Callie and Rosa. Mr. Dearing, though not a well educated man, is what may justly be called a lover of education, as is attested by his twenty-three years' service as director of his district. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Baptist College, located at Farmington, Mo. For twelve years he has served as justice of the peace of his township, and for four years was presiding judge of the county court, discharging his duties with signal care and fidelity.

Joseph Deggendorf is a native of Salzburg, Austria, and was born October 21, 1833. His father, also named Joseph, was a native of the same place, and was a tanner and leather manufacturer by trade. He married Miss Maria Engle, of the same province in Austria, and they had six sons and one daughter, Joseph being the eldest child. The family remained in their native country until 1850, when they immigrated to America and settled on a farm near Dubuque, Iowa. After a time the father engaged in mercantile pursuits in Dubuque until his death, in 1865. Young Joseph received a good education previous to coming to America, and his time was occupied until 1862 in mercantile pursuits in Dubuque. He then removed to St. Louis, and the following two years he was connected with a prominent German newspaper of that city. In 1865 he received the appointment of deputy city comptroller, served two years, and in 1867 was elected comptroller, serving until 1869. He then removed to Washington County and opened a zinc mine and built zinc oxide works, which he operated until 1883, since which time he has been engaged in the real estate business in Potosi. He was married December 24, 1858, in Dubuque, to Miss Henrietta Melcher, a native of the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, who was brought to this country by her parents in 1841, when only four years of age. They first settled near Niagara Falls, N. Y., where they lived until 1855, and then moved to near Watertown, Wis., where they lived until their deaths. Mr. and Mrs. Deggendorf have five children, as follows: Robert C., cashier of the St. Joe Lead Mines' store; Frank M., Edward J., John E. and Emma A., wife of Norman Robinson.

Mark W. Dent, one of the old settlers of this part of the State, came from Franklin County, Va., to what was then Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1811. He was born in Maryland, and when a young boy was taken to Virginia. There he married a Miss Ferguson, who bore him three children, for the youngest of whom, Louis, Dent County was named. After coming to this State Mr. Dent married Mrs. Nancy Cooley, *nee* Garrett, a native of Virginia. After marriage they settled near Farmington, and, without moving, lived successively in these counties: Ste. Genevieve, Washington and St. Francois. He served as a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and for many years served as justice of the peace. He was a Whig in politics, and died in his sixty-fourth year. The mother lived to be several years older. To the second marriage of Mr. Dent were born four children, three sons and a daughter. The third of the children, Cyrus, was born in St. Francois County, in 1825, where he was reared and educated in the old subscription schools. In 1852 he married Mahala J. Sherrill, a native of Georgia, who bore him six children, four now living. Her death occurred in 1866, and the following year Mr. Dent married Mrs. Sallie A. Johnson, who had four children by her first husband. To the second marriage were born five children, only one, a son, now living. In 1867 Mr. Dent and family came to this county and settled on the farm where he now lives, which consists of 700 acres. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

John L. Detchemendy, attorney-at-law, was born in Ste. Genevieve, Mo., April 12, 1822, and is the youngest of the eleven children born to Paschal and Mary St. Geme (Beauvais) Detchemendy, the former born near Bordeaux, France, and the latter a native of Kaskaskia, Ill. John L. located in Washington County, Mo., in 1825, where he was reared until fifteen years of age, when he went to St. Louis and learned the saddle and harness-maker's trade, which he followed for several years, at the same time occupying his evenings in the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and in 1853 went overland to California, where he remained eight months, returning home on account of ill health. He subsequently settled in Jackson County, Mo., where he worked at his trade until the outbreak of the war. In 1856 he was appointed postmaster at Westport, Mo., under President Pierce, and in 1858 was elected justice of the peace of Kaw Township, Jackson County, resigning to accept the position of enrolling clerk of the House of Representatives. In 1860 he was appointed journal clerk of the House. After the outbreak of the war he made three trips to Fort Union and Mora, N. M. In May, 1864, he went to Canada, and from Halifax ran the blockade to Wilmington, and thence to Greensborough, N. C., where he joined Company C, Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment, Confederate army, Barksdale's Brigade, Kershaw's Division and Longstreet's Corps. He was with Early at the battle of Strasburgh, Va., and at Cedar Creek, where he was captured on the retreat, taken prisoner, and confined at Point Lookout, Md., being released April 25, 1865. He returned to St. Louis for a time, and then made a trip to Salt Lake City, returning to Washington County, Mo., where he worked at his trade in Caledonia for three years. In 1871 he was elected engrossing clerk of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, adjourned session, and was elected to the same position at both the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth General Assemblies. Between 1872 and 1876 he served as prosecuting attorney of Reynolds County by appointment, and in 1878 was elected first judge of the probate court of Washington County. In 1882 he was created justice of the peace of Breton Township. His father built the first sawmill run by water in the Territory of Louisiana, afterward called Missouri.

Hon. Louis F. Dinning was born in Jackson County, Mo., October 28, 1838, and is the eldest child of David M. and Sophia (Milliker) Dinning, natives of Kentucky, who, after a residence of some five years in Jackson County, Mo., returned to Simpson County, Ky., where Louis F. was reared on a farm. He received a common-school education, and when a mere boy determined to cast his lot in his native State, as a practitioner of the legal profession. In 1861 he opened a subscription school near Turley's Mill, Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., and studied law and taught school during the war, most of the time at the brick church between Bonne Terre and Big River Mills. May 3, 1865, he received his license to practice law from Hon. Wm. Carter, and the following November located at Potosi where he has since lived, and formed a partnership with the late Israel McGready, which firm had an extensive practice. They did a large business until the Drake test oath was declared invalid by the United States Supreme Court, when the partnership was by mutual consent dissolved, Mr. Dinning entering into business relations with the late David E. Perryman, which firm enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Dinning has always been a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Breckinridge. He took no part in the late war. He believed in the right of revolution, but did not believe that the Southern States had sufficient excuse for their course; he always believed that slavery was a moral wrong, but that slaves were property, and

that the Government of the United States had no legitimate power to free them without just compensation to the owner. In 1866 he was elected circuit attorney of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit by the Democratic party; he was charged with disloyalty by the party then in power, and Gov. Fletcher refused to commission him for about one year, when he issued the commission and Mr. Dinning at once resigned. In 1868 he was elected judge of his circuit, but owing to charges filed by the defeated candidate, Hon. James H. Vail, which were wholly unfounded, the commission was issued to Mr. Vail. Dinning's running fight in the courts, and his bogus commission, lasted until in July, 1873, when the supreme court decided that Vail was an usurper, and he was at once deposed. Judge Wagner then commissioned Dinning, and he held out the term, being re-elected in 1874 without opposition. Judge Dinning was the youngest man ever elected in the State, and a smaller percentage of his cases were reversed by the supreme court than of any judge Missouri ever had. At the close of Judge Dinning's second term he voluntarily left the bench, and returned to the practice of the law, forming a partnership with Senator Sam Byrns, which firm is recognized throughout the State. November 3, 1864, Judge Dinning married Rushie, eldest daughter of the late John V. Tyler, of St. Francois County. To this marriage have been born eleven children, eight of whom are still living, viz.: Mary, Lowlee, Susie, Louis F. Jr., Bertha, Kate, Sam B. and Genevieve.

John F. Declue was born in Washington County, Mo., January 17, 1837. His parents were Francis and Sarah (Jackson) Declue, the former a native of Washington County, Mo., and the latter of Kentucky, and in their family were ten children, five sons and five daughters, six of whom are now living, viz.: John F., Mary J., now Mrs. Rogers; Julia A. (now Mrs. Shelton), Godfrey, Andrew, and Sarah, the wife of Eli Coleman. The mother died June 31, 1858, and the father in January, 1865. John F. was brought up in his native county to the occupations of farming and mining; he now owns 287 acres of land, to the cultivation of which he devotes his entire attention. He married Miss Nancy Smith, September 8, 1861; she was born in Franklin County, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Declue have eight children, viz.: Joseph H., Francis M., John J., George T., Ada C., Andrew J., William A. and Nancy E. He took part in the late war on the Federal side, having first enlisted in the Missouri Enrolled Militia under Captain Wilkinson, and afterward served in the Eighth Missouri Provisional and the Fifteenth Missouri Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Federal army. Mr. Declue is one of the enterprising and highly respected farmers of his community and well deserves success in his chosen calling.

John B. Dumphy, book-keeper for the Union Mining and Smelting Company of Old Mines, is a native of Washington County, and was born August 20, 1857. His father, Paul Dumphy, was a native of Ireland, who immigrated to this country, and was employed as foreman on the Iron Mountain Railroad. He enlisted in the Confederate Army during the late war, and died from a disease contracted at Vicksburg, Miss. He married Lucy Portell, who was born and reared in Old Mines, Washington County, and is still living. This marriage was blessed by the birth of two children: Mary E., now the wife of James Catlett, Jr., and John B. The latter was reared in his native county, and followed different occupations until 1882, when he commenced work in his present position, and the length of time he has remained with the company is evidence of his efficiency and competency for the position.

Jesse L. Eaton, M. D., and son of Dr. John A. and Ollie (Ramsey) Eaton,

was born at Belgrade, Washington Co., Mo., November 27, 1862, received his education in Bellevue Collegiate Institute, and finished at Carleton Institute, St. Francois County. Upon completing his education he taught two years, being about seventeen when he began. Having studied medicine under his father two years he entered the Missouri Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1884. He then practiced a year at Belgrade, then at Centerville, Reynolds County, until 1887. While in Reynolds County he had a large and lucrative practice, being the only physician at the county seat of that county. He was also owner and manager of a large stock of general merchandise and drugs. In September, 1887, he came to Caledonia, where he has a good practice. In connection with this he keeps a small stock of drugs. In 1885 he married Miss Mollie S. Maxwell, a native of Washington County. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Reynolds Lodge, No. 185, also a member of the A. O. U. W., and has practiced his profession for about six years before and after graduating. Dr. Eaton is a promising young physician, and one who will make his mark in the world. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. His father, Dr. John A. Eaton, was born in Washington County, in 1844, and is the son of Jesse and Sarah (Wildman) Eaton, both natives of Virginia, where they lived until 1840; they then came to Missouri, located in this county, and remained here the balance of their days. He was a farmer by occupation, and he and wife were members of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a Whig in politics, and died in the prime of manhood. The mother afterward married James M. Hays. She is still living, and is sixty-four years of age. By her first marriage she had two sons, only one now living; the other, Thomas H., died of measles in the United States army, during the war. The father of the subject of this sketch was reared in Washington County, and received his primary education in the common schools. After teaching for some time he began the study of medicine under Dr. M. Carr, of Caledonia, and after reading about three years took his first course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College in 1871 and 1872. He then practiced until 1875, when he took a second course of lectures, graduating the following spring. Returning, he has practiced since in the vicinity of Belgrade. In 1863 he married Miss Ramsey, who bore him six children, five now living, four sons and one daughter. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 12, of which he has been master. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., being examining physician of Palmer Lodge, No. 350. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-first Missouri, United States army, but received a certificate of disability. He is a Republican in politics, and after the war was appointed lieutenant to enroll the voters of his county. He has practiced medicine for about sixteen years successfully, and in connection therewith carries on farming. He and wife are members of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Eaton and wife were married by Rev. B. E. H. Warren. His father and mother, his grandmother and grand-stepfather, were all married by Rev. John Thomas.

James S. Evans was born in Wythe County, Va., in 1812. His grandfather, Jesse Evans, was a native of Maryland and of Scotch descent. He moved from that State to Pennsylvania and later to Virginia, where he married the sister of Gen. Breckinridge. He served throughout the Revolutionary War, rising to the rank of major. Under Gen. George Clark he assisted in over-running the North Western Territory. His son, Joseph, the father of James S., was a highly educated and prominent lawyer of Wythe County, which he represented several

terms in the State Legislature. He was a colonel in the War of 1812. While in Virginia he married Miss Elizabeth Smith, a native of Kentucky. Her father, Rev. James Smith, was captured by the Indians, and had to be redeemed by his sons with a boat-load of merchandise. In 1815 the Evans families came to Missouri, Joseph and his wife settling at St. Charles. There being no law practice, he, with Gen. Robbins, took the contract of surveying the Boon's Lick country. He was a member of the convention that framed the State Constitution, and was representative of St. Charles County in the State Legislature. He was a strong Whig and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife was also a member. About 1832 they came to Washington County, and here spent the remainder of their lives, he dying at the age of sixty-two and she at the age of eighty-seven. James S. Evans, the only representative of this family, went to school but little, though he received the best of instruction under his father. Among his first business enterprises was the building and conduct of a lead furnace at Old Mines, Washington County, which he ran successfully for some time. In 1837 he came to the valley of Bellevue, purchased land, and the following year opened a store at Caledonia. To this he added a blacksmith shop, another store, located at Bismarck, the first steam flourmill in the valley, a saw-mill, etc. By hard work and good management he became one of the wealthy men of this county, but the war came on and swept all away, leaving his family in almost destitute circumstances. To add to this he was taken prisoner, and barely escaped with his life. Since the war his chief enterprise has been the purchase of a tract of land known as the La Bome tract, in connection with W. Long. Having erected a lead furnace and operated it two years he sold out and returned to Caledonia. He has given liberal aid to all the churches built in his community, and especially to the Bellevue Collegiate Institute. In 1838 he married Angeline Hughes, a native of this State, who bore him three children, one son and two daughters. After her death he married Ellen Tong, of Madison County, Mo., and of the eight children born to this union five are now living. Mr. Evans has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and bears a character above reproach for honesty and integrity. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Evans is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Samuel D. Evans was born in Potosi, Washington Co., Mo., January 27, 1833. His father, Joseph Evans, a butcher by occupation, was a native of the State of New York, who removed to St. Louis, Mo., in the year 1820, and in 1824 settled in Potosi, where he worked at his trade until his death, which occurred in 1863; he married Abigail Dunn, a native of Piscataway, N. J., who died in 1867. In a family of five children Samuel D. was the third son and child, and was reared in Washington County to the occupations of farming and mining. In 1855 he went to California where he remained until the year 1869, when he returned to his home, where he has since been engaged in the pursuit of agriculture and owns 102 acres of well-cultivated land. In 1875 he married Miss Sarah P. Tilson, who was also born in Washington County, and is a daughter of Lewis and Amanda Tilson. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have six children, viz.: Elmer, E., Edward E., Essie, Levi, Bradford and Maggie.

John, William H. and Robert H. Evens are sons of John Evens (deceased), who was numbered among the early settlers of Washington County and was one of the best men who ever made that county his home. He was born in Leicestershire, England, December 10, 1797. At an early age he received the appointment of cadet in the service of the East India Company, and was edu-

cated for a military career, but upon the surrender of Napoleon I, in 1815, general peace was declared, and young Evens, with many other aspirants for the excitement of foreign service, was dismissed and returned to his home. After laboring a few years with his father on the farm he decided to seek his fortune in the New World, and sailed from Liverpool in May, 1821, landing in New York June 20; from that city he walked to Phillipsburg, Penn., where parties resided to whom he had letters of introduction, and he remained there until the fall of 1822, when with three other young men he walked to Pittsburgh, where they bought a skiff, descended the Ohio River to Shawneetown, and from there walked to Ste. Genevieve, Mo., thence to the New Diggings, near Potosi, and commenced mining operations. In 1825, having saved a few hundred dollars, he took a trip to Galena, Ill., and on the way had the good fortune to be in St. Louis on the arrival of Gen. La Fayette, of France. He returned to Missouri the next fall and engaged in mining at Valle's Mines in Jefferson and St. Francois Counties; he became engaged in the lead smelting business, in 1827, and in 1837 built and put in operation a blast furnace. Mr. Evens made several trips to Galena, where he was engaged in the smelting business and during this time twice volunteered his services to the United States against the Indians, under Black Hawk, and the last time remained in the ranks until the noted chief was captured. Politically, he was an old line Whig. When the late war broke out he took sides with the Government, and with one of his sons raised a company at their own expense, which became Company C of the Thirty-first Missouri Regiment. In 1862 Mr. Evens was elected representative from Washington County, and served in the session of 1862-63. His religious preferences were Old School Presbyterian, having united with the church in Potosi in 1836. Mr. Evens married Charlotte Haigh, April 12, 1827. They had ten children, of whom four are now living, viz.: John, William H., Robert H. and Mary, wife of Charles T. Manter, of Bismarck. Mr. Evens died July 21, 1878. Mrs. Evens, who was born in England in 1806, is still living. John Evens, the eldest son, was born in Washington County September 18, 1837; he was reared on the old homestead, where he still resides, and owns a choice tract of land of 640 acres. He married Miss Martha Fatchett in May, 1866; she was also born in Washington County, and is the daughter of John and Alice Fatchett. Seven children have blessed this union, viz.: John F., Edward T., William H., Philip R., Nellie, Cora and Alice. Capt. William H. Evens, the second son of John and Charlotte (Haigh) Evens, is the proprietor of the Hopewell Mills, and was born in Washington County December 11, 1839. He remained on the home farm until the outbreak of the war, when he assisted his father raise a company, of which he was commissioned captain, and assigned to the Thirty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Union army. He participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Jackson, the Siege of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Ringgold and the Atlanta Campaign. After his return home he engaged in the manufacture of lumber, establishing his present business in 1876. September 21, 1871, he married Eliza Day, a native of Washington County, and a daughter of George and Rosina Day, natives of Lincolnshire, England. Their family of five children are named Walter H., Harry E., John S., George Claude and Mary. Robert H. Evens, the youngest son, is one of the leading merchants of Washington County, and is located at Hopewell, where he deals in general merchandise, mineral, etc. He is doing a profitable and satisfactory business in a most favorable location. He was born December 2, 1848, and was reared with a mercantile experience, and engaged in business for himself in 1873. He has held the office of postmaster of Hopewell since 1878.

John and Michael M. Flynn, dealers in general merchandise and mineral, of Richwoods, are sons of the late Michael Flynn, a man well known throughout Washington and adjoining counties. A native of Ireland, he was born in 1814, and lived in his native country until eighteen years of age. In 1834 he immigrated to this country and located at Old Mines, Washington Co., Mo., and for several years was engaged in mining and farming. He went to California in 1849, where he remained two years, and then returned to Washington County, where he followed farming and trading until his death, which occurred December 27, 1884. He married Miss Clarissa Wilkinson, of Jefferson County, Mo., who still survives him. In their family of nine children four are still living, viz.: John, Michael M., Mary C. (the wife of Dr. James), and William. John Flynn, the eldest child, was born in Washington County, June 4, 1843, where he resided until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in the Third Missouri Cavalry, Confederate army, and after the war returned to his home. In 1865 he commenced selling goods, which business he has since continued. He is associated with his brother, and in connection with their store they conduct large farming interests and stock-raising. Mr. Flynn is also engaged in manufacturing lumber and lead smelting. September 24, 1868, he married Miss Harriet Vivian, a native of Jefferson County. Their family consists of seven children, viz.: Mary, Fannie, Michael, Agnes, Gertrude, Blanche and Maggie. Mr. Flynn served three years as postmaster of Richwoods postoffice, performing his duties to the satisfaction of all and his own credit. He is a staunch Democrat, politically. Michael M. Flynn was born in Washington County, June 3, 1850, and, like his brother, was reared to the pursuit of farming, receiving his education in the common schools of his native county. He is engaged in business with his brother, and the firm carry a large and selected stock of goods, and enjoy a large patronage, well deserving the success that has attended them. Michael M. devotes his attention largely to the agricultural interests of the firm. The estate of the father contained about 3,000 acres of land, and that of the two brothers contains about 800 acres. Mr. Flynn was married October 23, 1878, to Miss Lavinia Vivian, of Jefferson County, Mo. They have four children, viz. Hattie, Clara, Lawrence and Maud.

Samuel D. Gibson is well known throughout Washington County as an enterprising and progressive farmer and stock-raiser. He was born August 26, 1831, in Lincoln County, Mo., and is the seventh child in the family of twelve children born to John and Mary (Hines) Gibson, natives of the State of South Carolina. Samuel D. was reared in his native county until twelve years of age, and then removed to near Steelville, Crawford Co., Mo., locating in Washington County in 1847. In 1852 he went to California, but, owing to the death of his father and five sisters by cholera, he was compelled to return to his home in Washington County. Previous to his going to California he was engaged in mining in Newton and Jasper Counties, and after returning from that State he devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising. He owns about 600 acres of land, and his farm is one of the most valuable and productive in this section of the country. In 1859 Mr. Gibson was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Hearst, a daughter of W. M. Hearst, the latter a cousin of Senator Hearst, of California. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have three children, Mary E., Walter E. and Wallace W. The family is one of the most highly respected and esteemed ones throughout the county.

Eugene Godat, a resident of Washington County for the past forty-four years, is a man whose name is at least familiar to all the early settlers of the

county. He was born in the State of Indiana August 15, 1816, and is a son of Charles Joseph and Augustine (Dore) Godat, the former a native of France. When eleven years of age Eugene was taken to Louisville, Ky., and the following year to St. Louis, where he remained until sixteen years of age. He then removed to Galena, Ill., and in 1844 located in Washington County, Mo. He was reared a farmer and also followed mining and smelting. At the present time he owns a tract of 400 acres of land, to the cultivation of which he devotes his entire attention. He married Miss Eva L. Horine, daughter of Benjamin and Catherine (Shook) Horine. Mr. and Mrs. Godat are the parents of the following children; Susan, who married C. Simones; Julia, the wife of John Hinch; Gladys, Dora, Rose, Henry, Burt, William and Ned.

Charles L. Gough, merchant and postmaster of Rock Spring, Mo., was born in Ohio, October 15, 1825. He is a son of William and Margaret (Golden) Gough, who were both natives of Virginia. William Gough, who was a farmer by occupation, removed to St. Charles County, Mo., in 1838, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1839. His widow survived him until 1852. Charles L. lived in St. Charles County until 1853, when he removed to Washington County. His early life was spent on a farm and he also learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for thirty years, in connection with the cultivation of a small farm; he now owns 240 acres of land. In 1855 he commenced selling goods, but the crash of 1857 so demoralized trade that he sold out; he opened his present store in 1885, and is doing a safe and satisfactory business. He has held the position of postmaster at Rock Spring for the past twelve years, the duties of which office he performs to the entire satisfaction of all. Mr. Gough has been twice married; first, in October, 1845, to Miss Louisa Bryant, of St. Charles County, who died in 1852 leaving one son, James W. In December, 1853, Mr. Gough married Miss Martha Yarbrough, a native of Washington County. To the latter union have been born ten children, viz.: Milton, Vincent, Ellen (wife of John Baker), John, Henry C., Charles, Mahala, Catherine, Louisa Alice and Martha Ann.

Charles B. Gray is a son of Dr. Benjamin Gray, who was born in Lincoln, England, in 1809, and was prepared in his native country for the active practice of his chosen profession. He decided to immigrate to the New World, and landed at New Orleans in 1839, whence he traveled up the Mississippi River to Missouri. He had purposed abandoning his profession after his arrival in Washington County, Mo., and devoting his entire time to mining; but the calls for his professional aid were so frequent and urgent that he was compelled to resume the practice of medicine, which he continued until his death, July 18, 1869. He married Miss Nancy F. Gordan, a native of the State of New Hampshire, who was educated for a teacher, in which calling she was engaged in Washington County; she died in 1867, leaving three children: Mary Ann (since deceased); Julia H., now Mrs. Morgan; J. Casey, of Potosi, and Charles B. The latter was born in Washington County, August 15, 1842, where he was reared with the exception of five years, from his tenth to his fifteenth year, which were spent at his mother's home in New Hampshire. In 1876, in connection with his agricultural and mining interests, he commenced dealing in general merchandise. He owns 1,100 acres of land, and is one of the substantial men of the county; his reserved and unassuming disposition, together with his true worth, have caused him to be placed among the representative citizens of the county.

Moses Grenia was born near Ontario, Canada, in 1820, and is the son of

Joseph and Julia Grenia, both natives of Canada, and of French descent. After marriage they lived in the land of their nativity until about 1834, when they moved to St. Louis, and about six years later to Washington County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The father was a farmer by occupation and a Democrat in his political views. Moses was one of eight children born to his parents, and his early education was extremely limited. At the age of fifteen he left home without the permission of his parents, went to New Orleans, got a position on a boat, and for three years followed the river. He then spent seven years in the Rocky Mountains for the American Fur Company, and during his stay there had many stirring adventures, and came very near losing his life several times by the Indians. In 1846 he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza A. Whaley, a native of Washington County, and three years later he drove an ox team from Caledonia, Mo., to Bidwell Bar, on Flat River, Cal. Having established a ranch he remained about three years and then returned. Since then farming has been his calling, although while the Iron Mountain was being tunneled though, he was engaged in merchandising at Irondale about two years. In 1874 he came to the farm where he now resides, which consists of 234 acres. The following eight children were born to Mr. Grenia and wife: John (deceased), Joseph, George, William, James, Robert, Julia and Mary. In 1881 Mr. Grenia lost his wife; she was a member of the Baptist Church. Although commencing with nothing, Mr. Grenia has been quite successful, and although not educated himself, he has seen the need of it, and has given his children good educations. His eldest son, John, was killed in Potosi, during Price's raid. Mr. Grenia is a Republican in politics.

Shadrach B. Hancock, a pioneer resident of Washington County, and a well-known farmer of Walton Township, is a son of Lewis and Sarah (Bradshaw) Hancock, Virginians by birth, the former born in 1792, and the latter in 1798. When young they removed to Kentucky, where they subsequently married and passed the remainder of their lives. They were consistent members of the Methodist Church South. The father was a farmer by occupation, and served as a soldier in the War of 1812. He died when in his ninety-second year, and his wife at the age of seventy-six. She was the mother of seven sons and eleven daughters, and her mother bore eighteen children; Mr. Hancock's mother had a family of nineteen children, and upon his death he had 168 descendants. Shadrach B. Hancock was born in Mercer County, Ky., in 1822, and was reared as a farmer, but in youth acquired only a limited education, though after reaching manhood he attended school a sufficient period to enable him to teach. In 1848 he came to Missouri, locating in this county, where he became well known as a teacher, having conducted twenty-one schools. In 1849 he married Miss Mary E. Steward, also of Kentucky birth, born in 1830, who was brought the same year to this county. They have two children: Sarah C. and William L. Mr. and Mrs. Hancock have been residents of this township for upward of forty years. They are members of the Christian Church, in which he has been elder thirty-five years. For eight years he has served as justice of the peace, and for thirty years has been a member of the school board of his district. Politically, he is a Democrat. He owns 636 acres of land, the greater part acquired by his own efforts, on which are three lead mines that have been successfully worked.

Robert Hardie, a successful agriculturist, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, June 9, 1835, and his education was limited to the common schools. At the age of ten he began feeding a press in a printing office in the city, and arose to the position of pressman. Having enlisted in the British army and getting

very tired of the same he decided to take "French leave," and in 1855 came to America. In 1856 he came West, and began his career as a railroad man, assisting in the construction of a part of the Iron Mountain Railroad. While braking on a freight on this road he tried to get up between two cars, slipped and fell and barely escaped with his life, but not without some injury to his person, his left arm being cut off between the elbow and shoulder. Since that time, with the exception of about four years, he has been watchman and track walker, and has been in the employ of that company for twenty-six years. In 1861 he was taken prisoner and ordered to be shot, but by some happy chance escaped. The same year he married Miss Letha A. Jones, a native of Virginia, who bore him ten children, three sons and seven daughters. His first wife having died in 1878, he married, the following year, Miss Lucinda Humphrey, a native of North Carolina, who came to Missouri in 1858. Three children were the result of this union. Mrs. Hardie is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also the first wife. Mr. Hardie was reared in the Free Church of Scotland, and in politics is a conservative Democrat. In 1871 he settled on his present property, which consists of eighty-three acres, and has been quite successful considering the disadvantages under which he has labored. During the twenty-four years he has worked on the railroad he has not lost a day.

Reuben Harmon takes rank with the most enterprising and progressive farmers of Washington County. He is a son of Jonas and Catherine (Woelford) Harmon, both natives of Virginia, who came to Washington County in 1839. The father was a farmer by occupation, which occupation he followed until his death, which occurred in 1863, the mother having died in 1857. Reuben Harmon was born in Ohio, August 5, 1832; and was reared in Washington County, Mo., on a farm. He early showed a taste for mechanical pursuits, and worked for a time at the blacksmith's trade, being also handy with wood-working tools. His farm contains 220 acres. In 1853 he married Miss Vemetta Kimberling, a daughter of Rinard and Frances (Peters) Kimberling, natives of Virginia, who settled in Washington County, in 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Harmon have a family of six children, viz.: Julia (the wife of W. N. Hughes), Lena (who married Andrew Jenkinson), John C., who married Maggie Glover; Mary L. (now Mrs. John Summers); Benjamin F., who married Susie Summers, and Maggie.

Frank Harris (deceased) was a native of Washington County, and was born June 15, 1843. He was the second in the family of three children born to Henry and Mary (Haefer) Harris, natives, respectively, of Poland and Kentucky. Frank was reared in his native county and received excellent educational advantages. He attended the Christian Brothers' College, of St. Louis, from which institution he graduated June 28, 1861; he afterward entered Columbia College, New York, where he graduated in May, 1864, and in December of the same year was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of New York. While pursuing his studies at Columbia College he was employed as tutor in the college. After being admitted to the bar he located at Independence, and entered upon the active practice of his profession, which he followed until the death of his father, which necessitated his return to Washington County. In connection with his law practice, in the latter county, he was also engaged in mercantile pursuits, and became closely identified with both the political and business interests of the county. In 1872 he established the *Independent*, a paper which he conducted with signal ability until his death, which occurred May 25, 1886. On January 13, 1869, he married Miss Estelle D. Harris, a daughter of L. W. and Sarah (Hicks) Harris, the latter a niece of Gov. Dunk-

lin. Mr. Harris was an active Democrat in politics and worked faithfully for the interests of his party. For eight years he held the office of prosecuting attorney, the duties of which position he was discharging at the time of his death. He left at his death, beside his widow, six children, viz.: Frank, Emma, Henry W., Alonzo G., Lucille and Pauline.

Alex Harrison, superintendent of the Palmer Lead Company, was born in Crawford County, Mo., in 1854, being a son of William H. and Margaret T. (Enloe) Harrison, both native Kentuckians. They were among the early settlers of Crawford County, Mo., and were consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Their family consisted of five children, four sons and one daughter. The father was a farmer, a Republican in politics, and served in the Mexican War. Alex Harrison, his son, made his own way in the world, as both his parents died when he was ten years old. He schooled himself, and after working on the railroad for a time he mined lead for about five years. He was then salesman in a store at Osage, Crawford County, for some time, and in 1881 he was chosen superintendent of the Palmer Lead Company's store. Two years later he took charge of their entire property. In 1883 he married Samantha Eidson, a native of this county, and by her is the father of two children: Claud and an infant. Mr. Harrison is a Republican, and belongs to the Masons and A. O. U. W. He has a good position, and, owing to the fact that he began life a very poor boy, he has done remarkably well in the battle of life.

George P. Harvey, proprietor of the Caledonia Flouring-mill, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1842, and is the son of John S. and Sarah (Carpenter) Harvey, natives of New York and Vermont, respectively. When a small lad the father came west to Ohio, and here he met and married Miss Carpenter, who had moved to Ohio, when about sixteen years of age. They then lived in Ohio until the year 1861, when they moved to Illinois, and are now residing in that State, the father engaged in agricultural pursuits. Both have lived to a good old age, he being now seventy-five and she seventy-two years old. In their family were seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom George P. is the eldest. He received a good English education, and when about nineteen engaged in the drug business in Butler, Ind., first as clerk and afterward as proprietor. In 1872 he came to Washington County, and engaged in saw-milling, in which he continued until 1880, when he purchased his present mill, which he still operates. In 1873 he married Miss Elizabeth Casey, a native of Ohio, who bore him two children: Mabel G. and George R. Mr. Harvey is a Mason, being a master of Tyro Lodge, No. 12, is a member of the A. O. U. W., is also a Select Knight, and is a Democrat in politics. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Augustus Hawkins is a son of John Hawkins, a Revolutionary soldier, who was a native of Buncombe County, N. C., and when about sixteen years of age entered the army as a substitute under Gen. Washington, in which capacity he served two years, and then re-enlisted as his own representative, leaving the priceless inheritance to his children of being one of the purchasers of the freedom of this "glorious land." He located in Washington County, Mo., about 1790. He married Rebecca Kester, and to them were born the following children, viz.: Ruth, Elizabeth, Susan, Joseph, John, Austin H., Sophia, William, James, Nancy and Augustus. The mother died in 1830, and the father in 1840. Augustus, the youngest of the family, was born May 31, 1818; he was reared in Washington County, in which county he has followed the occupation of farm-

ing all his life, owning a good farm of 375 acres. He married Miss Elizabeth Pinson in 1841; she was born in Washington County in 1820. To their union were born thirteen children, of whom nine are living, viz.: Rebecca (now Mrs. Solomon B. Strong), Jane (the wife of F. E. McGready), Newton, Emily, Milton, Margaret (now Mrs. Z. F. Higginbotham), Iris, Mary (wife of Francis Long) and Elsie. Although a Union man Mr. Hawkins suffered severely during the war by those at whose hands he had a right to better treatment. As one of the oldest settlers and most enterprising farmers of Washington County, he commands the respect and esteem of a host of friends and acquaintances.

Hon. Hyrcanus Hawkins, farmer, stock-raiser and stock-dealer, is a representative of one of the oldest families of Washington County. His grandfather, Maj. John Hawkins, was a native of North Carolina, and came to Washington County previous to the present century; he was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Austin H. Hawkins, father of Hyrcanus, was the third son and sixth child in the family of his parents' twelve children, and he was born and reared in Washington County, following different occupations, prominent among which was mail contracting; he was also a trader and merchant, and was one of the original stock-holders in the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad. He married Miss Sarah Mier, a native of Baden, Germany, and of the two children born to their union, Hyrcanus is the only one living; a daughter, Mrs. Cornelia Dickinson, is deceased. Hon. Hyrcanus Hawkins was born in Washington County, Mo., October 28, 1843. He was reared on the family homestead, and has principally devoted his attention to farming and the stock industry, owning about 1,200 acres of land in Washington County, also lands in Dent County, besides property in the towns of Potosi and Mineral Point, Washington County, and De Soto, Jefferson County. In 1873-74 he was engaged in merchandising in Mineral Point, in company with Judge F. K. Boyd. He was appointed first postmaster at Sumner in March, 1882, under Postmaster-General Howe, during the administration of President Arthur, which office he resigned in January, 1887. He was also twice elected to represent the county in the Missouri State Grange. He was elected judge of the county court, First District, in 1882, and in 1886 was elected presiding judge of the same court, a flattering testimony of the esteem of the citizens of the county, as well as of his efficiency as an official.

Rev. John H. Headlee was born in Murray (now Marshall) County, Tenn., in 1820, and while growing up received a limited education in the schools. By personal application he has acquired a good practical education. When about fifteen years of age, he, with his parents, went to Greene County, Mo., and in 1841 he was licensed as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that county. He then began his ministerial duties, his circuit extending over vast tracts of land, and much of his study was obtained while jogging along on horseback. Since his ordination he has been actively engaged in the good work. Of the fourteen received in the conference at the same time, he is the only one now in the field. Toward the close of the war he went East, and spent about four years in Vermont, but after returning has since made this county his home. He has always taken an active interest in the Bellevue Collegiate Institute, having held the position of financial agent, of president, and as member of the board of curators, nearly ever since the Institution was founded. In 1848 he married Miss Artemissa Baker, who bore him one son, Isaac B. She only lived about nineteen months. In 1857 Mr. Headlee married Miss Carrie T. Dean, a native of Vermont, who was a teacher in St. Francois County. The result of this marriage was the birth of three children: John F., Jennie D. and Alice L. Mr.

Headlee has been actively engaged in the cause of religion for forty-seven years, and in that time has accomplished much good. His parents, Daniel and Jane (Steele), were both natives of North Carolina, the father of English and Irish, and the mother of Irish extraction. They were married in Middle Tennessee, and came to Missouri in 1837, dying in Greene County. He was a farmer and lived to be sixty-eight years old. The mother lived to be eighty-two. Of their family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, two of the boys became ministers of the gospel.

Jesse F. Henslee, farmer, is a son of Obadiah and Betsey J. (Mason) Henslee, natives, respectively, of Tennessee and North Carolina. When young the mother moved to Tennessee, where she afterward married Mr. Henslee. They soon moved to Dade County, Mo., and about 1843 to Washington County. Mrs. Henslee died in 1857. Mr. Henslee is a farmer, a Democrat, and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. In their family were seven children, four sons and three daughters. The oldest child and only living son, Jesse F. Henslee, was born in Dade County, Mo., in 1842. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, and his educational advantages were very limited. When seventeen years old he left home to battle his own way in the world, and in the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the Enrolled Militia and served eight months. In September, 1864, he joined Company E, Fiftieth Missouri Infantry, United States army, and served six months, being corporal. After his return home he engaged in farming, and has since followed that occupation. In 1863 he married Eliza J. Cumpton, born in Washington County in 1842, and died in 1886. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, as is her husband. Of their three children—John J., Mary E. and Martha H.—only one survives. Mr. Henslee is a Republican and the owner of 160 acres of land.

Chasteen Hicks, an early settler of Washington County, is the son of Charles and Rebecca (Thomas) Hicks, both of whom were born in Albemarle County, Va., where they grew up, married, and lived until about 1826, when they came to Missouri by wagon and located in the southern part of the State. Later they came to this county, where the mother died in 1836. The father died in the southern part of the State after his second marriage. He was a farmer, a Democrat, a soldier in the War of 1812, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By his first marriage he had eight children, three sons and five daughters; and by his second marriage he had two daughters. Chasteen was the second child born to the first marriage. His birth occurred in Albemarle County, Va., about 1820, and he was brought to his State when a mere lad. His early education was extremely limited, not attending school more than two months. When about fifteen he began learning the blacksmith trade, and afterward went to school a short time, being almost a man. From 1840 to 1856 he worked constantly at his trade, and then bought the place where he now lives. In 1841 he married Miss Mary Sloan, a native of this county, who died in 1849 leaving three children, all daughters. Three years later he married Margaret E. Cowan, a native of East Tennessee, born in 1824, and the fruits of this union were five children, three sons and two daughters. Mrs. Hicks and the children are all members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hicks was a Whig before the war, a strong Union man during that struggle, and has since been a Republican. When he married Mr. Hicks had nothing; he is now one of the well-to-do farmers of his community, owning 400 acres of land. He has lived in this county for fifty-eight years, and has spent thirty-two years of his life engaged in farming. [Since the above was written Mr. Hicks has been called

from earth, his death occurring March 7, 1888. He left many friends to mourn his loss.--THE PUBLISHERS.]

Thomas, Wilder, Lytle B., Z. Filmore and Cruise Higginbotham are grandsons of Thomas Higginbotham, a native of Georgia, who came to Missouri in 1876, and became one of the earliest settlers of Washington County, in which county he continued to reside until his removal to Dent County, where he died at the age of eighty-five years; he was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was the father of two sons, Thomas Jefferson and George W. The latter was born and reared in Washington County, and after arriving at the age of maturity married Miss Turley, a daughter of William Turley, of Kentucky. Nine children were born to this union, who were named as follows: Burrus, Thomas, Wilder, Lytle B., Z. Filmore, Cruise, Melzenia, Maranda, and Alzonias, who married George W. Engledow. They have two sons, George F. and Higginbotham. Thomas Higginbotham, the eldest of the living sons, is a stock-dealer and farmer, and was born in Washington County, November 15, 1835, in which county he was reared to different occupations; in later years he devoted his attention almost exclusively to farming and stock-raising, and owns in Washington and adjoining counties about 1,600 acres of land. May 23, 1867, he married Miss Caroline Madden, who was born in Washington County, and is a daughter of Malachi and Caroline (James) Madden, the latter a daughter of Judge James of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo. Mr. Higginbotham held the office of presiding judge of the county court for six years, and proved himself a faithful and competent official. Mr. and Mrs. Higginbotham have no children, but have an adopted son, Robert Highley Higginbotham.

Wilder Higginbotham, the second living son of George W. and Helen (Turley) Higginbotham, is a native of Washington County, Mo., and was born October 26, 1842. He is one of the prominent and successful agriculturists of his native county, and regards the quality of his farming operations far more than the quantity. His farm contains 105 acres of choice land, all in a good state of cultivation, and he has made farming the vocation of his life. October 25, 1868, he married Miss Susan Madden, a daughter of Malachi and Caroline Madden, and a sister of Mrs. Thomas Higginbotham. They have a family of two children, Malcolm and Morie.

Lytle Bledsaw Higginbotham, the present efficient and popular sheriff of Washington County, is a native of the same county, and was born April 4, 1845. Like his brothers, he has followed farming and stock trading. He has been twice married, first to Miss Josephine Highley, a native of Washington County, who died August 19, 1877, leaving five children: Fannie May, Thomas F., Musa Percy, and Robert H. and George H. (twins). Mr. Higginbotham's second marriage occurred March 5, 1879, to Nancy S. Nicholson, also of this county. The latter union has been blessed with three children, Lytle N., Walter H. and Lattie J. In 1880 Mr. Higginbotham was elected by the Independent party as sheriff of Washington County by a handsome majority, and served four years, being elected to the same office in 1886 for the following two years. The peculiar adaptability which he seems to have for the office, and his successful experience in the past has clearly proven that he is the right man in the right place. That he is popular with the people, irrespective of party, is shown by the highly complimentary vote accorded him at the polls.

Zachary Filmore Higginbotham, present postmaster of Fertile, Washington County, and dealer in general merchandise, pig lead, barytes, etc., is one of the leading and most successful business men of the county. He was born in Wash-

ington County March 4, 1848, in which county he was reared and received his early education, which was supplemented with an attendance at the State University, Columbia, Mo. In 1872 he commenced selling goods and cultivating his farm, which consisted of 300 acres of unimproved land, to which he has since added from time to time until his landed estate now consists of 1,300 acres, including the family homestead. The success that has attended his enterprises illustrates the truth that keen perception, sound judgment and a determined will, supported by persevering and continuous effort, will surely result favorably in whatever occupation one may be engaged. Mr. Higginbotham was married June 17, 1874, to Miss Maggie Hawkins, a daughter of Augustus and Elizabeth (Pinson) Hawkins, both early settlers of Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Higginbotham have two children: Press. G., born April 3, 1875, and Estella, born November 7, 1876.

Cruise Higginbotham, proprietor of the Higginbotham Mills, is the youngest of the family of George W. and Hellen (Turley) Higginbotham, and was born December 13, 1850. He was reared on a farm in his native county, Washington, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1875, when he engaged in his present business, doing both merchant and custom milling. He also has in connection with his mill a carding machine. The mill site is one of the first located in this section of the county. Mr. Higginbotham was married in 1869 to Miss Lavinia F. Blackwell, a native of St. Francois County, Mo. They are the parents of three children named, respectively, George W., Horace J. and Hallie B.

Capt. James B. Homan is a son of Jesse Homan, who was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., August 29, 1801, and at an early day removed to Washington County, Mo., where, October 19, 1825, he married Miss Elizabeth Edgar, a daughter of James Edgar, and a native of Russellville, Ky. Jesse Homan was a carpenter by occupation, and assisted in erecting many of the best constructed dwellings and business houses of that period, among others the old Breton Hotel. He made his home in Washington County until about 1831, when he removed to Boonville, Cooper County, which was his home until his death. He died in St. Louis, December 30, 1881, whither he had gone to benefit his health. He had long been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and few men are more respected in life or mourned in death. Mrs. Homan died January 22, 1888, leaving four sons: James B., Charles, Jesse and William. James B. was born in Washington County April 11, 1828, and was reared and educated in Boonville. At the age of eighteen he commenced his steamboat experience, which calling he has continued until the present time, and a more competent pilot never navigated the water of the Lower Mississippi. For years he has been connected with the Anchor line of boats, running between St. Louis and New Orleans, having made nearly 1,100 trips between the two points. He has been twice married; first, February 24, 1854, to Miss Mary L. Wallace, a native of Washington County, who died in 1869, leaving one son and five daughters: Jesse W., who died in March, 1886; Ida, now Mrs. J. L. Smith; Ella, wife of Percy Smith; Lillie, now Mrs. Reppy, of New Mexico; Alice and Daisey. Mr. Homan's second marriage occurred April 16, 1877, to Mrs. Elizabeth Arney, *nee* Huddleson, who was born in Arkansas, but reared in Washington County. By this union there are five children: Carter, Bertie, Edna, Archie and Charlie.

John C. Horton, farmer, was born in Washington County, Mo., in 1835, and is the son of John and Susie (Crider) Horton. The father was born and reared in South Carolina, but was married in North Carolina. Having lived in that State until about 1820 they came to Washington County, Mo., and here spent

the remainder of their days. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was by occupation a farmer. He was always Democratic in his political views, and both he and wife were members of the Baptist Church. The mother was of German descent. Our subject was next to the youngest child of the eleven children born to his parents. He was reared on a farm, and attended the old subscription schools. At the age of twenty-three (1858) he married Miss Catherine, daughter of Christopher and Lucy (Bryan) Woods. She was born in 1837, near where Belgrade now stands, and by her marriage became the mother of nine children, eight now living: Mary J., Ellen D., James C., Jessie L., Elizabeth A., Laura E., Ahigah B. and Birdie N. For fifty-three years Mr. Horton has lived in the county, and for thirty years he has lived on his present farm, which consists of 160 acres, all the result of his own efforts, coupled by that of his good wife. They are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Our subject served in the enrolled militia during the war.

William D. Huff was born in Vermont, near Burlington, in 1819, and when about ten years of age was taken to Essex County, N. Y., where he grew up and received a common-school education. Upon reaching manhood he began working as collier in New York, and soon rose to the position of superintendent, and for several years followed this calling. In 1846 he married Sophronia Merrifield, a native of New York, and in 1857 they came to Missouri, and settled at Iron Mountain. For over twenty-three years he was superintendent of the coaling department for that company. When the furnace abandoned the use of charcoal Mr. Huff moved to the farm where he now lives, which consists of 220 acres. In 1886 his wife died at the age of fifty-nine. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Mr. Huff being also a member of the same. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1857-58 represented St. Francois County in the State Legislature. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. The following four children were born to Mr. Huff and wife: Emily A., Fannie S., Merrifield W. and Ada H. All are married and have families. The parents of Mr. Huff, John and Sallie (Wiley) Huff, were both natives of Vermont, he being of German and she of Irish descent. He was a farmer by occupation, and a soldier in the War of 1812. They were both of the Quaker faith, and were highly respected citizens. She lived to be about fifty-eight years of age, and he eighty-three. In their family were seven children, Mr. Huff being the third.

Mahlon Hughes, an early settler of Washington County, Mo., is a son of John and Susannah (Hays) Hughes, both natives of Virginia. They removed to Tennessee when quite young, and in 1806 came to Missouri, where they, with the exception of two years, spent the remainder of their days, the former dying at the age of eighty-four, and the latter at the age of eighty. On coming to this county Mr. Hughes built a buhr gristmill, which was made of poles with a roof, but was not sided. The bolt was turned by hand and the bran fell out on a rock. Later, this was superseded by a frame mill. In 1860 the present mill was erected by the immediate subject of this sketch. The building is two and a half stories, with a capacity of twenty-four barrels. John Hughes was a Whig in politics, and a farmer by occupation. Both he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Their family consisted of eight children, five sons and three daughters. Mahlon Hughes, their son, was born in Washington County, Mo., in 1811, and his boyhood days were spent on the farm and in his father's mill. His educational advantages were very limited. At the age of twenty-one he began doing for himself, and after his marriage, in 1837, he located on the farm of 160 acres given him by his father. This land he has in

creased to 600 acres. Mr. Hughes' character has ever been above reproach, and he has always been regarded a worthy citizen of the county. His wife's maiden name was Nancy E. McFarland, born in St. Francois County, Mo., in 1815. To them were born seven children, five of whom are living: Reuben M., Susan M., John M., Araminta D. and James W. Mr. Hughes is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

John M. Hughes, farmer, was born in Washington County in 1848, and is the son of Mahlon and Nancy E. (McFarland) Hughes. His education was obtained in the old subscription schools, and consequently was limited. Toward the close of the war he served eight months in a company of the Fiftieth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, United States army, and at the cessation of hostilities returned to his home, and for twenty-one years had charge of his father's mill. In 1872 he chose for his companion through life Miss Fannie L., daughter of Judge William Dent, of St. Francois County, of which county she is a native, born in 1851. She is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. To Mr. Hughes and wife were born the following children: Minnie M., James M., William M. and Frank W. Mr. Hughes owns sixty acres of excellent land, which he keeps in a high state of cultivation. He is a wide-awake, thorough-going business man and a worthy citizen.

James M. Hughes, farmer, of Washington County, Mo., and the son of Mahlon and Nancy E. (McFarland) Hughes, was born in the county where he now resides in 1853. He received a good common-school education, and in 1878 was united in marriage to Miss Eliza A. Wallen, who was also a native of the county, born in 1860. To their union were born four children: George M., James O., John E. and Nancy E. Mrs. Hughes is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In 1881 Mr. Hughes and his wife settled on their present farm, where they own 181 acres of good land. Mr. Hughes has made farming his chief occupation through life, and is considered one of the county's first citizens. In his political views he is a Republican.

William T. Hunter probably enjoys a more extensive and intimate acquaintance with the citizens of Washington County than any other one individual. His father, John A. Hunter, was born in Virginia and was a son of Andrew Hunter, a native of the same State, who removed to Washington County, Mo., when John A. was young, settling on Big River, where he built a mill and distillery, which he conducted in connection with his farm until his death. John A. engaged in mercantile business on Loutre Island, and after his father's death he purchased and moved to the old homestead in Washington County, where he died April 23, 1875. He was twice married; first, to Martha J. Talbot, daughter of Dr. James Talbot, of Loutre Island, who was an early settler and a prominent man in Northern Missouri, having served as a member of the first constitutional convention. Mrs. Hunter died in 1841, leaving four children: James T., Andrew S., Jane E., now the wife of J. Amonett; and William T. Mr. Hunter married as his second wife Patsey Hutchings, a daughter of John Hutchings, of Washington County, who was also a member of the first constitutional convention. She died in 1873, and the four children born to their union are all deceased. William T. Hunter, present clerk of the Washington County Court, was born on Loutre Island May 3, 1840, and was reared there until thirteen years of age, when the family removed to near High Hill, Montgomery County, where William followed the life of a farmer boy until 1858. He then went to Arkansas and clerked until about the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in the Federal army in a company of cavalry under the call of Gov. Gamble, which

company was mustered out of service three months before the expiration of the term of enlistment. Mr. Hunter, by permission of Gov. Gamble, recruited an independent company of cavalry, of which he was commissioned captain, and served about three and one-half years. Upon his return from the army he found a commission awaiting him to serve as clerk of the circuit court, and took oath of office the same day. He held the office by appointment until the fall election in 1866, when he was elected to the same position, and held the office until January 1, 1871. The following two years he was engaged in the tinware and stove business, having been elected county collector in 1872, in which capacity he served two years. In 1875 he went to Colorado and engaged in mining until 1877, when he returned to Washington County, made his home on the old farm, and engaged in milling until 1880, when he received the appointment of deputy sheriff and collector, serving in this capacity four years. He then sold goods on the road until 1886, in which year he was elected to his present position. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, and has rendered his party valuable assistance. He was married, October 18, 1865, to Miss Josephine Molloy, who was born in St. Francois County, Mo., and is a daughter of Rev. Joseph T. Molloy; her mother's maiden name was Louisa Poston. They have one daughter, Stella M., who is her father's deputy.

William C. Ion is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Nicholson) Ion, both of whom were born in England, the former in Dufton, in 1805, and the latter at Knock, in 1807. They both came to Washington County, Mo., when young, and here married in 1835, locating at what is now the Palmer Lead Mines. Mr. Ion was a smelter of lead, and the unhealthfulness of this business caused his death in 1857; his wife died in 1844. Their family consisted of four children, two sons and two daughters. The youngest was born in Washington County in 1844, and after his parents' death made his home with Mrs. Nancy Bass, a widow, with whom he lived until he was of age. In 1862 he enlisted in the home militia, and the following year joined the Eighth Provisional Regiment. In 1864 he enlisted in Company G, Second Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, United States army; in all he served about two years. After the war he returned to the farm, where he now owns 397 acres, all of which he has made by his own exertions. He has made this county his home for forty-four years, and is one of its prosperous and well-respected farmers. In 1866 he was united in marriage to Mary O. Johnson, a native of Washington County, Mo., born in 1847. Both are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and in his political views Mr. Ion is a Democrat.

Alexander D. Jamieson is the son of John and Hannah (Williams) Jamieson, both natives of Virginia. At the age of fourteen the father left home and apprenticed himself to a stonecutter, and afterwards worked throughout the Southern States, being a fine workman. When a young man he came to Washington County, and was here united in marriage to Miss Williams, who bore him three children, two now living. In connection with his trade he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a Democrat in politics, and both he and wife professed religion. She died in the prime of life, but he lived to be sixty-six years of age. Alexander was the eldest child, and was born in 1846, near Caledonia; he was reared on a farm and received a limited education. At the age of eighteen he began for himself as a farmer, and has followed that occupation ever since. In 1879 he married Mattie Settle, a native of Washington County, born in 1849. Mr. Jamieson lives on the old homestead of 156 acres, and he and Mrs. Jamieson are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mortimer C.,

the brother of Mr. Jamieson, was born and reared in Washington County, and has followed a variety of occupations. He is a well-informed man and very fond of books. He is a Republican in politics.

Arthur Kelsey is one of the successful agriculturists of Washington County, and, although only a resident of the county since 1883, it has been a sufficient length of time for him to establish his reputation as a progressive farmer. He was born in Ireland July 28, 1822, and is the son of William and Mary E. (Knox) Kelsey, also natives of Ireland, and the former a farmer by occupation. Arthur was reared to farming, and in 1847 immigrated to the United States, settling first in New Jersey, whence he went to Dutchess County, N. Y. In 1850 he removed to New Orleans, and for five years was engaged in draying and transferring. In 1855 he went to Atchison County, Kas., remaining in that State nine years, thence going to St. Louis County, Mo., where he purchased a farm of sixty acres, for which he paid \$125 per acre. He disposed of his farm in St. Louis County in 1883 in order to get more land, and subsequently located in Washington County, purchasing his present farm of 837 acres, one of the choicest pieces of property in the county. In 1848 he married Miss Bedelia Rooney, who was born in Kilkenny, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey have five children, viz.: William, James, Ellen, Arthur and Minnie.

Robert F. Letcher is one of the enterprising farmers of Washington County. He was born in St. Louis in 1834, in which city he was reared, receiving a good education. His father, Isaac A. Letcher, was a native of Virginia, and a descendant of one of the most prominent families of that State. He removed to Missouri in 1815, where he lived until his death, which occurred May 1, 1875. He married Julia A. Bobb, a native of Kentucky. In early life Robert F. was employed as a clerk. He was married in 1865 to Miss Margaret McGuffie, a native of England, of Scotch ancestry. To this union have been born six children, viz.: Philip, Isaac, Theodore, Jacob, Lee and Julia. The farm upon which Mr. Letcher resides is one of the old landmarks of the section, and contains 265 acres.

William Long is one of the most prominent men of Washington County, and his connection with its affairs dates back to a period which only few can remember. He was born in Washington County February 16, 1818, and is a son of Samuel Long, a native of Virginia, who was taken to Kentucky at the age of seven years, where he lived until his nineteenth year, and then settled in Washington County, Mo. In 1816 Samuel Long married Nancy Whaley, also of Virginia, and of the eighteen children born to them fourteen grew to maturity, and nine are now living. The father was taken from his home during the war, and brutally shot without cause. The mother died May 11, 1878. William Long was reared a farmer, and in 1847 commenced handling mineral, and also engaged in smelting and selling goods. He conducted a large and successful business until the panic of 1873, when he suffered severe and heavy losses, which absorbed the profits of years. He has been connected in the management or sale of the largest operations of the county. He settled, where he now resides, in 1876. Mr. Long has been twice married—first, April 6, 1848, to Miss Mary Parkinson, a native of Washington County, and a daughter of William Parkinson, who was born in England in 1827, and married Sarah Kennedy, a native of South Carolina. Mrs. Long died in September, 1875, leaving five children, four of whom are now living, viz.: Samuel L., Joseph M., Sarah E. and Anna B. Mr. Long's second marriage took place March 29, 1877, to Miss Rhoda Chambers, who was born in Warren County, Mo., and is a daugh-

ter of Thomas and Ellen (Kennedy) Chambers, of South Carolina. Too much cannot be said of Mr. Long's identification with the interests of Washington County. No worthy movement tending to its financial or moral advancement has failed to receive his earnest support, and, though he has passed the allotted three-score years and ten, he is still one of the most active men of the county.

James Long has contributed his full share to the development of the mineral resources of Washington County, as well as its commercial interests, and no one occupies a more creditable position. He was born in that part of Washington County now included within the limits of St. Francois County, August 2, 1830. His father, Samuel Long, was a native of Culpeper County, Va., and was born in 1794. In early life he learned the trades of tanning and shoeing, which he followed after his location in Washington County, in 1811. In 1816 he married Miss Mary Whaley, also a native of Culpeper County, Va. Samuel Long became a prominent citizen, and accumulated a comfortable competency. During the late war he was brutally assassinated. Of a large family born to Mr. and Mrs. Long, five sons survive: William, Alfred, John, James and Samuel. James Long became connected with the mining and smelting business in early life, which, in connection with general merchandising, he has continued to the present time. He is one of the largest taxpayers in the county, and owns one of the choicest tracts of land in the Moses Austin Grant, which includes 3,400 acres. He served as sheriff and collector of the county four years, and was treasurer six years. He was married in 1862 to Miss Bettie M. Poston, of St. Francois County, a daughter of Richard and Martha Poston. Their family consists of three daughters, viz.: Lillie A. (now Mrs. Nichols), Mattie D. and Minnie H. In his business relations Mr. Long enjoys, in an unusual degree, the confidence of the community.

John O. Long is among the younger business men of Washington County, and perhaps no one has attained more prominence or exhibited more sterling qualities for the enterprises in which he has been engaged. He is a representative of one of the oldest families in the county, his grandfather having come to this country in 1811, where he married in 1816, and lived until his assassination by Federal troops, in 1862. Alfred Long, the father of John, was born in Washington County, July 15, 1819, which county has always been his home; he was reared a farmer, and married Miss Rachel Owens, who died leaving three children, John O., the youngest, being an infant. The latter was also born in Washington County, January 26, 1853; he was reared on a farm, and also acquired some experience in mercantile business. For many years John assisted his father in recuperating heavy losses incident to the war, working with a will and never shrinking from any labor that would yield them a reasonable profit. In 1871 he became a partner with his father in mercantile pursuits, which interest he still retains. In 1881 he located at Potosi, where he formed a partnership with his uncle, James Long, dealing in mineral and general merchandise. They also purchased the large tract of land known as the Moses Austin Grant, containing 3,400 acres, one of the most valuable pieces of land, considering its size, proximity to town and mineral wealth, that there is in the county. In 1884 Mr. Long was elected sheriff and collector of the county, and a more faithful or efficient official never held the position. January 1, 1881, he disposed of his interest in the land and goods at Potosi to his uncle, and accepted the position of superintendent of the Union Mining & Smelting Company. He married Miss Mary Haefner, June 17, 1884, a native of Potosi, and a daughter of Walter and Ellen Haefner, *nee* Casey. Mr. and Mrs. Long have one son, Alfred H.

Hon. George C. Loomis, a successful agriculturist, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., in 1851, and is the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Weed) Loomis, natives of Andover, Mass., and Fairfield, Conn., respectively, and both of English descent. Ancestors on both sides were in the Revolutionary War, also the War of 1812, and the father lost two brothers in the Federal service during the late war. The mother lost her only brother in the same. When young they went to New York where they were married, and where the mother died in the prime of womanhood. The father afterward married Mrs. Amelia Ditmars. In 1861 they came to Washington County, where they still live, he being seventy-seven years old. He was a shoemaker by trade, although, for about thirty years, he taught vocal music. He was formerly a Whig but is now a Democrat; he is a member of the Episcopal Church and the mother of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of the seven children born to his first marriage, all died in infancy except one, George C. He was educated in the common schools, and his first work for himself was as a lead miner. He soon became superintendent of the Palmer Lead Company, but abandoned this and taught school for ten years with excellent success, after which he turned his attention to farming. In 1879 he married Miss Emma Love, a native of Iron County. The following three children were born to this union: Otis L., Bert W. and George C. Mrs. Loomis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1880 Mr. Loomis was elected by the Democracy of Washington County to represent them in the State Legislature. He was the author of the amendment making notes, bonds, etc., taxable in the county where the possessor is situated. After marriage Mr. Loomis settled on his present fine farm and has become thoroughly identified with the interests of the county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and it is hardly necessary to add that he is a Democrat in politics.

James D. Lowry, a merchant of Old Mines, is a native of Shelby County, Ky., and was born December 14, 1854. His father, Dr. James Lowry, was born in Ireland in 1816; he immigrated to this country and located in the State of Kentucky in 1834, where he married Miss Helen Bullitt, a native of that State. Of their nine children James D. was the fifth child and third son. The latter was reared and educated in Kentucky, and in 1875 removed to Washington County, Mo., where he was employed by the Union Mining & Smelting Company. He engaged in business for himself in 1881, dealing in general merchandise, mineral, etc. November 10, 1881, occurred his marriage with Miss Jessie White, a daughter of Thomas and Lucinda (McIlvaine) White, the latter a daughter of Col. Jesse H. McIlvaine, an early settler of Washington County, as was also Thomas White. Mr. and Mrs. Lowry have two children, Lucinda McI. and Robert A.

William E. McGready is one of the most prominent citizens of Washington County. His father, Dr. Israel McGready, was a native of Guilford County, N. C., was born June 12, 1776, and was reared in his native State until his removal to Kentucky, where he made his home until 1808, when he located in Ste. Genevieve (now Washington) County, Mo. He was a successful practitioner of medicine until his death. He was twice married; first, December 24, 1815, to Miss Lucy Hord, of Fleming County, Ky., who died January 27, 1821, leaving two children: James H. and William E. His second marriage was celebrated November 24, 1825, to Miss Mary Covington, *nee* Byrd, a native of Maryland, who died December 31, 1848, leaving one son by a former marriage, J. W. B. Covington. Dr. Israel McGready was a member of the Territorial Legislature when Washington County was organized; he died December 8, 1850. William E. McGready was born in Washington County July 31, 1819, where he was reared, and in early

life commenced clerking in the office of the circuit clerk. He was educated at Jacksonville, Ill., and Marion College, Palmyra, Mo., and for a time clerked on a steamboat, but afterward resumed his position in the circuit clerk's office. He married Miss Eliza L. Dunklin, December 28, 1843. She is a niece of Gov. Dunklin, and a daughter of Stephen T. and Rachel E. Dunklin, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter born in Pennsylvania. In 1850 Mr. McGready went to California, where he engaged in different pursuits with varied success until 1859. Since his return to his home he has been more or less connected with the office of circuit clerk, to which position he has been twice elected, and it is not stating too much to say that no man in the county was ever more familiar with the details of the office or more painstaking in its conduct. Mr. and Mrs. McGready have two children: Lucy R., now Mrs. W. R. Read, of Iron County, and Stephen D., who married Miss M. E. Denton, of this county, and has three children: Zoe Isabel, Eliza R. and William S.

F. E. McGready, one of the well known and most successful farmers of Washington County, is the owner of about 800 acres of land. His father, James H. McGready, was born in Washington County, Mo., October 13, 1817, in which county he was reared, and at an early age commenced preparing himself for the practice of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Cawlane, of St. Louis. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Penn., and subsequently returned to Washington County, where he entered upon the active practice of his profession. He married Miss Ann McClanahan and they were the parents of two children: Francis E. and Lucy, now Mrs. Robert Bust. Dr. McGready died December 7, 1845. Francis E. McGready was born March 1, 1842, and was reared in Washington County, where he has followed agricultural pursuits and mining and manufacturing pig lead more or less through life, in connection with contracting to furnish wood and ties for the Iron Mountain Railroad. In 1867 he married Miss Jane Hawkins, daughter of Augustus and Elizabeth (Pinson) Hawkins. They have two children: Lucy and Hardy.

Israel H. McGready is a son of Israel McGready, whose long association and prominent connection with the interests of Washington County in various capacities, have combined to make his name equal in prominence to that of almost any other man who has ever made Washington County his home. Israel McGready was born in Gallatin, Tenn., in 1802, and took up his residence in Washington County, Mo., as early as 1818. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and was elected circuit clerk, which office he held for sixteen years, also acting as clerk of the supreme court when that body was held in Potosi. He also held the office of public administrator for several years. He married Miss Lucy McIlvane, a native of Kentucky, and in their family were eight children who grew to maturity, but four of whom are now living, viz.: Edward, Lucy, Sue and Israel H. The father died in 1880, the mother having died in 1868. Israel H. McGready was born in Potosi, Washington County, September 3, 1845. He was reared in his native place, receiving his education there and at McKendree College, Illinois. He has been largely engaged in manufacturing lumber and farming, having owned, until recently, a very desirable stock farm, which he disposed of to J. F. Boyd, though Mr. McGready still retains the management of the same. He is a genial and whole-souled man, and commands the respect of all who know him.

W. F. McMurtrey. Among the early settlers of Washington County, Mo., was Joseph McMurtrey, a native of East Tennessee, who came to this county

in 1803, and settled on the old Spanish grant, No. 2122. James, the son of the above, and father of W. F., was born in East Tennessee in 1799, and when a mere boy was brought to this county. On reaching manhood he married Miss Mary McMurtrey, also a native of East Tennessee. They then settled upon the farm where the mother is now living. Until the war Mr. McMurtrey was a Democrat, but after that struggle he was a Republican. Both he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of their family of eight children the subject of this sketch was the fifth, and was born on the old homestead in 1839. He received his education in the rude log schoolhouses of early times, and remained at home until 1863, when he enlisted in Company K, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, being sergeant, and served eight months. In the enrolled militia he held the office of second lieutenant. In 1865 he married Miss Eunice McSpaden, a native of Tennessee, born in 1838. To this union seven children were born, four of whom are now living: Onie, Allie, Lulu and Effie. In 1866 Mr. McMurtrey settled on his present property, owning 130 acres. The track owned by himself and brother has been in the undisputed possession of the McMurtrey family for eighty-five years. This family is of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. McMurtrey is a Republican in politics, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Henry B. Mallow, farmer, is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Gortnor) Mallow, both natives of the "Old Dominion," and of German descent. After their marriage they lived in their native State till 1823, when they came to Boonville, Mo., and the following year to Washington County, where they resided about nine years, then removed to New Madrid County, and after a residence there of nineteen years returned here and died, at the age of seventy-six and seventy-four, respectively. Mr. Mallow was a farmer and miller, and during the War of 1812 was chosen captain of a company, but his command was never called into active service. Both he and wife were members of the Old School Presbyterian Church. They became the parents of seven sons and six daughters. Henry B. Mallow was the tenth child, and was born at Montgomery City, Mo., in 1824. He received a limited early education, and after attaining his majority began farming on his own responsibility. Since 1855 he has made this county his home. During the late war he served in the Eighth Provisional Regiment, Missouri State Militia. In 1867 he married Mrs. Nancy J. Chapman, a native of Crawford County. Mrs. Mallow has been married three times; to her first marriage two children were born, to her second, five children. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Mallow is a Democrat, and owns 644 acres of land. In 1875 he built his present two-story buhr flouring-mill, which has a capacity of thirty-five barrels.

John L. Martin is a son of Noah Martin, who was born in North Carolina, and when fifteen years of age went to Kentucky, whence he moved to Washington County, Mo., where he is numbered among the early settlers as well as worthy citizens of the county. February 14, 1819, he married Miss Margaret Hinkson, a native of Kentucky, and of the nine children born to their union six are now living, viz.: Mary (the wife of William Nicholson), Catherine A. (who married Volney D. Mitchell, of Franklin County), Margaret Eliza (now Mrs. Charles H. Springer), Sarah (who became Mrs. Thomas Nicholson), John L. and James W. The mother died in 1875, and the father in 1880. John L. was born in Washington County, February 22, 1835, and was reared on a farm, to which occupation he has always devoted his attention. He owns 400 acres of land and is recognized as one of the leading and successful agriculturists of the county.

James W. Martin, farmer, of Washington County, Mo., is a son of Noah and Margaret (Hinkston) Martin. His great-grandfather Martin was born in England, from which he and six other small boys were banished to Vermont, for killing a sheep. They succeeded in obtaining homes. Mr. Martin, grandfather of James W., was a soldier in the War of 1812. In his family were ten or twelve children, the father of James being one of these. The latter was born in North Carolina in 1794, and when about seven years of age was taken to Kentucky, where he grew to man's estate. In 1816 he came to New Madrid County, Mo., and the following year to Washington County. Here he married Miss Hinkston, whose parents were among the first settlers of Washington County. The father lived to be eighty-seven years old, and the mother seventy-seven. By trade he was a carpenter, millwright and wagon-maker. He built one of the first grist-mills in the county on Miller's branch. In religious belief he was a Quaker, and in politics a Democrat. The mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their family consisted of four sons and five daughters. Their youngest child, James W., was born in Washington County, in 1840. He was educated in the old subscription schools and reared on a farm. In 1861 he enlisted in Col. Freeman's Regiment. In 1862 he joined Company E, Second Missouri Cavalry, Confederate States army, and was paroled at the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Cupola (Miss.), and Fort Pillow (Tenn). Since his return home he has made farming and stock-raising his chief occupations. In 1872 he settled on the farm where he now lives and where he owns 360 acres of land. At the close of the war the amount of his possessions consisted of \$2.20, but by constant industry he has acquired his present property. In 1877 he married Margie, daughter of Robert Whitehead. She was born in Crawford County in 1858, and is the mother of three children: Allie, Zora and Pearl. She belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Martin is a Democrat and a member of the A. O. U. W.

Elijah B. Matthews, deceased, was born in North Carolina in 1811, and when a boy was brought to Wayne County, Mo. On reaching manhood he came to Washington County, where, in 1837, he married Sarah B. Powell, who was born in Virginia in 1815. She was taken to Kentucky when about four years old, and brought to Missouri about 1840. Mr. Matthew's chief occupation was lead mining and farming. He was a Democrat in politics, and died in 1875. His wife still lives. Their family consisted of eight children, three sons and five daughters: Aree C., Fannie L., Ambrose P., Laura A., Lucy A., Josie M., Edward H. and John T. The latter has charge of the old home place. He is a Democrat and is one of the upright citizens of the county. His wife, Amanda (Wisdom) Matthews, is a native of Washington County, Mo. They have one child, Laura A.

Victor B. Mesplay was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., September 4, 1814. He was the fifth in the family of ten children born to Brazil and Julia (St. James) Mesplay, the former a native of New Orleans and a farmer by occupation, and the latter born in Kaskaskia, Ill. Victor B. was reared a farmer and miner, and removed to Washington County, Mo., in 1822, settling where he now lives. He owns 170 acres of land, and devotes his attention to farming. He served as assessor of the county twenty-two times, and is thoroughly familiar with the history of his community, and remembers many interesting events in regard to the early settlement of the county. He married Miss Susan Neves August 10, 1832. She was born in Kentucky, but came to Washington County with her parents in 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Mesplay have three children living:

John B., Charles F. and Mary Rachel. Mr. Mesplay is an active man for his years, and commands the respect of all who know him.

Hugh Murray was born in County Down, Ireland, December 18, 1839. His father, Michael Murray, also a native of Ireland, was a farmer by occupation; he married Catherine Murray, a native of the same place, and they had ten children, five sons and five daughters. Hugh, the seventh child, came to the United States in 1857, settled in Washington County, Mo., and commenced working at the trade of wagon-making, which he has since followed. He married Miss Mary Maloney September 10, 1866. She was born in Connecticut, and was a daughter of Michael and Ann Maloney. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have eight children living, viz.: William, Katie, Annie, Nora, Hugh, Edward, Andrew and Paul; one daughter, Emma, was deceased at the age of six years. Mr. Murray has recently added to his business a stock of coffins and undertaker's supplies, and has done a satisfactory business in this line. He is a man of strict honor and commands the respect of all his acquaintances.

N. H. Nichols is a son of George Nichols, a native of Callaway County, Mo., who was a saddler by trade and also followed merchandising; he was killed during the late war at the Overton Run fight, near Fulton. His mother's maiden name was Margaret S. Craghead, a daughter of Solomon Craghead, one of the pioneer settlers of Callaway County. Of the four children born to the parents two are now living. N. H. was born in Fulton, Callaway Co., Mo., March 16, 1856, and was reared and educated at Westminster College in his native county. His business experience was commenced in a drug store, which occupation he followed until 1885, when he came to Potosi and accepted a position as book-keeper in the house of James and J. O. Long. He was married December 19, 1883, to Miss Lillie A. Long, who was born in Washington County. They have one son, James Stanley.

William and Thomas Nicholson are among the large land-owners and substantial as well as esteemed residents of Washington County. Their parents were William and Bettie (Nanson) Nicholson, both natives of England, who immigrated to America with their family and settled in Washington County, Mo., in 1834. The father, who was both a farmer and miner, died December 16, 1853; the mother died March 13, 1844. William and Thomas are the only surviving children. The former was born in Westmoreland, England, December 16, 1812, and, as before stated, came to this country with his parents in 1834. He has always followed the pursuit of agriculture and his farm is one of the attractive locations in the county; there is a remarkable spring on the place which supplies three streams, and here was built one of the first mills erected in Washington County. Mr. William Nicholson owns about 800 acres of land. February 14, 1846, he married Miss Mary Martin, who was born in Washington County, in 1822, and is a daughter of Noah and Margaret (Hinkson) Martin, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter born in Kentucky, who were early settlers and honored citizens of Washington County. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin six are living, viz.: Mary, above mentioned; Catharine A., the wife of V. B. Mitchell, of Franklin County; Eliza, who married Charles H. Springer; Sarah, now Mrs. Thomas Nicholson; John L. and James. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson have a family of eight children, viz.: Sarah J. (now Mrs. Hornsey), William N., Nancy S. (the wife of L. B. Higginbotham), Thomas C., Julia A. (now Mrs. Hancock), Margaret (now Mrs. Joseph Cresswell, John J. and Mary E. (now Mrs. Highey, of Farmington, Mo.). Thomas Nicholson was also born in England, in 1820, and came to the United States

with his parents, where he has been principally engaged in farming and mining. He owns 1,050 acres of land, and is one of the prosperous farmers of Washington County. In 1853 he married Miss Sarah Martin, a sister of his brother's wife. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Margaret, wife of T. D. Sloan; Mary A., now Mrs. George Cresswell, and William B., who married Elizabeth A. Scott, a native of Washington County.

Conrad Norwine, a merchant and miller of Fourche a Renault, was born in St. Francois County, Mo., December 25, 1821, and is a son of Conrad and Maria M. (Bische) Norwine, both natives of Germany, and the former of whom, a rope-maker by trade, immigrated to the United States at an early day and made his home in Missouri until his death. In their family were twelve children, only three of whom are now living. Conrad Norwine, subject of this sketch, was reared in his native county, which was his home until 1877, having been engaged in farming, trading and merchandising. Two years previous to his removal to Washington County he purchased his present mill site; he has twice remodeled his mill, the last time in 1887, when it was changed to a roller mill and provided with the best and most improved machinery. It is the best mill in the county, having a capacity of fifty barrels per day, and the quality of the product will compare with any manufactured in the southeastern portion of Missouri. In 1843 Mr. Norwine was married to Miss Eleanor Christopher, a native of Washington County, and a daughter of William Christopher, of North Carolina, who settled in Washington County at an early day. Their seven children are named, respectively, William H., Charles, Albert, Andrew J., Samuel C., James J., Willis C. and Rosa L. The latter is now Mrs. William Tillson.

Andrew J. Norwine is one of the most popular, live and progressive business men of the county. He was born March 1, 1850. His father, Conrad Norwine, was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., and was reared principally in that part of Washington County now included in St. Francois County. He married Eleanor Christopher, a native of Washington County, and a daughter of William Christopher, of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Norwine reared seven children to maturity, six sons and one daughter, viz., William H., Charles A., Andrew J., Samuel C., James J., Willis C. and Rosa L., wife of William Tillson. Andrew J.'s early life was spent on a farm. In 1872 he commenced his mercantile experience, and for the past eleven years has been engaged in business at Mineral Point. He married Miss Mary A. Clark June 27, 1872. She was born in Culpeper County, Va., and is a daughter of James and Elizabeth T. Clark, who came to Washington County, Mo., in 1854. They have a family of six children, named Willie, Cecil, Carroll E., Floyd E., Arthur C., Bessie E. and Ada Maud. Mr. Norwine holds the office of postmaster at Mineral Point and has served as justice of the peace. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Eugene O'Mara, county assessor of Washington County, is a son of Eugene O'Mara, who was born in Ireland, in 1803, received an excellent education in youth, and immediately after graduating came to the United States, and settled in Potosi, Washington Co., Mo., where he engaged in teaching school, and proved himself to be one of the most efficient and accomplished of instructors; for a long time he held the office of county surveyor, and also dealt in general merchandise, in which business he was engaged at the time of his death, which occurred in August, 1869. He married Mary Hudson, who was born in England, in 1831, and who, with her four children, Sarah A., Eugene, Caroline and Mary Frances, still survives her husband. The three daughters are engaged in teach-

ing school. Eugene, the only son, was born in Washington County February 5, 1859, where he was reared and obtained experience in mercantile work. He served four years in the drug business and the postoffice. He was elected to the office of county assessor in 1886, his opponent having held the office twenty-two years, a fact that is highly complimentary to Mr. O'Mara.

Joseph and John Parkin are enterprising farmers of Breton Township, Washington County. Their father, John Parkin, was born in Dufton, Westmoreland, England, and was married to Elizabeth Allon, in the town of Dufton. They resided in the town of Knock until 1829, then immigrating to the United States with their three children. John Parkin died on ship-board before reaching New York, and his widow, with her children and about twenty other emigrants, came westward, and settled at Mine-la-Motte, Madison Co., Mo. She married John Slec, in 1830, who emigrated from England to America in 1812. He settled in the State of Pennsylvania, where he resided for six years, then coming westward to the mines of Washington County, Mo. He died in February, 1865, and she February 26, 1874. Joseph Parkin, the eldest son, was born in England in 1817, and John, a native of the same place, was born in 1822. Their brother, Richard, was born in 1827. They came to this country with their parents. The earlier part of their lives was devoted to mining, but in later years they turned their attention to farming and stock-raising. Richard died in the service of the Union, in 1863. Joseph and John Parker, by industry, economy and good management, have been successful. Their farm is in a good state of cultivation, and both are numbered among the substantial citizens of Washington County, well meriting the esteem in which they are held. John Parkin married Mary J. Smith November 1, 1867. She was born in Washington County January 25, 1840, and is a descendant of the Smiths of Kentucky. They have one child, a daughter, Mary A.

H. D. Poston, M. D., was born in St. Francois County, Mo., October 11, 1824. That Dr. Poston has made himself eminently successful in his professional career, nearly forty years of constant practice abundantly testifies, and is amply corroborated by his professional brethren. His parents were Henry and Nancy (Johnson) Poston, both natives of North Carolina. The father was reared in his native State, and by occupation was a surveyor. In 1800 he came to Washington County, Mo., on horseback and alone, being then twenty-two years of age, and attracted by the glorious reports of Austin's Mines. After remaining for a time he entered the employ of a man named Bryant, in St. Francois County, and had charge of an old-fashioned furnace. After the organization of the territory he followed surveying for fifteen years, sectionizing the locality of Washington County. After the organization of St. Francois County he was elected sheriff, and also represented the county in the State Legislature at the first or second session after the seat of Government was established at Jefferson City; he was also a colonel in the War of 1812. In a family of eleven children H. D. was the seventh child: he was reared on a farm and educated at St. Charles College. A desire to obtain a thorough knowledge of some of the sciences led him to take up the study of medicine, and, under the guidance of Dr. George Williams, he was prepared to attend a course of lectures at Louisville, Ky., and later in St. Louis, Mo. He commenced practice in 1849, but owing to impaired health he went to California in 1850, remaining two years. He settled in Washington County in 1854, since which time he has been actively devoted to his chosen calling. In 1876 he was elected to represent the county in the State Legislature, in which position he served with honor and ability. The success and patronage which he has enjoyed, and the pleasing results that

have followed him, warmly testify to his ability and popularity as a physician and surgeon. In August, 1852, he married Miss Cassandra Ashburn, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Dr. William Ashburn. Their family consists of three children, Charles, a practicing physician of Bonne Terre; Henry and Fannie.

John P. Ramsey (deceased) was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., in 1821, and is of Irish descent. At the age of fourteen he came to Washington County with his parents, here grew to manhood, and was here united in marriage to Miss Permelia A. Tennyson, daughter of Solomon Tennyson. She was also born in Rutherford County, Tenn., in 1823, and came with her parents to this county in 1830. Mr. Ramsey was a very hard worker, and on coming here, by his own industry, accumulated considerable property. At the breaking out of the war he answered the first call made for State troops, and afterward served in the militia. He was a Whig before the war and afterward a Republican. He died in 1880, but his wife is still living and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He, too, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In their family were three children, two sons and one daughter. One son, P. T., was born in Washington County, in 1844, educated in the common schools and in the Commercial College at St. Louis. Having farmed until 1882, he opened a store at what is now Sunlight. In 1885 he succeeded in getting a postoffice at his store, known as Sunlight, an effort that had previously failed. The same year he was appointed postmaster, and has held the position ever since. In 1864, at the close of the war, he married Miss Eliza Tennyson, who was born in Washington County in 1844, and who bore him six children, five now living: Ulysses S., John M., Effie E., Essie M. and Bessie P. He is a Greenbacker in his political views, and a good citizen. In connection with his store he has a farm of 180 acres, the greater part of which he has made by his own efforts. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and has been a resident of this county for forty-four years. He deals to some extent in stock, and is accounted a good business man. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey and their oldest children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Jacob F. Richardson, a dealer in general merchandise at Mineral Point, was born in Illinois November 19, 1838, and is a son of John R. and Catherine Richardson. The father was a miner by occupation, and discovered the famous Buck Horn diggings in the Dubuque Lead Mines, Iowa. He died in Washington County, Mo., March 9, 1858, to which county the family had removed in 1842. Of the nine living children Jacob F. is the third. He was reared a farmer and miner, which occupations he followed until the outbreak of the war. He enlisted first in the State troops, and after serving his time entered the Thirty-first Missouri Infantry, being discharged in 1863 on account of disability. He married Miss Mary J. Mesplay, a daughter of Basil Mesplay, an early settler of Washington County. In 1881 Mr. Richardson commenced selling goods, and is doing his share of the trade of the place. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have seven children, viz.: Willis, Sarah B., Frank, Nellie, Mamie, Walter and Stella. John R. Richardson, father of our subject, was a soldier in the Mexican War.

Capt. Samuel Richeson has devoted the greater portion of his life to the pursuit of agriculture, and as a natural result is acknowledged to be one of the foremost of the many prominent farmers of Washington County. He is an enterprising and successful tiller of the soil, and at the present time owns 360 acres of land, the improvements upon which are above the average, while everything about his place bears evidence of the thrift of the proprietor. Mr. Richeson

came originally from Virginia, being a native of Amherst County, where he was born September 24, 1830. His father, Jesse Richeson, was also of Virginian nativity, and lived and died in his native State. His (Jesse's) wife was formerly Catherine Sled. In a family of twenty-one children Samuel was the youngest child. He was reared in his native State, where he remained until his removal to Washington County, Mo., in 1869, which has since been his home, having devoted his entire attention to the cultivation of his farm. December 8, 1853, he married Miss L. E. Millner, a native of Virginia, whose parents were Lee and Mildred (Harris) Millner, of the same State. Mr. and Mrs. Richeson have eight children, viz.: Samuel T., James M., Virginia J., Robert L., Charles H., William R., Josie and Jesse. Politically, Mr. Richeson is a Democrat, and in his religious preference he is a Baptist.

C. C. Rose was born in Washington County, Mo., July 22, 1844. In the family of his parents, James and Eda (Sparks) Rose, were nine children, of whom C. C. was the fourth. James Rose was a native of Tennessee, and was a farmer by occupation. C. C. Rose was reared in his native county, and during the late war enlisted in Company A, Fifth Missouri Infantry, Confederate army. After leaving the army he returned to Washington County, where he engaged in stock trading. Mr. Rose attributes his start in life to one Michael Flynn, who furnished him the means to establish him in business, and what he has since accumulated is the result of his own industry and economy. Mr. Rose owns 499 acres of land, and engaged in his present mercantile business in October, 1887, and deals in general merchandise, mineral, etc. His wife's maiden name was Anna Abrams, a native of Ohio, by whom he has four children, viz.: Evaline, Josephine, John F. and Ella M. Mr. Rose has three children by a former marriage, viz.: Anne E., Fannie M., the wife of James Baker, and James P.

John B. Ross, a dealer in general merchandise and mineral at Old Mines, is a son of Silas M. Ross, a native of Hopkins County, Ky., who located in Washington County, Mo., in 1833; he married Lucinda J. Silvers, who came to what is now Washington County previous to this century, and their three children are John B., Eliza, who married Joseph Bouchard, and Samuel C., who married Susan Casey. Silas M. Ross was a carpenter by trade. John B. Ross was born in Washington County March 19, 1838, and was reared on a farm. He enlisted in the Ninth Missouri Infantry, Confederate army, and took part in the battles of Prairie Grove, Helena, and others of less importance, serving three years. After his return home he engaged in farming until 1879, when he commenced selling goods. February 3, 1859, he married Julia Talbot, a native of Washington County, whose father is Benjamin Talbot. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are the parents of six children, viz.: John M., Frank E., Laura, Lawrence, Kennett and Rollie. As a result of economy and good management, Mr. Ross well merits the success that is his in his chosen occupation, and is doing a safe business.

Alfred W. Scott, a farmer and teacher, is the youngest child and third son in the family of five children born to Thomas and Elizabeth (Hargis) Scott. Thomas Scott was born in South Carolina in 1792, and was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was reared in his native State, whence he removed to O'Brien County, Tenn., and later located in Christian County, Ky. In early life he learned the trade of a boot and shoemaker, and later devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits; having also a taste for the medical profession, his services in that direction were in frequent demand; he came to Washington County in 1844. Mrs. Elizabeth Scott was a daughter of Capt. Thomas Hargis, who was a

prominent planter and an officer in the War of 1812; she was born December 1, 1797. Alfred W. was reared in Washington County, where he received his early education, and later attended the Steelville Academy, Crawford County. He has long been a prominent teacher in Washington County, and has firmly established himself in the estimation of all as a thorough instructor, having manifested his superior fitness for the calling. April 2, 1865, he married Miss Annie Carlyon, who was born in Cornwall, England, March 15, 1837, and is a daughter of William Carlyon. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have three children: Lizzie (wife of W. B. Nicholson), William Thomas and George A.

Henry L. Scott, a merchant and trader of Rock Spring, is a native of the State of Pennsylvania and was born April 17, 1848. His parents, Thomas J. and Dorothy (Lowrey) Scott, were natives of the same State, and of their two children Henry L. is the eldest. The latter was reared and educated in his native State, where he lived until 1867, when he moved to Washington County, Mo., and engaged in farming and trading. In 1885 he commenced selling goods, in connection with which he buys mineral and trades in stock. In December, 1874, he married Miss Emma Reynolds, a daughter of George Reynolds, a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have five children, viz.: Hattie, Thomas, Bertha, Johnnie and Israella.

John A. Shepperd, a carpenter and builder of Potosi, was born in St. Louis, Mo., November 21, 1847, and was the only child born to John B. and Sarah A. (Ackland) Shepperd, the former also a native of St. Louis and the latter born in Baltimore, Md. John B. Shepperd was a son of David Shepperd, who built the sixth brick house in St. Louis. John B. was a dealer in gents' furnishing goods, and died in 1854. John A. Shepperd was reared in St. Louis, where he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, which occupation he has since followed. December 26, 1883, he married Miss Minnie Curtis, who was born in Washington County, Mo., and died February 14, 1885. On May 4, 1887, Mr. Shepperd married Miss Annie M. Smith, a daughter of E. B. and Annie M. (Castleman) Smith.

Stephen D. Shore is a native of Washington County, and was born January 10, 1825. His parents, Gilbert and Patsey (Christian) Shore, were natives of Kentucky, and of the eight children born to them Stephen was the eldest. He was reared in his native county, and in 1849 went to California, where he remained eight years, engaged in trading in stock and different occupations. After his return to Washington County he resumed farming, and now owns between 500 and 600 acres of land. He is well known as an enterprising agriculturist. In 1845 Mr. Shore married Miss Jane Strong, a native of Jefferson County, Mo.

Harvey Sitton is a son of James and Mary (Bowen) Sitton, both natives of South Carolina, and of Scotch and Irish descent, respectively. They married and lived in South Carolina until 1817, when they moved to Southern Illinois, where the mother died at the age of eighty years. About 1824 the father and children came to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and here the father died, after having lived to a good old age. He was a carpenter and blacksmith by trade, and a Democrat in politics. He and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Harvey is the eldest of their four children. He was born in Greenville District, S. C., and was reared on a farm, and educated in the old subscription schools. In 1835 he came to Washington County, Mo., and for about forty-five years has followed farming and mining as an occupation. He owns 400 acres of land, and is considered one of the first citizens of the county.

In 1837 he married Mrs. Martha (Wingo) Crump, a native of Virginia, born in 1817. By her he became the father of twelve children, of whom four sons and four daughters survive. Mr. and Mrs. Sitton are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

W. J. Slais has been closely identified with the business interests of Potosi for the past twenty-two years. He was born in Bohemia December 24, 1840. His parents were natives of the same country. His father, John, was a miner and immigrated with his family to the United States in 1848, first settling in Pittsburgh, Penn., whence he went to St. Louis, where the mother died, and the father then moved to Kingston, Ill., where he lived until his death in 1878. W. J. learned the trade of a saddle and harness-maker; he traveled and worked at his trade in different places, and during the war he was living in New Orleans at the time Gen. Butler took possession of that city; he obtained from him a pass and went by way of New York to St. Louis. He located in Potosi in 1866, and opened a shop, but was burned out and lost about \$900. Not discouraged, he resumed business in the harness and saddle line and added a stock of furniture, but again met a similar fate, losing about \$1,200. Phoenix-like, he arose from the ashes, and opened once more a large and well-selected stock in his line, and is doing a satisfactory business. His is the only exclusive house of the kind in the county. He commenced without means and what he has accumulated is the fruit of his own labor. He was married in 1865 to Miss M. Ziska. To them were born two daughters, both deceased. Mrs. Slais died October 3, 1887.

Oliver C. Sloan, farmer, was born in Washington County in 1831, and is the son of Thomas J. and Bernice (Harris) Sloan. This family traces its origin to three brothers who came from Ireland at a very early day. One brother was never heard from, the other two married and reared large families. Thomas J. was born in South Carolina in 1799, and when but a child was brought to Washington County in 1804 by his parents, who settled seven miles northeast of Calcedonia, their nearest neighbor being about six miles distant. The mother was born in North Carolina in 1804, and with her parents came to Cape Girardeau County, where she and Mr. Sloan were married in 1825, though they settled in this county and reared a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters. The father was a Whig, and both he and wife were zealous Christian workers in the Presbyterian Church. Oliver C., while growing up, received his education from the blue-backed spelling book, and Pike's arithmetic to the "single rule of three." In 1857 he helped take a drove of cattle across the plains to California, and after reaching that State remained there two years, returning by water. During the war he bought cattle for the Government, and then served some time in Capt. John Jamison's Company of Missouri State Militia. In 1862 he married Miss Rusella Breckenridge. She was born in the Washington fraction of Iron County, in 1843. She is the mother of six living children: George, Addie, Gilbert, Lizzie, Robert and Gertie. In 1861 Mr. Sloan settled on his present farm, which consisted of 120 acres in the wood. His first plow was made by hewing out a piece for a maul board, and getting a wagon-maker of Potosi to make the plow on credit, for which he paid the next winter in furnishing timber. He now owns 720 acres of land, well furnished with stock. He is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the Farmer's Alliance, and he and wife are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

Thomas Donnel Sloan, a leading agriculturist of Bellevue Township, and the son of Thomas J. and Bernice (Harris) Sloan (whose sketch precedes this), was born August 21, 1846, and received a common-school education. Having

lived with his parents until they were advanced in age they in turn lived with him the balance of their lives, and since their deaths he has lived on the old homestead. In 1874 he married Miss Margaret Nicholson, a native of this county, born in 1853, and the daughter of Thomas Nicholson. The result of Mr. Sloan's marriage was the birth of five children, three of whom are now living: Roy E., Sarah B. and Claudie N. Mr. Sloan owns 230 acres of land in the fertile valley of Bellevue, and has made this county his home all his life, being accounted one of the successful, enterprising farmers and stock-raisers of the county. He is a staunch Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Charles D. Smith was born in Belknap County, N. H., December 12, 1838. His father, Jeremiah Smith, was a native of the same State, and a physician by profession. His mother's maiden name was Charlotte Drake, also of New Hampshire. There were three children in the family, of whom Charles D. was the youngest. He was reared in his native State until nineteen years of age, his time being largely occupied in attending school. In 1858 he removed to Washington County, Mo., and accepted a position with Boomer, Pride & Co., in the lumber business, remaining in their employ several years. In 1868 he engaged in business for himself. His mill is located on Lost Creek, in the western portion of the county, and he manufactures principally for local trade, having ready sale for all his products. Mr. Smith is a man of sterling business qualifications and merits the success that has thus far attended his career. He was married January 28, 1864, to Miss Lide Wallis, a native of Washington County, and a daughter of George W. and Cynthia (Edger) Wallis, the former a native of Illinois, and the latter of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have six children, viz.: Maud, Edward, George, Mary, Lottie and Ben Blewett. Maud was educated at the St. Louis Seminary, and Edward at the Manual Training School of Washington University.

James C. Smith was born in the Washington fraction of Iron County in 1850, of English, Scotch and German descent, and when seven years of age was taken to Kentucky, where he was reared. His father, Edmond F., was born in Garrard County, Ky., being of Virginia ancestry. The mother, Mary E. Myers, was a native of Kentucky, where she was reared and married. After living in Kentucky until about 1847 they came to Missouri and settled in the southern part of the Bellevue Valley. Both are interred in the graveyard north of Caledonia. The father was a farmer, a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also his wife. The youngest of the four children born to this marriage was James C., who received his early education in Kentucky, and when about seventeen years of age came to Washington County, and attended the Bellevue Collegiate Institute. Returning to Kentucky he married Miss Glendora Sandusky, in 1872. She was born in Kentucky, as also were her parents. Her grandparents and great-grandparents came from Virginia and settled in Kentucky, ten miles southwest of Lexington, when that country was full of Indians. Upon one occasion the Indians made a high brush heap, in the shape of a horseshoe, across the path of Jacob Sodowski (the great-grandfather of Mrs. Smith), to catch him, but failed; as they gave the yell he ran over the brush; they never bothered him any more. Mrs. Smith, wife of the subject of this sketch, is a great-granddaughter of Jacob Sodowski. Mrs. Smith, her father and grandfather, were born and raised near where Jacob ran over the brush horseshoe. She was of Polish descent. The Sandusky's used to spell their name Sodowski. The following seven children were born to

Mr. Smith's marriage: Ora G., Glennie J., Edmond E. and Willard S., now living; Laura I., Minnie Lu. and J. C., interred in the graveyard near the grandparents. In 1877 Mr. Smith and family came to this county, and located on the place known as the Caledonia stock farm, where they now reside, which consists of 300 acres. Mr. Smith is a No. 1 farmer, and has done more to improve the breed of horses, sheep and cattle here than any other man in the county. He has a herd of thirty registered short-horn cattle, a standard bred trotter, "Forrest Time," 8,923, which made his third mile on a St. Louis track in 2.35, after making a large season. Mr. Smith is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the A. O. U. W., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Elbert E. Southall, one of the oldest established merchants of Caledonia, is the son of Field T. and Lucy (Spencer) Southall, both natives of Virginia. After marriage they moved to Haywood County, Tenn., where the mother died. Later, the father moved to Mississippi, and finally to Arkansas, where he passed away. She lived to be about thirty-six years of age, and he fifty-two. He was a merchant and farmer, and for several years was sheriff in Virginia. Both he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He had been married previous to his wedding Miss Spencer, and had one child. To the last marriage were born three sons and three daughters. The second child, Elbert E., was born in Amelia County, Va., in 1833, and obtained his education in the subscription schools of early times. He remained with his father until his death, after which he farmed and taught a short time, and then turned his attention to merchandising. Having served as clerk in Powhattan, Ark., he and a partner purchased a \$6,000 stock, mostly on credit, but energy and industry soon brought them out, and they continued successfully until the war. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate States army, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Jackson, Chickamauga, Franklin, Nashville, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, etc. In a skirmish at Lovejoy Station he was slightly wounded. Returning home, he found his business wrecked, and in 1865 he came to Caledonia, and, with the exception of about three years, has followed mercantile pursuits. The same year he married Miss Eliza E. Long, daughter of Horace M. Long, who came to this county many years since. Two children were born to Mr. Southall and wife: Minnie I. (deceased) and Cyrus L., a promising young business man. Both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a Democrat in his political views. In 1882 he was appointed postmaster at Caledonia, and has held the office ever since. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

John T. Stephens, a successful tiller of the soil, is the son of George W. and Edna Stephens. The father was born in Virginia, and when quite young came to this county with his parents who were among the early settlers. After reaching manhood he married Miss Thomas, daughter of Rev. John Thomas. She was born in Washington County, and she and her husband are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The father was a farmer, a Democrat in politics, and for some time justice of the peace. The mother died at the age of forty-one. The father has married twice since, is now a widower, and is living in California. Of their family of five children John T. was next to the youngest. He was born in Iron County, Mo., in 1853, and when about six years of age was taken and reared by his grandfather, Rev. John Thomas. After reaching manhood he spent three years in California, and in 1879 married Miss Malinda J. Logan, a native of Iron County, born in 1856. The result of this marriage was the birth of two children:

Essie, born in 1883, and Onie M., born in 1886. Mr. Stephen and wife resided in their native county until 1884, when they moved to their present property which consists of seventy-six acres. Mr. Stephens is a Democrat in his political views, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is accounted a good farmer, and has made all his property by his own efforts.

Charles A. Stocking was born in New York, February 21, 1852. His father, Walter Stocking, was a native of Connecticut, and married Rebecca Downey, by whom he had nine children, Charles A. being the eighth. The family moved from New York to Wisconsin, and in 1867 located in Washington County, Mo. Charles A. was reared and educated in Wisconsin, where he followed farming and school teaching. In 1878 he engaged in farming and teaching in Washington County, and in 1885 moved to where he now lives, having charge of the tract of land known as the Moran Claim, which embraces 7,600 acres. Mr. Stocking has proved himself one of the leading farmers and teachers of the northern portion of Washington County, and pays considerable attention to the stock industry, the smelting of lead etc., large quantities of ore being mined on the tract of land. In 1872 Mr. Stocking married Miss Hattie E. Hunter, a native of Washington County, who died in 1874. Mr. Stocking afterward married Miss Sallie Brickey, of De Soto, Mo., and a daughter of Dr. Brickey. The latter marriage has been blessed with three children: Adelbert E., Mary St. C. and Cornelia B.

Jacob C. Stone was born at Arcadia, Mo., in 1848, the son of Micajah and Susannah (Carleton) Stone, who were born in Madison County, Mo., in 1824, and Roanoke County, Va., in 1815, respectively. When about grown Mrs. Stone with her mother and other members of the family moved to Northern Indiana and later to St. Francois County, Mo. She was a school teacher, and by Mr. Stone became the mother of three sons; she died in 1869. Mr. Stone followed farming and merchandising through life. In the late war he served one year in Company F, Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, United States army. He was a Republican, and both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Jacob C. Stone was educated in the Carleton Institute, and when about sixteen years old began clerking in a store, continuing the same nearly ten years. He acted as deputy recorder of St. Francois County about two years, and then bought the place where he now lives and moved thereon in 1873. The year before he had wedded Mrs. Susan M. (Hughes) Jamison, daughter of Mahlon Hughes. She was born in Washington County in 1846. They became the parents of one son, William M. By her former marriage she had one son, John M., principal of the Iron Mountain School. Mr. and Mrs. Stone are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is a Republican and a member of the I. O. O. F., St. Francois Lodge. Mr. Stone owns twelve acres of land, and deals quite extensively in stock.

Hon. John Teasdale, one of the most prominent citizens of Washington County, is a native of England, and was born May 21, 1823. His father, who was also named John, was a native of the same country, and in early life learned the trade of a blacksmith. The latter immigrated to the United States in 1830, and settled in Virginia, where he was employed for a number of years as superintendent of iron mines. In 1841 he settled in Washington County, Mo., where he engaged in farming four or five years, when he returned to Virginia, and there lived until his death, which occurred in 1852. He married Mrs. Mary Dawson, whose maiden name was Jones, and by this marriage was born one son, John. Mrs. Teasdale had two children by a former marriage, Sarah,

now Mrs. Gill, and William, who died in December, 1887; the mother died in Washington County, in 1869. John Teasdale came to Virginia with his parents where he was reared on a farm, which occupation he followed in connection with mining, after coming to Washington County, Mo., until 1850. He then went to California, where he remained until the fall of 1853, having been engaged in mining with varied success. After his return he resumed farming and mining, and in April, 1856, engaged in selling goods, being for a time associated with John Dean, one of the most enterprising men of Washington County. Mr. Teasdale has ever since been engaged in the mercantile business with good success, and has contributed his full share to the development of the county. He was married May 17, 1855, to Catherine Mundy. They have a family of six children: William, John, Joseph, Margaret (now Mrs. B. Flynn), Sarah and Frances. Mr. Teasdale has served at different times, about eighteen years, as judge of the county court, and in 1885 was appointed postmaster of Potosi, in which position he has proved himself an efficient and obliging official, well meriting the esteem and confidence of the community.

William H. Tennyson is the son of Archibald and Ruth (Jones) Tennyson, both born near Murfreesboro, Tenn., where they grew up and were married. After living in that State for some time they came to Washington County, Mo., where the father followed agricultural pursuits for a period, although previous to coming to this State he had followed the tailor's trade. The mother was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Tennyson was a Democrat in politics, and lived to be about eighty years of age. The mother, who was always very delicate, is still living, and is eighty-two years of age. William H. was one of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, and was born at the Old Mines of Washington County, in 1840. He received a very limited education, and at the age of eighteen began as an independent farmer. During the war he served in the Eighth Provisional Regiment, and was also for a time in the State service. In 1863 he married Miss Mary J. Bressie, a native of St. Francois County, Mo., and to them were born two children: William Y. and Malinda J. For forty-eight years Mr. Tennyson has been a resident of this county, and is accounted a good farmer. He is a Democrat in politics, and he, his wife and two children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Their son, William Y., is treasurer of Howard County, Tex., having been twice appointed to that position by the county court before he was twenty-two years old.

Townsend Bros. are general merchants, the firm being composed of W. H. and S. C. Townsend. The former, William H., was born in Ste. Genevieve County, in 1842, and is the son of William H. and Mary A. (Winebarger) Townsend, both born and reared in Virginia, where they were also married. They soon after came to Missouri, located in Ste. Genevieve County, and later moved to Washington County, where the father died at the age of sixty-five. He was a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation, was a Democrat in politics, and both he and wife were members of the Baptist Church. The mother is still living, and is seventy years of age. Of the nine children born to this worthy couple, William H. is the eldest but one. He was reared as the average farmer boy, and received a limited education in the old time subscription schools. Having farmed until 1870 he began merchandising in Jefferson County, and the following year came to Belgrade and opened a store, where he is now occupied in business, and, with the exception of one year, has been actively engaged ever since. In 1882 he built his present large store, 48x25. In 1885 his brother became a partner and the

firm assumed its present title. In 1870 he married Mrs. Hannah O. Bloom, *nee* Haney, a native of Tennessee, and who had one child, Anna, by her first marriage. Mrs. Townsend is a member of the Christian Church. In 1861 Mr. Townsend volunteered in Company E, Second Missouri Cavalry, Confederate States army, and served until the close of the war. During the most of his service he held the position of second lieutenant, and participated in the following battles: Fort Pillow, Colliersville, Nashville, Fort Donelson, Murfreesboro, and many others. At the battle of Colliersville he received a severe wound in the left shoulder, which went entirely through that portion of his body. He is a stanch Democrat in politics, and in 1885 was appointed postmaster of Belgrade, which position he still holds. He is also a Mason. In connection with merchandising he is interested in farming, and now owns 325 acres of land, besides lots in several of the towns in the county. He has met with good success, having started with a capital of \$350; he has made all he has.

William R. Troutt is a native of Tennessee, and was born June 27, 1830. He was reared in Todd County, Ky., and afterward returned to his native State, and in 1856 located in Washington County, Mo. He has since followed the pursuit of agriculture, and owns a farm of eighty-six acres. February 16, 1854, he married Miss Marilda F. Puckett, who was born in Virginia and reared in Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Troutt are the parents of the following children: Mary F., now the wife of William H. Sparks; Samuel, Joseph, Martha, the wife of John Cresswell; Billie, Lucy A., Thomas, John, Della and Pinie Belle. The family is an interesting one, and is highly respected by all who know them. Mr. and Mrs. Trout are consistent members of the Baptist Church, in which the former has held the position of church clerk for the past fifteen years.

Eber C. Turley was born in St. Francois County, Mo., August 6, 1843. His parents were Ephraim and Gabrella (Marquis) Turley, both natives of Kentucky, who removed to Missouri at an early day. Eber C., the youngest in a family of nine children, was reared in his native county on a farm, which occupation he followed for several years. He subsequently lived for a time in De Soto, Jefferson County, and also in St. Louis, and in 1884 located at Sumrait, Washington County, where he established a mercantile business. He deals in general merchandise and mineral, and has been satisfactorily successful in his undertaking. In 1867 he married Miss Lavinia Yeargin, also a native of St. Francois County, who died in 1876, leaving four children: Nora A., Zeno, Jeffie, and Rosa. In 1878 Mr. Turley married Miss Margaret Blackwell, of the same county. Mr. Turley is the present efficient postmaster of Summit.

Prof. W. D. Vandiver, Ph. B., president of the Bellevue Collegiate Institute, was born in Hardy County, W. Va., in 1854. When four years of age he was brought to Missouri, and was educated in the common schools and at Central College at Fayette, Mo., where he received a good classical education, graduating from that institution in June, 1877. Having served two years as subordinate teacher, he took a place in McKenzie College, West Tennessee, and in 1880 was elected to his present position. He has accomplished a great work in building up the institution, and has succeeded in making it one of the leading institutions of Southeast Missouri. In 1880 he married Miss Alice L. Headlee, younger daughter of Rev. J. H. Headlee. She was educated in Bellevue Collegiate Institute, and is a lady of culture and refinement. Prof. Vandiver is a wide-awake, stirring man, and is one of the best educators in Missouri. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which church their fathers are both ministers. The Vandiver family have descended from one of that name

who was among the sturdy Hollanders who founded New Amsterdam (now New York), though for several generations most of the family have been Virginians; while the Vance family, from which Prof. Vandiver is descended on his mother's side, have been well known in Virginia for more than 100 years, having come from Ireland about the year 1740.

John Wallace was born on the "Emerald Isle," in March, 1841. His father, Thomas Wallace, and his mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Carey, were both natives of Ireland. They had nine children, seven sons and two daughters, named, respectively, James, John, Thomas, Michael, Edward, William, Patrick, Bridget and Mary. James came to the United States in 1851, and enlisted in the regular army. In 1865 John immigrated to the United States, and settled in Washington County, where he has since been engaged in different occupations. For the past few years he has been selling goods in Mineral Point. He owns between 600 and 700 acres of land in Washington County, beside property in other counties. He was married in 1880 to Miss Lizzie Dallen, who was born in Potosi. They have four children: Mary, Edward, Genevieve and John. The parents of our subject came to this country in 1868, and lived in Washington County, Mo., until their death.

Henry C. Wallen, farmer, is a son of Elisha and Mary (Hughes) Wallen, both native Tennesseans, and born in 1795 and 1799, respectively. They came to Washington County, Mo., in 1806, and here spent the remainder of their lives. The father was a farmer, and a soldier in the War of 1812. In the latter part of his life he affiliated with the Democratic party, but was formerly a Whig. He was a stirring and energetic business man, and was a great lover of hunting, being a fine marksman. He died in 1872, and his wife in 1866. Their family consisted of eighteen children, nine sons and nine daughters. Their son, Henry C., was born on the farm where he now lives, in 1843, and was educated in the subscription schools. In 1868 he married Miss Nancy J. Tullock, who was born in St. Francois County, Mo., in 1846. To them have been born seven children: Eliza C., Minnie B., Samuel A., Luther H., Herman T., Louella B. and Lillie G. Mr. Wallen is a Democrat, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has lived on his present farm of 251 acres all his life, and, besides this property, owns a fifth interest in the Wallen Copper Mines.

Albert Walser, a native of Warren County, Mo., of German nativity, was born September 26, 1840. His father, John B. Walser, was a native of Germany, who immigrated to the United States, and settled in Washington County, Mo., about 1847; he married Martha, the widow of James Renfrow, whose maiden name was Compton. John B. Walser was a farmer by occupation, which he followed all his life. In his family were five children who grew to maturity, viz.: Raphael, Albert, Mary, Marion and Edward. The father died in 1869, and the mother is still living. Albert was reared on a farm in Washington County, Mo., and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in December, 1866, to Mrs. Jane Parkinson, *nee* Silvers, who was born in Washington County. They have one daughter, Susanna J., and one son, William Edward, is deceased. Mr. Walser owns about 800 acres of land, and is an enterprising farmer.

T. A. Waring was born in Essex County, Va., June 1, 1853, and is the son of Dr. William L. and Myrteen (De Rieux) Waring, natives of Virginia, and of English and French descent, respectively. T. A. Waring was deprived of his parents by death when he was young, and was reared in Virginia, where, until he was nineteen years of age, his time was occupied in obtaining an edu-

cation. In 1873 he located in Potosi, Washington Co., Mo., and commenced his mercantile experience with Long & Bugg, remaining with them one year; he subsequently engaged in the zinc business one year, then taught school for a time, when he engaged in mining with indifferent success. He was employed as a drug clerk for the following three years, and later for three months conducted a drug business in Bonne Terre for Dr. Keith, at the expiration of which time he purchased the drug establishment of R. P. Waring, in Potosi, which he has since conducted. He has held the office of coroner and public administrator, and in 1884 was elected county treasurer, being re-elected in 1886. He carries a full stock of drugs, books, stationery, paints, oils, glass, etc., is a good business man, and a popular official.

Charles S. Waugh, a leading citizen, and one of the prominent agriculturists of Washington County, was born in that county January 2, 1838. His father, Abner Waugh, was a native of Virginia, and November 24, 1837, he married Elizabeth Boas, a daughter of Jacob Boas. They had a family of three children, named, respectively, Charles S., Mary J. and Adelia. Charles was reared in his native county, and for a time devoted considerable attention to teaching school; later he was engaged in smelting. His whole time is now occupied in attending to the interests of his farm and raising stock. He has preferred to live in single blessedness, and his mother keeps house for him.

Frederick Will, county surveyor and public administrator of Washington County, was born in Rhine, Bavaria, Germany, March 1, 1833, and is a son of Fredrick and Margaret (Eisenbiegler) Will, natives of the same place, who died when Frederick was young. He was reared and educated in his native country, graduating at the School of Engineering, Munich, Bavaria, in 1856. He immigrated to America the same year, landing at New York, whence he went to Buffalo, where he remained but a short time. He next went to Washington County, Mo., and accepted a position as engineer on the Iron Mountain Railroad, working in that capacity until 1858. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, *nee* Evens, a daughter of John and Charlotte Evens, early settlers of this county. Mrs. Will died in 1868, leaving one daughter, Lottie. Mr. Will has held the office of surveyor since 1872, and that of public administrator since 1884.

Jonathan Wishon is the son of William and Olive (Cook) Wishon, the father born and reared in Ohio, and the mother in Pennsylvania. At the age of nine she was taken by her parents to Ohio, where, in after years, she married William Wishon. He was a farmer, a Democrat, and both were members of the Christian Church. He died at the age of thirty-eight, while in the prime of manhood. The mother afterward married Elijah Evens, who also passed away. The mother is still living, and is about eighty years old. She had three children by her first marriage, and one by her second. Jonathan was the youngest born to the first marriage, his birth occurring in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1846. He was reared on the farm, and secured a fair education. In August, 1862, when only sixteen years old, he enlisted in Company C, of the Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the engagements at Cloyd's Mountain, Lynchburg, Stephen's Depot, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Creek, etc., etc., amounting to nineteen in all. He was never wounded or taken prisoner. Returning to Ohio, he was married in 1867 to Miss Oberia Shelpman, also a native of Ohio. A month later they came to Washington County, where he began as a collier and gradually worked up until he owns 270 acres of land, with 100 under cultivation. The credit of all

this depends upon Mr. Wishon, who started life with little or no means, and is now considered one of the successful farmers of the county. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the G. A. R., and a Republican in politics. Of the eight children born to Mr. Wishon's marriage seven are now living: Willie A., Lucy H., Alva P., Maud B., Emma D., Stella O. and Eneid M.

Joel K. P. Wood, farmer, was born within a quarter of a mile of where he now resides, in 1845. He was reared on a farm, and received a very limited education in the old subscription schools. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in Company G, Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry, United States Army, and served about six months. He was in the battle of Pilot Knob, and after the war returned to farming. In 1866 he married Mary Staff, a native of Switzerland County, Ind., and by her became the father of six children, five sons and one daughter. Mrs. Wood died in 1881, and the following year Mr. Wood married Malinda Campbell, who was born in Shannon County, Mo. She has borne him two sons. Mr. Wood is a Republican, and belongs to the G. A. R. He owns 100 acres of land, and is an industrious and thorough farmer. His parents were Gideon and Elizabeth (Gibson) Wood. Mrs. Wood is a member of the Baptist Church, as was also our subject's first wife.

Paris E. Wood, of Washington County, Mo., was born in Crawford County, Ind., in 1846. He attended the public schools until eighteen years old, then enlisted in the Union army, in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. In 1866 he entered the Indiana State University, but after about two and a half years' attendance came to Washington County, Mo., where he has since made farming his chief occupation, although he taught school some thirteen terms. In 1872 he and Anna Hanson were united in marriage. She was born in England, in 1851, the daughter of Abram and Margaret (Smalley) Hanson, both natives of England. They came to the United States in 1853. Mr. Wood and his wife became the parents of seven children: Ira A., Lou E., Dora, Pearl A., Isa, Alma N. and Altha O. Mr. Wood owns 300 acres of land. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. Our subject's grandfather Wood was a West Virginian, and moved to Southern Indiana when eighteen years old, and there married Ann Watson. He carried on several large farms, a gun factory, tannery and a distillery. His son, John, Paris E.'s father, at the age of twenty married Mary A. Stewart, who was but sixteen years old at that time. They became the parents of two sons and three daughters. Mr. Wood followed the occupations of gunsmithing and merchandising during his lifetime. He came to Missouri in 1852, and in 1858 to Washington County. During the war he went to Effingham County, Ill., where he died in the full strength of manhood. He was a member of the Christian Church, and a Republican in politics. During the first part of the war he was first lieutenant of Company H, Thirty-second Enrolled Militia. His wife died about 1882.

George C. Woods, a successful tiller of the soil, is the son of Christopher and Lucy (Bryan) Woods, born in Kentucky in 1792, and Virginia in 1807, respectively. The father came to this county when a young man, and she when twelve years of age. After marriage they settled on the farm where George C. now lives, built a cabin and began to clear away the forest. Here they reared a family of eight children, seven of whom lived to be grown. The father lived to be seventy-one, and the mother still survives. He was a Whig in politics, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his wife draws a pension. George C. was

born in 1846, and was the youngest of the family. He grew up on the farm, and in 1877 married Miss Maud Corum, a native of Greenup County, Ky., who came here to live with her brother after the death of her parents. Two children were born to this union: Lula and Jessie A. During the war and at the age of eighteen he joined Capt. John A. Harris' Company of Missouri State Militia, and was captured at the battle of Potosi and paroled. After marriage Mr. Woods located on the old homestead of 112 acres. He is a Mason, a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has made this county his home all his life, and is accounted a good farmer and highly respected citizen.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Addison Adams, a farmer, is a son of John and Eleanor (Collier) Adams, the former born in Virginia in 1770, and the latter born in Maryland. After marriage the parents settled in Virginia, where the father served as overseer of a plantation. They afterward moved to Kentucky, where they lived a short time, and then bought a farm in Montgomery County, Tenn. John Adams was drowned at the age of fifty-one years, and his widow lived to be eighty-five years old. Addison, the eighth in the family of eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity, was born in Virginia, in 1812. He was reared a farmer with limited educational advantages, and upon reaching manhood managed his mother's farm. In 1836 he married Eliza E. Crowder, a native of Virginia, who was born in 1811. In 1841 Mr. and Mrs. Adams moved to Osage County, Mo., then to Gasconade County, settling in Crawford County about 1845. They moved to their present homestead in 1856. With the exception of about three years, when he followed the carpenter's trade, Mr. Adams has been engaged in farming all his life, and now owns about 300 acres. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Adams four are now living: Thomas J., Martha, Eleanor and Mary S. Mr. Adams' political principles are those of the Democratic party. He has served as magistrate and constable, and is president of the Farmers' Joint Stock Company. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for thirty-seven years, and since his fourteenth year has held membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Adams has been a member of the same church since she was sixteen years old.

William P. Allsman, farmer and notary public, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., in 1831, being the eighth child in the family of fourteen, of whom Aaron and Elizabeth (Logue) Allsman were the parents. Andrew Allsman, grandfather of William P., a native of Baden, Germany, immigrated to America, and was an early settler in the State of Pennsylvania. He participated in the Revolution, and subsequently located near where the city of Lexington now stands, in Kentucky, where Aaron Allsman was reared to the pursuit of agriculture, married, and later removed to Indiana. Only nine months of schooling were given William P. Allsman, but, being of a studious nature, by the time he was twenty years of age he obtained a certificate to teach school. In 1849 he immigrated with his parents to Christian County, Ill., and January 3, 1853,

occurred his marriage to Martha J., whose father was Franklin Hudson, of Greenville, S. C. Five children blessed this union, all of whom are deceased, and May 28, 1861, Mr. Allsman was deprived of his wife by death. The same year he enlisted in the Union army, and served during the greater part of the war, receiving an honorable discharge in September, 1864, having participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Siege of Corinth, Stone River, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. He returned to Illinois, and in 1865 was united in marriage with Philena L., daughter of Jesse Buckner, of Clarke County, Ill. Of the ten children born to this marriage the following five are living: Aaron, Andrew C., Winfield S., Orville L. and Elizabeth. In 1873 Mr. Allsman bought 120 acres of land in Crawford County, Mo., and has since conducted farming. He served as justice of the peace in Liberty Township six years, and has filled the office of notary public five years. His political principles are those of the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Allsman are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have at heart the good of the community.

Stephen D. Anthony, postmaster and proprietor of Anthony's Mills, was born in Washington County, Mo., in 1848. His father, Jonas M. Anthony, a practical miller, early followed that calling in this vicinity, and purchased from John Harrison, its original owner, the first grist and saw mill in the county, which, after running a few years, came into possession of his son, Stephen, in 1876. In 1831 Mr. Jonas Anthony married Miss Nancy Twitty, daughter of John and Mary Twitty, natives of Tennessee, who bore him ten children, six of whom are living: Catharine (now Mrs. Elisha Scott), Mary (wife of Garrett I. Van Allen), Nancy (who married Samuel D. Anderson), Sallie (wife of Jacob W. Filley), Eliza (Mrs. William Maxwell) and Stephen D. (who was the eighth child). In 1868 Mr. Anthony departed this life, sincerely mourned by all, for he was a man of kind and generous impulses, a true friend to the poor, a citizen of substantial worth, and well respected. His wife was born in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1814, and when but five years old, in 1819, accompanied her parents to the then new Territory of Missouri, settling in Franklin County, where her father entered 120 acres of land, and where they underwent the hardships of a pioneer life. Settlers here were then few, and frequent outbreaks by the Indians were of common occurrence. Since her husband's death Mrs. Anthony has resided in Washington County, where she is well and favorably known. She is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Stephen D. Anthony was reared and educated in his native county, naturally growing up to a milling experience. Since 1876, as mentioned, he has been actively engaged in this occupation, and in 1880 he rebuilt the old mill and added new machinery, the capacity of his present mill being about twenty-five barrels daily. Since 1876 he has been postmaster of Anthony's Mills, an office which was established about 1870 or 1871; it is on the route running from Potosi to Bourbon. Politically, Mr. Anthony is a Democrat.

William D. Bass, proprietor of the Steelville Hotel, and a son of Thomas and Sarah (Gibson) Bass, was born in Washington County, Mo., in 1851. He received a limited education in the district schools, and upon reaching years of maturity engaged in farming. In 1874 he married Miss Salome Fort, a native of Crawford County, and they have six children, viz.: Ernest, Sarah H., Myrtle, Anna, Virgie L. and Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Bass are members of the Baptist Church. In the summer of 1887 he abandoned the farm and assumed charge of the hotel; he is an amiable landlord, and endeavors in every possible way to make his guests comfortable. He is a Democrat, politically, and a member of the A. O. U. W.

Thomas Bass is a son of Thomas and Nancy (Compton) Bass, natives of Green County, Ky., where they were married and lived until 1825, engaged in farming; they then moved to Washington County, Mo., where the father followed mining, being very successful until his death in 1840, his widow surviving until 1873. In their family of twelve children Thomas was the seventh son, and was born in Washington County in 1830. He was reared to the occupation of mining, and enjoyed but few educational advantages. In 1850 he married Sarah Gibson, who was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1829. Having farmed in Washington County until 1860, he moved to Crawford County and settled twelve miles east of Steelville. He has now been a resident of the county twenty-eight years, and his principal occupation has been farming, though at different times he has conducted a hotel at Steelville. He has served in Washington and Crawford Counties as justice of the peace for about twenty years, and has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for thirty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Bass are members of the Baptist Church, and of their seven children six are living, five sons and one daughter, the sons all being business men of Crawford County.

Elias A. Bass, of the firm of Scott, Bass & Co., is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Gibson) Bass, and was born in Washington County, Mo., in 1853. He came to Crawford County when about six years of age, and was educated in the common schools. When young he learned to shoe horses and oxen, at which he worked some years. Having clerked in the store a short time he became a member of the firm of Brickey & Bass, in 1879, and has ever since been engaged in the mercantile business, though the style of the firm has changed several times. He is also interested in the Bank of Steelville. In 1875 he married Letha E. Brickey, a native of Steelville, and their four children are: Glendora, Mamie, Harry and Joseph. Mr. Bass is a member of the Baptist Church, a Democrat politically, and belongs to the A. O. U. W.

Rowland Bass, of the firm of Taylor & Bass, liverymen of Cuba, is the fourth of the seven children of Thomas and Sarah (Gibson) Bass, and was born in Crawford County, Mo., January 11, 1857. He received a good common-school education, and when of age began doing for himself. In 1880 he married Sarah, daughter of John Pinson, and to this union have been born two children, viz.: Claude and John L. After his marriage Mr. Bass conducted a livery stable in Steelville in partnership with his brother, Thomas, also paying some attention to the pursuit of agriculture. He also engaged in the hotel business at Steelville, and by close attention to his business he was very successful. The present firm of Taylor & Bass was established in 1886; both are energetic business men and are doing a good business. Politically, Mr. Bass is a Democrat. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and enjoy the respect and esteem of all who know them.

Thomas Bass, Jr., is the senior member of the firm of Bass & Bro., liverymen of Steelville. The business was first established in 1880, the firm then consisting of our subject and an older brother, the latter of whom has since retired, disposing of his interest to Joseph S., a younger brother. Thomas Bass, Jr., was born in Washington County, January 30, 1859, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Gibson) Bass. He was brought to Crawford County when two years of age, where he received his education in the common schools. In 1884 he married Lillian Trask, a native of Crawford County, and a daughter of Marvin W. Trask. Mr. and Mrs. Bass have one son, Frederick C. Mr. Bass votes the Democratic ticket, and in connection with the duties of his livery

stable, which is considered one of the best for the size in the place, he is also interested in farming, owning 285 acres of land.

Joel Beezley is a son of Josiah and Charlotte (Napier) Beezley, the former born in Virginia, and the latter in South Carolina. The parents were married in Virginia and soon after moved to East Tennessee, settling in Cole County, Mo., in 1829. In 1832 they located in Crawford County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Josiah Beezley was a farmer and stock-raiser, and lived to be about sixty-eight years of age; his wife died at the age of sixty-one. Joel Beezley was born in Crawford County, in 1832, in which county he was reared to the pursuit of farming, receiving but a common-school education. Between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five he spent the greater part of the time in driving an ox team to and from St. Louis. When the "bit act" was passed he entered 313 acres, and in 1855 married Mary J. Morrison, daughter of William Morrison. Mrs. Beezley died in 1862, leaving four children, viz.: Anderson V., Amanda E., Martha I. and William C. Mr. Beezley next married Sarah E. Coppedge, and to their union were born six children: Christopher, C., Mary M., Missouri M., Clara D., Joel A., and an infant. Deprived of his wife by death, in 1873, the following year Mr. Beezley married Mary A. Towell, who became the mother of six children, viz.: Ewel E., Cora E., Nora E., Rufus G., George T. and Josie P. Mr. Beezley owns 509 acres of land, and has been very successful in his chosen occupation; he is one of the most enterprising farmers and highly respected citizens of Crawford County, of which county he has been a resident all his life. He is a Republican in politics, and in religion affiliates with the Baptist Church, as does also his wife.

Isaac J. Blair, harness-maker of Cuba, was born in Pulaski County, Mo., in 1858. He is the fourth of seven children of Francis A. and Eliza A. (Ritchey) Blair, both natives of Missouri. Isaac J. was educated in the common schools of his native State, and in 1876 he began doing for himself, in the capacity of clerk in the general store at Linn, Osage County, Mo. After one year's experience in this line he began to learn the trade of a harness-maker, under S. B. Thompson of Linn, and afterward worked under Henry Weston, at Chamois, Mo. In 1880 he established his present shop in Cuba, which he has ever since successfully conducted, and has the reputation of a first-class workman. In 1878 he married Sarah A., daughter of Richard Cundiff, and three children have been born to this union, viz.: Thomas F., Lotta A. and Nollie B. Mr. Blair is a stanch Democrat and lends his hearty and cheerful support to his party; he is a member of the A. O. U. W. Mr. and Mrs. Blair belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and all laudable enterprises receive their hearty support.

Isaac M. Blevins, an enterprising farmer, was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., in 1822, and of the six children born to Moses and Christenia (Motton) Blevins he was the eldest. His opportunities for acquiring an education in early life were very limited, being only such as the country subscription schools afforded. He immigrated to Missouri in 1837 with his parents, who settled in Gasconade County, where the father followed agricultural pursuits. Isaac M. Blevins was reared to the occupation of his father, and purchased forty acres of unimproved land, which he cultivated and sold at an advance; he now owns a farm of eighty acres, well improved and well stocked. In 1853 Mr. Blevins married Elizabeth J., daughter of Levy Lacey, and of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Blevins only four are living, viz.: John, Genetta F., Columbus C. and Louis A. In 1874 Mrs. Blevins departed this life, and in 1879 Mr. Blevins was

united in marriage with Sallie M., daughter of Alpheus Mathews, a farmer of Gasconade County. Two children blessed this marriage, one of whom died in infancy, and Laura Bessie. Mr. Blevins took no active part in the late war, but was enrolled in the Home Militia. He has satisfactorily filled the office of justice of the peace for the past seven years, and is the present incumbent of that office; he is a stanch Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Buchanan. Mr. and Mrs. Blevins are consistent members of the United Baptist Church.

John R. Briscoe, well known as a farmer of Crawford County, is a native of Sullivan County, Tenn., and was born in 1844. In his parents' family were five children, of whom he was the second. He is a son of Richard and Sallie E. Briscoe, and was reared a farmer. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served until his capture at Petersburg, Va., just before the surrender of the Confederacy, having received a gun-shot wound in the right shoulder at Drurie's Bluff, Va. After the war he sought his home, and in 1872 was married to Gertrude, daughter of William H. Medley. Of the three children born to this union two are living—Loula J. and Fannie M. Immediately after marriage the young couple immigrated to Crawford County, Mo., and settled on a farm of 160 acres of unimproved land, eighty-five acres of which Mr. Briscoe has cleared and has under cultivation, having erected a neat residence upon the same. As a result of industry, good management and economy Mr. Briscoe has been very successful as a farmer, and the 280 acres of which he is now the possessor are well fenced and stocked. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which they are respected attendants. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, heartily supporting the party of his preference.

John A. Cairns, city marshal of Cuba, Mo., was born in Monroe County, Ill., July 22, 1853. He is the sixth of the thirteen children of John C. and Susan (Hogan) Cairns, both natives of Illinois. John A. Cairns was reared and received the most of his education in Columbia, Ill., subsequently attending Bryant & Stratton's Business College, of St. Louis, one term. He followed farming and various pursuits for some time, and in 1876 came to Crawford County, Mo., with his parents, where, for a number of years, he has worked in the capacity of clerk in a general store. In 1874 he was married to Mary, daughter of John L. Wilson, and to their union have been born four children, two sons and two daughters, viz.: John C., Clara L., Clyde W. and Ada B. Mr. Cairns is a stanch Democrat, and his preferred political party always receives his hearty support. He has officiated as deputy sheriff of Crawford County, which position he is still filling, and to the duties of which were added in 1886 those of the office of city marshal of Cuba. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mrs. Cairns is a worthy member of the Episcopal Church, and, with her husband, commands the well-merited respect of all acquaintances.

Jacob W. Carr, the third in the family of eight children of James and Ann (Weast) Carr, was born in the State of Ohio, in 1836. The parents came to Missouri in 1850, purchasing eighty acres of land and entering about 120 more, all of which was unimproved, and the clearing of which devolved upon Jacob W. and brothers, as the father was forgerman at the old Meramec Iron Works. During the war Jacob W. was enrolled in the State Militia, but did no active service. In 1866 he purchased a tract of ninety-six acres, twelve or fifteen acres of which were cleared, and upon which was erected a small log cabin. December 29, 1870, he married Mary, daughter of Henry Benner, who survived her marriage but one year, and was interred in the family graveyard near the residence. I 3

Louisa, daughter of Jacob Souders, became the wife of Mr. Carr. Two children were born to this union, only one now living—Frank. Deprived of his second wife by death in 1877, Mr. Carr next married, April 23, 1884, Emily, whose father was Samuel Adams. They are the parents of one child, named James C. Mr. Carr and wife are worthy members of the Baptist Church, and are looked upon as prime factors in the neighborhood. He has been very successful in his chosen occupation of a farmer, and now owns 250 acres of land and has a comfortable residence. A Republican in politics he is not an office seeker, preferring the quiet life of a farmer without official responsibilities. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is rearing an orphan child named Maude, who is the daughter of Benjamin and Celia Woodruff, for whom he discharges the duties of a guardian.

George D. Clark, attorney, is a son of Jonathan G. and Jane (Bowlin) Clark, the former of whom was born in New London, Conn., in 1802, and in 1827 located in Perry County, Ill., of which county he was the first judge, holding the position many years and being also *ex officio* probate judge; he was an active politician, in sympathy with the Democratic party, and during the war was a strong Union man. He died in 1864. Mrs. Jane Clark was born in South Carolina in 1811, and died in 1875. In the family of nine children George D. was the youngest but one. He was born in Perry County, Ill., February 22, 1845, was reared a farmer and received a fair English education. September, 1861, he enlisted in a company of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Union army, and took part in every engagement of his company for three years and three months, being honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., December 10, 1864. He returned to Duquoin, Ill., and read law two years, and in 1867 married Cora Foster, a native of East Bloomfield, N. Y. Mr. Clark subsequently engaged in the tombstone business for ten years, becoming a skilled workman as well as salesman, and in 1872 located in Crawford County, Mo., where two years later he was admitted to the bar. From 1875 to 1879 he was engaged in his old business in Illinois, but has since turned his attention to the practice of the legal profession. For a short time in 1886 he edited the Crawford *Sun*, a strictly Democratic paper. Mr. Clark is mayor of Steelville, and has served as justice of the peace five years. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have six children, and the latter, with their oldest daughter, is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Clark also belongs to the G. A. R.

Joel T. Coffee, M. D., a native of Clay County, Tenn., was born June 30, 1846, and is a son of Joseph P. and Margaret (Turner) Coffee, of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively, the former of whom, a farmer, is still living. Joel T. received his literary education principally at Burksville Academy and Georgetown College, Kentucky. In 1886-87 he attended the Louisville Medical College, and the following year removed to Missouri where he resumed teaching, still pursuing his chosen profession. He then took a second course of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, in 1870-71, and afterward located in Steelville, where for the past seventeen years he has been a successful practitioner of the medical profession. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and also of the Rolla Medical Association. He is one of the board of commissioners of the State Lunatic Asylum No. 3, appointed by the governor, and takes an active part in all enterprises of the town, being director of the Bank of Steelville and also of the Riverside Roller Milling Company, as well as president of the Cuba & Steelville Telephone Company. In 1878 Dr. Coffee married Miss Rosemond Wallace, a native of New Castle, Penn., and of their two children, the younger,

a daughter, is living. In politics Dr. Coffe sympathizes with the Democratic party.

John L. Cook, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Crawford County, Mo., in 1857. His grandfather, David Cook, was born in Middle Tennessee in 1801, being of German descent, and married Rhoda Hawk, a native of the same section, who was of Welsh extraction; in 1853 they moved to Dent County, Mo., where they spent their last days. David Cook was a farmer by occupation, though he served for many years as magistrate and several terms as county judge; he died in 1857 and his widow in 1861. Of their four children but one is living, Christopher C., who was born in Wayne County, Tenn., in 1828, and in 1848 married Margaret Sinclair, a native of Lincoln County, N. C., born in 1828; her father, John Sinclair, was a native of Ireland, and her mother, Resign Henry, was a native of North Carolina, of Irish descent. Christopher Cook and wife moved to Dent County with David Cook, and some three years later moved to Crawford County, where they still reside. During the war Christopher served in the Confederate army, first as a private in Company F, Fifth Missouri Cavalry, and later raised and became captain of Company F, Freeman's Regiment. Of his six children only one, John L., may be said to be permanently identified with Crawford County, where he was born, reared and received the greater part of his education, finishing his scholastic training in the Salem Academy. In 1886 he married Mary E., daughter of Lorenzo G. and Caroline E. (Barber) Gentry, born respectively in Alabama and North Carolina, but now residents of Texas County, Mo., where Mary E. was born in 1860. This union has been blessed with one son, John D. Politically, the family presents an unbroken line of Democrats. Religiously, Mrs. Christopher Cook is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and her husband of the Baptist Church. Mrs. John L. Cook belongs to the Christian Church.

Samuel J. Craig, farmer and stock-raiser, is a son of Andrews and Martha M. (Rogers) Craig, natives of Limestone County, Ala., who moved to Gibson County, Tenn., soon after marriage. In 1829 they came to Crawford County, and settled on a track of land, now included in Phelps County, removing to the place now owned by Samuel J. in 1849. Andrews Craig, a farmer by occupation, was appointed assessor of Crawford County in 1835, and also filled the offices of constable and magistrate. Politically a Democrat, he was a Union man during the war, and was supposed to have been killed by the militia in 1864, at the age of sixty-six years; his wife died at the age of seventy-eight years. Samuel J., the youngest but one in the family of eight children, was born in Crawford County in 1833. He was brought up on the farm, and in early life was engaged in teaming to St. Louis. During the war he served a short time in the Confederate service, and soon after his mother prevailed upon him to buy the old homestead, going in debt for 320 acres, which he succeeded in paying for in three years; he now owns 370 acres, all well stocked. In 1872 he married Nannie Cannon, who died in 1883, leaving six children, viz.: John R., Lula D., Birdsoe F., Minnie E., William A. and Nannie B. In 1884 Mr. Craig married Mrs. Sue E. Smalley, who had one daughter by her former husband, William L. Smalley, named Sarah W. One child was born to the latter union, named Grover S. Mr. Craig is one of the most enterprising farmers in the county, and devotes considerable attention to stock; he is a Democrat in politics, and a Master Mason.

Jacob C. Cross, a native of Sullivan County, Tenn., was born October 16, 1837, and is the youngest in the family of twelve children born to Elijah and

Catherine (Cook) Cross. His educational advantages were very limited, being only such as the country subscription school of his native State afforded. About the year 1858 he immigrated to Missouri, settling in Crawford County, where he followed agricultural pursuits; his only capital was good health and a determination to succeed, which, combined with good management, have resulted in his prosperity. He first bought a farm of ninety-seven acres, which he cleared and improved, and then disposed of to advantage, enabling him to purchase his present farm and homestead, consisting of 174 acres, all well-improved, with a comfortable residence, barns, etc. In 1863 he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Barnett, a farmer of Crawford County. She was born February 26, 1846. There were six children born to this union, only three of whom are living, viz.: John F., born November 11, 1863; Sarah C., now the wife of Nathaniel Spurgeon, born January 15, 1866, and Rufus J., born May 3, 1868. Those deceased are: James Sinkler, born November 3, 1870, died August 21, 1873; Cordelia, born January 15, 1873, died August 14, following, and Malissa, born September 3, 1874 and died December 31, 1874. After the death of his first wife, January 28, 1875, Mr. Cross married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Hutcheson. During the late war Mr. Cross was a Southern sympathizer, but took no active part in the struggle. He is a stanch Democrat, but no office seeker, preferring the quiet life of a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Cross are devoted members of the Baptist Church.

Daniel Curtis, not unknown to the many residents of Benton Township and vicinity, is acknowledged to be one of the most prominent fruit-growers in Crawford County. Born in England, in 1828, he was next to the youngest of fifteen children in the family of his parents, Samuel and Sarah (Lewis) Curtis. Daniel was reared a farmer and received a good common-school education in his native country, beginning life for himself there at an early age. In 1849 he was married to Eliza J. Gilkeson, and soon after, in 1850, Mr. Curtis with his young wife immigrated to America, settling in Lenawee County, Mich., where he resided some nine years, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Upon landing in this country he was without much means, but since that time has been by no means idle, as his present possessions indicate. In April, 1859, he came to Crawford County, Mo., and for a while followed teaming and farming in Cuba, after which he purchased his present homestead and farm in 1863. The place was then an unimproved, uncultivated tract of 160 acres, very different in appearance from the comfortable farm which he now occupies; the surroundings are of a substantial nature. Upon this place is an orchard of 3,000 fruit trees, to the cultivation of which he gives considerable attention. Besides this he also owns another farm of 160 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have had twelve children, eleven of whom are living: Ester, James, Daniel E., Orlando, Mary S., Robert R., Elzora E., William G., Eliza E., Samuel E. and Oscar B. Politically, Mr. Curtis is a Republican, and he and his wife enjoy the esteem of all who know them.

William J. Daniels is a son of Thomas and Nancy Daniels, the former a native of Indiana, and the latter born near Knoxville, Tenn. Mrs. Daniels maiden name was Stenson, and she first married a Mr. Ellis, by whom she had six children; having moved to Ohio, where her husband died, she afterward married Mr. Daniels, and with him, in 1847, came to Missouri, locating at the Meramec Iron Works, where both died, he in 1849, and she in 1852. Mr. Daniels was connected with iron works the most of his life, was a Democrat in politics, and with his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. William J.,

the eldest in the family of three children, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1834. Beginning work at the Meramec furnace as a common laborer, he rose to the position of chief furnace man, which position he held from 1862 until 1866. Five years were spent in New York and a short time in Tennessee, in similar positions. In 1860 he married Mary Harris, a native of New York, who was born in 1842. Their only child, Ellen E., died in childhood, and they have reared a brother's child from infancy, named Ellen D. Mr. Daniels moved to his present farm in 1882, and owns 200 acres, having been very successful in a financial way. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He votes the Republican ticket.

William H. Davis, of the firm of Davis & Hamil, of Steelville, is a son of Ewin and Mary (Ficklin) Davis, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Kentucky. Ewin Davis was born in 1798, and in early life came to Washington County, Mo., where he married and resided until about 1830, when he moved to Crawford County, and located about one mile east of Steelville. A farmer by occupation, he served for many years as circuit court clerk of Crawford County, which county he represented in the State Legislature in 1840. He was the first school commissioner of the county, and in politics, though formerly an old line Whig, was later a stanch Republican. He died in 1880. Mrs. Mary Davis was born in 1801, and died in 1864. Both were strict members of the Presbyterian Church. William H. was the sixth in the family of nine children, and was born near Steelville, May 30, 1836. Previous to the war he taught school about six years, and then, having served in the State Militia until 1864, he organized Company G, Forty-eighth Missouri Infantry, of which he was made first lieutenant, and, after three months' service in that capacity was promoted to the captaincy. Returning home, he taught school more or less until 1877, when he engaged in merchandising in Steelville, which business he has since continued uninterruptedly. In 1874 he married Hattie J. Melvin, a native of Franklin County, Mo. They have one child, Eda. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Davis is a Republican in politics, and is one of the oldest established business men in Steelville, having been a resident of the place for fifty-one years.

George D. Day, a farmer and merchant of Cherryville, is a son of George and Rozena (Denton) Day, both born near Lincolnshire, England. They were married and lived in their native country until 1842, when they came to America, settling in Washington County, Mo., where the father died at the age of seventy years, and the mother at the age of sixty-two years. In his native country George Day was a hostler and brewer, but after coming to this country he engaged in farming, saw-milling and hotel-keeping. During the late war he was a strong Union man, and is a Democrat, politically. George D. Day was the second in a family of five children, and was born in Washington County in 1844. During the late war he served a short time in the militia, but was discharged on account of sickness. In 1866 he married Eunice Halbert, who died in 1876, leaving three children—Garret, Eliza and Rosa. In 1878 Mr. Day married Mary A. Self, by whom he has two children, Madge and Mabel, twins. After his second marriage Mr. Day moved to Steelville, where he kept the Steelville Hotel about six years, and in 1884 he moved to his present residence in Cherryville, where he has since been engaged in the mercantile business. He also owns 120 acres of land. In 1884 he was commissioned postmaster of Cherryville, in which capacity he is still serving. He served as county judge from 1884 to 1886, and was justice of the peace two years.

John L. Denton, of the firm of Denton & Hitch, proprietors of a custom and merchant mill of Cuba, Mo., was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1834, and is the third child and only son in the family of four children born to Jonas and Frances (Leddell) Denton, natives of New York and New Jersey, respectively, who settled in the latter State when our subject was yet in his childhood, in which State he received his education at the common-schools. In 1861 he enlisted in the Seventh New Jersey Regiment, Union army, and served three years; he was wounded in the left arm at the Battle of Gettysburg by a piece of shell, and was then transferred to the invalid corps. He received an honorable discharge in October, 1864, and then returned home, where he followed agricultural pursuits. In 1868 he married Maria J., daughter of Peter and Margaret Melick. They have only one child, a daughter, Bertha May, now eleven years of age. In 1869 Mr. Denton immigrated to Missouri and settled in Crawford County, on a farm of 120 acres, which he improved and worked for some years. In 1875 he bought a livery stable in Cuba, in which business he successfully engaged, and also dealt in agricultural implements until 1886, when he sold out his livery and bought his present mill property. Mr. Denton is a member of the A. O. U. W. and G. A. R., and his political principles are those of the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Denton are worthy members of the Presbyterian Church in which he is ruling elder; in the spring of 1887 he was commissioner from the St. Louis presbytery to the General Assembly at Omaha. (p. 600)

William C. Devol is a son of Hiram and Matilda (Anderson) Devol, natives, respectively, of Morgan County, Ohio, and Missouri. Hiram Devol was a faning-mill manufacturer by trade and came to Crawford County, Mo., in 1835; he also carried on farming, and died in 1849. Mrs. Matilda Devol afterward married David E. Dunlap, and is still living at the age of sixty-six years. Both parents were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. William C. was born four miles south of Steelville, December 12, 1846, was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. Having farmed and clerked until 1872 he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued twelve years. He has been a very active business man, having now been in business in Steelville for the past fifteen years, and is accounted one of its most successful financiers. He is a director in the Bank of Steelville, and in the Cuba & Steelville Telephone Company, being president of the Riverside Roller Milling Company. He is also interested in the Lead Mountain Mining Company. In early life he was deputy sheriff and deputy collector some five years. In 1876 Mr. Devol married Mary B. Ellis, a native of Mount Vernon, Ohio. They have three children, Alpha P., William A. and Daphna. Mr. and Mrs. Devol are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

David E. Dunlap, ex-county judge of Crawford County, is a son of Dr. Robert and Narcissa (Watson) Dunlap, natives, respectively, of South Carolina and Georgia. The parents were married in Christian County, Ky. Mrs. Dunlap died when David E. was but ten years of age, and Mr. Dunlap afterward married Sarah Lacy. In 1841 they left Kentucky and after a residence of one year in St. Francois County, Mo., they came to Crawford County in 1842, where the father followed his profession until his death in 1851. The parents were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. David E., the eldest of four sons, was born in Christian County, Ky., in 1827. Reared a farmer, he received but a limited education. He engaged in mining and farming, and in 1852 married Mrs. Matilda, widow of Hiram Devol. Having no children of their own they have reared wholly or in part a large family of orphans. Mrs.

Dunlap is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Since 1852 they have lived on the farm where they now reside, which consists of some 600 acres. Politically a Democrat, he filled the office of assessor by appointment for two terms, and for eight years he served as county judge. He is also a Master Mason.

John A. Dunlap, a farmer and resident of Crawford County for the past thirty-five years, is a son of Andrew and Martha (Long) Dunlap, both natives of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., where they were married; they were among the early settlers of Crawford County, where they spent the greater part of their lives, and both were of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith. Mrs. Dunlap died in 1853, leaving seven children, and Mr. Dunlap afterward married Mrs. Elizabeth Benton, who became the mother of three daughters; he died April 9, 1876. John A. was born in Crawford County in 1854, and his advantages for an education were of the very poorest. He remained with his father until twenty-one years of age, when he worked as a farm hand until he was able to purchase a farm of his own, which occupation he has always followed; he now owns about 150 acres of land, and is an enterprising tiller of the soil. In 1881 he married Mary A., daughter of Irenus and Lucinda J. Whittenburg. She was born in this county in 1864, and died April 5, 1884, leaving one son, Carl I., born November 16, 1883. In 1885 Mr. Dunlap married Maud Whittenburg, a sister of his first wife, also born in Crawford County, in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have one child, Ester O., born December 31, 1885. The parents are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Politically, Mr. Dunlap is a Democrat.

Hon. James M. Eaton, one of the judges of the present county court, came originally from Macoupin County, Ill., where he was born in 1835, the second of four children of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Simpson) Eaton, natives, respectively, of Tennessee and Kentucky. James M. was reared to an agricultural experience, attending in his younger days the common schools, and to the instruction there received he has added, in more recent years, the result of a studious disposition and close application. Upon reaching his majority he commenced in life for himself, and in 1861 was married to Miss Margaret M., daughter of Dr. Jeremiah and Sarah (Phillips) Butler, of South Carolina and Georgia nativity, respectively. In 1862, leaving his young wife, Mr. Eaton enlisted in the Tenth Missouri Infantry, Company H (Southern army), as private, and served until the surrender in a most acceptable manner, the close of the war finding him first lieutenant. During this period his wife had remained with her parents, and he now returned to find that home a scene of desolation. The father, husband and protector of his wife and her mother, had died, and Dr. John D. Butler, the step-father, owing to his Southern sympathies, was brutally shot down before his own door without any just cause, and the women of the neighborhood were obliged to perform the last sad rites of burying him. Mr. Eaton now commenced in earnest to obtain a competence for himself and wife. He began work at the carpenter's trade, but has devoted himself principally to farming with good success, and now owns a farm of 113 acres. Some time ago he was solicited to become and was elected a judge of the county court, a position he has filled acceptably for two terms; politically, he is a Democrat. Judge and Mrs. Eaton have three children living: James E., Sarah E. and Josie A.; three are deceased. He belongs to the A. F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W., and himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Eaton's mother, Mrs. Butler, has found a pleasant home in the family of her daughter since her husband's death; she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

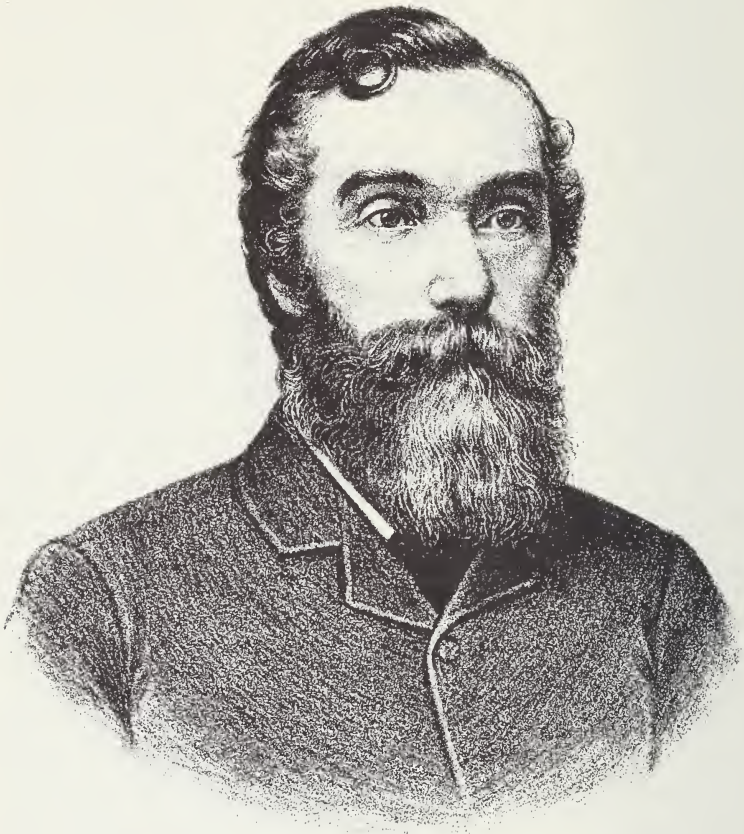
John M. Eaton, farmer, is a son of Abraham and Mary (Reaves) Eaton, natives of North Carolina, who were married in Washington County, Mo., whence, in 1843, they moved to Crawford County, which was their permanent home. In early life Abraham Eaton was engaged in teaming, hauling mineral and lumber, but after coming to Crawford County he engaged in farming; he was a soldier of the War of 1812, and his widow, who is still living at the age of eighty-four years, draws a pension; both were professing Christians, though members of no church. Abraham Eaton died in 1865, the father of twelve children. John M. was born in Washington County, Mo., in 1837, and was but six years of age when his parents located in Crawford County; he received a good common-school education, and when nineteen years of age rented a farm and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, which occupation he has always followed. In 1860 he married Mary Garrison, who was born in Ohio, in 1838, and of the twelve children born to their union ten are living, viz.: Jesse N., William O., Louella E., Mary A., Charles E., Hettie V., Lula V., Samuel W., Selden N. and Claudie J. Mrs. Eaton is a member of the Baptist Church. In 1862 Mr. Eaton enlisted in Company C. Davis' Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and in the fall of 1863 was enrolled in Company A, Phelps' Regiment, serving nine months and taking part in the battle of Pea Ridge; in the militia he held the rank of corporal. Mr. Eaton settled on his present farm in 1872, which consists of 430 acres. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Hon. Ellis G. Evans, well known to the citizens of Missouri, and especially of the southeastern portion of the State, is deserving of honorable mention in the present volume, as the following necessarily brief sketch of his life will indicate. Born in St. Francois County, Mo., July 10, 1824, he was the third of eight children of William and Mahala (George) Evans, natives, respectively, of Tennessee and Virginia. The former came to Missouri in 1802 with his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Sarah (Barton) Murphy, who, it may be mentioned, taught the first Sunday-school west of the Mississippi River; she was a woman of rare natural instincts and force of character, and after the sudden death of her husband, Rev. William Murphy, a Baptist minister, brought her family, slaves, possessions, etc., to this then Territory of Louisiana, and settled on land which Mr. Murphy had previously purchased from the Spanish Government. Her arrival was on June 12, 1802, at which time Roman Catholicism was the only religion tolerated, but in 1803 free privileges were secured, and she offered the first public prayer in this vicinity. She was the aunt of David Barton, Missouri's first United States Senator, and was president of the first constitutional convention of Missouri. The grandfather of Ellis G. Evans, Thomas George, was a zealous worker of the Methodist faith, and an enthusiastic Christian, often shouting. His two children were Rhoda and Mahala, the latter of whom married William Evans July 27, 1818. He (William) was an agriculturist, and farmed until engaging in the milling business with his father-in-law. It was on the site of this mill, known now as Big River Mills, that Ellis was born, receiving his primary school instruction from his father, a man of high moral standing, and who occasionally taught school for that community. When eighteen years of age he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, first at Farmington and afterward at St. Louis, in which city he cast his first vote. He has since worked at his trade in various places in the State. In 1851 he opened a general store at Steelville, which, after being conducted under different firm names, was discontinued in 1857. Subsequently he followed his trade until the outbreak of the war, in the meantime having erected several buildings of im-



J P Maxwell

CRAWFORD COUNTY.



Jas. E. Holloway

CRAWFORD COUNTY

portance at St. James, where, on the occasion of the arrival of the first train, he was chosen to present a flag to its conductor. While at Steelville he assisted in building up the Steelville Academy (belonging to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church), and was made trustee and secretary of the board. August 20, 1850, Mr. Evans was married to Miss Emily M. Treece, daughter of Jacob Treece and Martha, *nee* Bail, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Four children blessed this union: Eugene A., married Miss Lellie K. Simpson, and now resides at Springfield, Mo.; Horace Dell, of St. Louis, recently married Miss Annie Towl, of Annapolis, Mo., and is now postal clerk on the fast train from St. Louis to Kansas City; Inez and Lettie, the two daughters, reside at home with their father, who located in Cuba in 1862, soon after which he was appointed postmaster of that place. He was also made commercial agent, and later deputy United States assessor for this division, and when a draft was ordered he was appointed on the enrolling board, and also deputy provost marshal. In 1864 he was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, represented the Twenty-second Senatorial District, and aided very materially in framing a constitution (elsewhere referred to) which was adopted by a vote of the people at the succeeding election. Subsequently he was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Fletcher, was paymaster of the militia with the rank of major, and in 1866 he was nominated by the Republicans and elected State Senator, representing the same district (Twenty-second) for four years. During his term of service he was mainly instrumental in defeating the project of locating the agricultural college at Columbia, until the projectors agreed that a branch called School of Mines might be located in his district. While the Senate was not in session Mr. Evans was editor-in-chief of the *State Times*, published at Jefferson City. Soon after leaving there (owing to the owner of the paper having bolted the Republican nominations) he was appointed register of the United States land office, at Boonville, serving nearly four years. In 1874 he lost the use of a lower limb by paralysis, supposed to have been caused by injury of the spine from a fall, and early in the following year the other leg began to weaken, the result of which was that, despite medical treatment, he has been a confirmed cripple since July, 1875, and is obliged to use a wheel chair as a means of locomotion. Although the crash of 1873-74 ruined him financially he is never idle, and for several years he has been United States commissioner, notary public, land agent, etc., acting in these different capacities with a care and judiciousness reflecting no little credit on his business ability. Since his affliction numerous acquaintances have shown their sympathies in various ways; his sons have nobly assisted him, but his greatest protector was a devoted wife, who was given the postoffice at Cuba, and served the people with great acceptability, giving universal satisfaction, until, in a change of administration, a voter claimed the office as a supporter of Cleveland, and she was removed, notwithstanding the protests of the most prominent Democrats in the community. On Monday, December 27, 1886, while attending to her household duties, Mrs. Evans was the victim of a most distressing accident, which resulted fatally. Her clothing catching fire in an unusual manner, she was soon enveloped in flames, and died the same night after intense suffering. She was a lady of kind heart and excellent judgment, and loved by every acquaintance, and the many expressions of sympathy upon her untimely death warmly attested the strong friendships held by her in life. As indicated, Mr. Evans has always been a staunch Republican. He became a newspaper correspondent before he was of age, and has had considerable experience in the journalistic field besides

the enterprises referred to. In 1876 he was editor of the *Rolla Eagle*, and also wrote for the *Carthage Banner*, when it started as a daily. He has ever advocated advance measures in all things, supporting the measures of female suffrage and negro suffrage. He is a strong Prohibitionist, never used liquor or tobacco himself, and in religion is a Methodist, to which church he has belonged for forty-five years, and is now (March, 1888) a layman delegate to the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is being held at Sedalia.

William C. Evans, circuit court clerk and *ex officio* recorder of deeds, was born in St. Francois County, Mo., March 1, 1835. His parents were William and Mahala A. (George) Evans, both natives of Claiborne County, Tenn., and born respectively, in 1793 and 1803. They were married in St. Francois County, Mo., where they spent the remainder of their lives in the pursuit of agriculture; both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. William Evans died in 1851, his wife died in 1872. Of their eight children William C. was the youngest but one; he obtained his education in the subscription schools and the Carleton Institute. Having farmed until 1861 he answered the first call for help for the war, and while engaged in guarding bridges became disabled and was discharged. Recovering he went to Rolla, Mo., and was commissioned enrolling officer, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He then returned to the farm in St. Francois County, and in 1868 moved to Crawford County, being appointed railroad agent at Cuba. In 1867 he married Anna S. Otis, a native of Orange County, Vt., and of the same family as James Otis, the orator of revolutionary times. Mrs. Evans died in 1869, and in 1871 Mr. Evans married Miss Lucinda Stilwell, of Charlotteville, N. Y. This union has been blessed with six children. In 1874 Mr. Evans was elected circuit court clerk on the Republican ticket, and has since been his own successor. He is a staunch advocate of temperance and during the war was a strong Union man.

John F. Evans is a son of Thomas and Caroline (Givens) Evans, natives of near Knoxville, Tenn., who were reared and married in Arkansas, where they lived until 1863; they then moved to Crawford County, Mo., and engaged in farming until their deaths, which occurred in the same year, 1874, he being forty-two and she thirty-eight years of age. Both parents were members of the Christian Church, and reared a family of four children of whom John F. was the eldest. The latter was born in Izard County, Ark., September 28, 1859, was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools and the Steelville Academy. He then engaged in teaching a short time, when he was appointed deputy circuit court clerk, and served in that capacity about two years. In 1882 he was employed as a clerk in the store of the Midland Blast Furnace Company, of which store he was made manager in 1885, and has since filled the position to the satisfaction of his employers and the credit of himself. Mr. Evans is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Thomas Everson, foreman of the shops of the 'Frisco branch of the Salem & Little Rock Railroad, was born at Carlisle, Penn., in 1833, and is a son of George R. and Sarah A. Everson, natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German descent, respectively. After their marriage the parents settled in Carlisle, where the father engaged in carpentering; they are now residents of Altoona, Penn., and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, Thomas is the eldest. One son, Charles, is a machinist, and George R. was killed at the battle of South Mountain during the late war. Thomas Everson received a very limited education, and when young began working at the carpenter's trade, at which he continued until seventeen

years of age, when he learned the trade of a machinist in the shops at Cincinnati, Ohio; he then returned to Altoona, Penn., and for the following eight years worked in the shops of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. He then went to Pittsburgh, Penn., and in 1875 was called to his present position. In 1855 he married Emma Jacobs, a native of Pennsylvania, and of their ten children only four are living. Mr. Everson is a Republican in politics, a Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W., and Select Knights, also belongs to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Henry P. Farrow, sheriff of Crawford County, is a son of John P. and Susan M. (Smith) Farrow, natives of Farquier County, Va. The parents immigrated to Missouri in 1838, and settled in St. Charles County; they also lived in Lincoln and Montgomery Counties, and in 1867 located in Crawford County. John P. Farrow was a farmer and merchant, and served as county judge of Montgomery County twenty years, filling the same office in Crawford County six years; he died in 1880, at the age of seventy-four years; his wife is still living, at the age of seventy-four. Henry P. Farrow was born in Montgomery County January 10, 1850, and was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the district schools. He came to Crawford County with his parents and was engaged in farming until 1886, when he was elected sheriff. In 1870 he married Sarah A., daughter of the late Thomas Mattox, of St. Louis. Mrs. Farrow was born in St. Louis in 1850. Of the nine children born to this union four are living. Mr. Farrow is a Democrat in politics, and for six years was postmaster at Jake's Prairie. His wife and mother are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Albert U. Farrow, attorney-at-law and postmaster of Cuba, was born in Montgomery County, Mo., August 27, 1853, and is the youngest of the seven children born to John P. and Susan M. (Smith) Farrow, natives of Virginia. John P. Farrow was a merchant, and figured prominently as a county official, both in Montgomery and Crawford Counties. Albert U. Farrow was educated at Steelville, Mo., receiving a good academical education, and in 1872 began doing for himself in the capacity of a school teacher, which occupation he followed until 1879, having two years previous been admitted to the Crawford County bar. He prosecuted his law studies under the preceptorship of Judge R. W. Jones, of Montgomery County, and E. A. Pinnell of Crawford County. In 1880 he married Mollie, daughter of Judge S. W. Smith, of Gasconade County, and to this union have been born three children, all deceased. In 1886 Mr. Farrow was appointed postmaster at Cuba, which office he still holds. He is a staunch Democrat in politics and a member of the Masonic fraternity. From 1879 to 1882 he edited the Maries County (Mo.) *Courier*, a Democratic organ, which he sold in 1882 to C. A. Bennet, his partner, who was a member of the State Legislature from Maries County.

William H. Ferguson, well known as a farmer of Crawford County, was born in Allen County, Ky., in 1827, and is the eldest in the family of ten children, three now living, of Obadiah and Lucinda (Collins) Ferguson. Obadiah Ferguson was born in Albemarle County, Va., in 1800, and when ten years of age was taken to Allen County, Ky., in which county Mrs. Ferguson was born in 1806. About 1830 they moved to Washington County, Mo., and in 1837 located in Crawford County. When a young man Obadiah Ferguson learned the trade of a bricklayer, at which he worked more or less all his life. He manufactured the first brick in Crawford County, and built the first brick courthouse. Both parents were members of the Baptist Church, and the father died in 1868, his

widow surviving him until 1871. William H. was educated in the old subscription schools of the county, and after reaching manhood attended the Steelville Academy. In early life he learned his father's trade, and helped him build the Willard Frizzell building, near Frumet, and Eli Wiley's residence, both in Jefferson County, and the Bolduc building, in Old Mines, Washington County, Mo. His father, Obadiah Ferguson, assisted in building the first Catholic Church and parsonage in Old Mines, also the first Catholic and Presbyterian Churches in Potosi, Washington Co., Mo. Mr. Ferguson has been principally engaged in farming and has served in many official positions of his county. He was county surveyor twelve or fourteen years, sheriff and collector for eight years, assessor one year, and notary public a number of years, which latter position he still fills. He also does an extensive probate business, having charge of more estates than any other man in the county. In 1860 Mr. Ferguson married Martha O. Johnson, of Washington County, Mo., who died in 1871, and two years later he married Mrs. Amanda A. Millsaps, a native of Crawford County. The last union has been blessed with four children, three now living. Mrs. Ferguson is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Ferguson is a Democrat, politically, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

Patrick Fitzgerald is of Irish birth and ancestry, having been born in the Emerald Isle in 1824, the second of nine children of John and Mary (O'Connor) Fitzgerald, themselves natives of that country. In 1849 Patrick, then about twenty-five years of age, immigrated to the United States, and in 1860 came to Missouri, following railroading a number of years, but in 1863 he purchased a tract of land of fifty-six acres (a part of his present homestead), and has since increased it to 177 acres. This is well improved and is adorned with a comfortable dwelling and other necessary buildings, all the result of his enterprise and industry. In 1857 Mr. Fitzgerald was married to Miss Nancy Murry, daughter of Cornelius and Mary (Cain) Murry, and by this union there have been nine children, five of whom are living: John, William, Patrick, Cornelius and Thomas. In politics he is a Democrat. Himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

John Fleming, an acknowledged representative citizen of Crawford County, was born in 1820, in Ireland, the eldest of four sons and four daughters of James and Rachel (Strain) Fleming. The former was a weaver and farmer of County Monaghan, Ireland, in which locality young John was reared and educated, receiving a common schooling. At the age of twenty he began learning the trade of stonecutter and brickmason, at which he soon became an adept. In 1845, filled with a spirit of determination and courage that knew no failure, he immigrated to America, and began work at Quebec, going thence in about eight months to Kingston; following this he worked at various places, including the bridge at Niagara. During this time he was in the Government employ—part of the time for the British Government, or until 1848, when he was employed by the United States Government at Fort Phillip and Fort Jackson. In 1852 he came to Crawford County, Mo., and worked at the Moselle furnace two years, and the Meramec Iron Works for some time. By good management and keen judgment he made fortunate investments in land, and added to his original purchase of 200 acres of land from time to time, until he now owns about 1,200 acres, half of which is in one tract. In 1853 Mr. Fleming was married to Eliza J., daughter of Archibald and Matilda (Montgomery) Jones, and from this union eleven children have been born, two of whom (sons) are dead. Jane, James, Rachel, John S., Matilda, David, Elizabeth, Margaret E. and William G. still

survive. During the late war Mr. Fleming was a member of the Home Militia, but not in active service. Since his marriage he has followed agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, the latter receiving a considerable share of his attention. His home life and surroundings are all that could be desired. Politically, he is a Democrat, but by no means a political aspirant. He and his wife are worthy members of the old school Presbyterian Church, in which he is a ruling elder, and it is a fact worthy of mention that he built the church house at Cuba with his own means, afterward selling it to the church for less than one-third of its cost. He also took prominent part in the organization of the schools of the county, and erected at his own expense and presented to the people the first school building in Cuba; in other ways he has borne his share of public improvement. Mr. Fleming is a member of Lebanon Lodge, No. 77, A. F. & A. M., at Steelville.

George W. Forbes is a Virginian by birth, born in Nelson County, of the Old Dominion, in 1830. William A. and Mary (Fitzgerald) Forbes, his parents, had a family of thirteen children, of whom George W. was the eleventh, and he grew up to an agricultural experience. In addition to the limited education obtained from the common schools of his native State, he has acquired a good general information from observation and self-application in later years. In 1854 Mr. Forbes was married to Miss Martha A. Kinkade, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Gillaspie) Kinkade, and soon after this event they removed to Franklin County, Mo., living on a rented farm part of the time. During this period Mr. Forbes also devoted some time to the carpenter's trade, and by economy and good management was soon enabled to purchase his present homestead in Crawford County, on which he has since resided. This embraced at first only forty acres of unimproved land, to which he has added from time to time, until he now has a comfortable homestead of 150 acres. Upon locating here he suffered many inconveniences, having to go ten miles to mill and a long distance to church. He took no active part in the war, but during that troublous period he and his wife were instrumental in keeping up a warm religious interest throughout the community, often having services held at his house. They have long been worthy members of the Methodist Church, of which they are still warm supporters. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes have had ten children, eight of whom survive: Mary J., Sarah A., Nancy C., John W., James S., Margaret C., Jossie M. and Jessie P. Mr. Forbes has served continuously as justice of the peace for twenty-six years. He is a Republican, politically, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Triple Alliance of Steelville. He is postmaster of Delhi, which office is kept in his residence; this position he has occupied some three years.

William A. Gibbs was born in Bedford County, Va., in 1817, and is the eldest child of Mathew and Keziah (Tracy) Gibbs, also natives of Bedford County, Va., and born, respectively, in 1790 and 1788. The parents were married in their native State, where their five children were born, and whence they moved to Kentucky. They afterward moved to Georgia, from there to Chattanooga, Tenn., and in 1839 settled on the American Bottom in Illinois, where the mother died the following year. Mathew Gibbs died in Crawford County, Mo., in 1871. He was a cripple all his life, and was a shoemaker by trade, also carried on farming. William A. acquired his education in six months, and remained with his parents until twenty-four years of age. He then began as a hireling, working for \$8 per month. In 1849 he settled on the place where he now lives, and owns 335 acres. The same year he married Mary A. Dobkins, who was born near

Boonville, Mo., in 1819. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs have two children: Hilery I. and Mary L. The family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. Gibbs is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Van Buren. Mr. Gibbs and son are stockholders in the Farmers' Joint Stock Company, in which the former has held the position of director, and is now vice-president.

Thomas R. Gibson, one of the most prominent business men of Crawford County, and cashier of the Bank of Steelville, is a son of Dr. Alexander and Haney C. (Halbert) Gibson, and was born in Crawford County December 30, 1856. He was reared in Steelville, and having spent about two years at the Missouri School of Mines he went to West Point in 1873, remaining at the military school three years. Returning to his home he taught school a few terms, and in the meantime studied law. He was admitted to the Crawford County bar in 1878, and the following six years engaged in the practice of the legal profession. In 1884 he organized the Bank of Steelville, of which he was elected cashier. He has also been secretary of the Riverside Roller Milling Company. He has held many positions of trust and honor in his county, notably that of county clerk. He affiliates with the Democratic party, belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the A. O. U. W. (See picture p. 536)

Alexander Gibson, M. D., a native of Harper's Ferry, Jefferson Co., Va., was born April 24, 1827. He received his literary education in his native town and at the Charleston Academy, from which he graduated at the age of sixteen. He then began the study of medicine under Dr. William Brewer, and, later, entered the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, graduating in 1846. Practicing a few years at Point of Rocks, Md., he went to Missouri on a visit. While there he was called upon to administer the estate of his deceased brother-in-law, and then decided to practice in Franklin County. In 1850 he married Haney C. Halbert, who was born in South Carolina in 1834. The young couple settled in the northern part of Crawford County, and in 1855 removed to Steelville, where Dr. Gibson has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Of the nine children born to their union six are now living. Samuel C. is a practicing physician in California, and the youngest son, Alexander, is also preparing to follow the same profession. Dr. Gibson is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Rolla Medical Society. His father was a native of Ireland, who came to America when a young man, and for many years was a merchant in Baltimore. In New York City he married Mary A. Cathcart, also a native of Ireland, and their union was blessed by the births of four children. While in Charleston, S. C., on business, the father died of yellow fever. His widow survived until 1865. Both were Old School Presbyterians.

James A. Green, general manager of the Riverside Roller Milling Company, was born in Troy, Lincoln Co., Mo., in 1840, and is the eldest of the six children born to James T. and Jane M. (Martin) Green, natives of Culpeper County, Va. The parents settled in Lincoln County, Mo., about 1839, where they lived for many years. The father, who was a manufacturer of carriages and wagons, died in 1847, and the mother afterward married William Carver, and moved to Pike County, dying in 1866. James A. was reared in Troy, and received a good education, graduating from Jones Seminary in 1859. For about two years he was employed in the Fifth Street railway offices of St. Louis, and in 1860 began merchandising at Wright City. In 1864 he went to Rolla, Mo., and was engaged in merchandising until 1867, when he moved his stock of goods to Cuba, and was engaged in the same business for the following sixteen years. In 1872, in

partnership with J. H. Riley, he built twelve miles of grade and the masonry on the St. Louis, Southern & Little Rock Railroad. In 1874 he built a large buhrmill, upon the present site of the Riverside mill, which was burned in 1886, at a loss of about \$12,000, and in 1876 he lost his store and stock by fire, valued about \$6,000 above insurance. In 1865 Mr. Green married Lizzie Smith, who was born in Steelville in 1849, and is a daughter of C. Smith, one of the oldest merchants of Crawford County. Mr. and Mrs. Green have three children: James C., Lillie G. and Thomas Owen. Mr. Green has been largely interested in mining iron ore with William James for some time. He is a Democrat, and has been mayor of Cuba for many years. He is also a Royal Arch Mason. Mrs. Green is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

James L. Griffith was born at the Meramec Iron Works in 1853. His parents were Thomas J. and Rachel (McCalister) Griffith, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Virginia, and of Welsh and Irish descent. Soon after their marriage the parents located at the Meramec Iron Works in Missouri, where the father labored about twenty-two years in different capacities; he was yardmaster for many years, and for a time acted as storekeeper. He is now residing on a farm in Crawford County, and of his eight children, four are living. James L., the eldest of the living children, was educated in the public schools, with the exception of a few months spent in the Rolla School of Mines. At the age of twenty he began work in the Meramec Iron Works, breaking pig iron, driving a team, etc., at last being promoted to the position of a clerk in their store, where he later acted as book-keeper. In 1883 he became assistant book-keeper for the Midland Blast Furnace Company, and in November of the same year was given full charge of the books, in which capacity he has since been employed. In 1882 he married Lucy Haug, a native of Bunker Hill, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith have two children: Ada L. and Charles H. Mr. Griffith is a Republican and a member of the I. O. O. F.

Preston Halbert was born in Laurens County, S. C., in 1834. His father, William Halbert, also a native of South Carolina, first married Elizabeth Bowen, who bore him eight children; after her death Mr. Halbert married Mrs. Rachel (Lindsey) Cooper, by whom he had four children, Preston being the youngest but one. William Halbert, who was of German descent, was an extensive planter and also operated a gristmill, sawmill and cotton-gin; being unfortunate in his business he moved to Crawford County, Mo., in 1845, and died in 1858. Mrs. Halbert, mother of our subject, died in 1845, a member of the Baptist Church. Having remained with his father until twenty-one years of age, Preston Halbert began his career as a farmer, which occupation he has always followed. In 1862 he married Rebecca Largent, who was born in Bledsoe County, Tenn., in 1843. Of the nine children born to this union six are living, viz.: May, Haney E., Eura L., William P., Thomas E. and Zelma R. Mr. Halbert has been successful as a farmer, and now owns about 500 acres of land. He has held the position of public administrator eight years, is a Democrat, politically, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

William Halliburton, probate judge, was born in Humphreys (now Benton) County, Tenn., September 15, 1823, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Barker) Halliburton, both natives of Wake County, North Carolina, who were married in Tennessee where they spent many years in the pursuit of agriculture. In 1839 the parents moved to Missouri, and two years later located in Crawford County, whence, in 1844, they moved to Arkansas, where the father died after a residence of two years; the mother spent her last days with her son, William,

in Dent County, Mo., dying in 1863, in the seventy-second year of her age. The youngest but one in a family of nine children, William Halliburton received but a limited education, and remained with his father until twenty-one years of age. He was subsequently employed on a farm, and while in Dent County, Mo., in 1846, married Roxana Wilson, a native of Christian County, Ky., and four years later they moved to Steelville, where they kept a hotel. Mrs. Halliburton died in 1850, leaving two children, and in 1851 Mr. Halliburton married Lucy Anderson, a native of Crawford County, who became the mother of three children. In 1857 he returned to Dent County, and engaged in the grocery business and the following year was elected county clerk of Dent County, which position he held until 1861, when he enlisted in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, State Guards, being appointed second assistant general division inspector. In the spring of 1862 he was commissioned and sent back to Missouri to raise troops for Gen. Price, and in July, 1863, was assigned the position of first lieutenant of Company C, Free Mason's Battalion. He was relieved at Evening Shade, Ark., where he was captured and taken to St. Louis, Camp Chase, Johnson's Island, Point Lookout, Fort Delaware, Morris Island and Fort Pulaski. After the war he joined his family in Crawford County, Mo., where he has served four years as deputy sheriff and six years as deputy collector. He was elected probate judge in 1886, being a Democrat in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Halliburton are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

James R. Hamlin, a farmer and minister of the gospel of the Baptist Church, in Crawford County, was born in Buncombe County, N. C., in 1828. Of the eight children born to John and Elizabeth (Duckworth) Hamlin, natives, respectively, of Tennessee and North Carolina, James R. was the eldest. John Hamlin was a saddler by trade in early life, but in later years engaged in farming, to which occupation James R. was reared, receiving in the meantime a good common-school education. He began doing for himself in 1849, in which year he was married to Mary A., daughter of Rev. Jonathan and Mary King, of North Carolina. After his marriage, however, Mr. Hamlin graduated in vocal music at the Normal Muscial School, at Lima, S. C. In April, 1861, he was enrolled as sergeant of Company F, First South Carolina Cavalry under Gen. Hampton, and was promoted to chaplain of Black's Battalion, serving until the close of the war. He then returned to his family, and in 1869 immigrated and settled in Crawford County, Mo., where he has since principally followed agriculture. In 1870 he entered eighty acres of land, and now owns 240 acres, as well as a house and two lots in Bourbon, Mo. Mr. Hamlin entered the ministry in 1861, and is the present pastor of the First Baptist Church of Sullivan, and also of the First Baptist Church of Cuba, Mo. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin, four died in infancy. Those living are Dalie E., Lennia A., Montreville M., Courtney W. and Oscar T. Mrs. Hamlin is a consistent adherent of the Baptist faith. Mr. Hamlin is a Freemason and a stanch Democrat, though not a political aspirant. The family are highly respected by all who know them.

N. H. Hardesty, M. D., a prominent physician of Cuba, Mo., was born in Zanesville, Ohio, February 2, 1835, and is the youngest of the ten children of Abram and Elizabeth (Marshall) Hardesty. N. H. Hardesty was educated in Philadelphia, and began the study of medicine in 1854, under T. D. Howell, M. D., at Sharon, Ohio; he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1856, and then took up the practice of his old preceptor at Sharon, the latter retiring to engage in the banking business. After three

years of successful practice at Sharon Dr. Hardesty was so severely attacked by asthma that he was obliged to seek another climate. Prior to his departure he married Elizabeth A., daughter of Charles A. and Alice Jolly, of Dayton, Ohio. The young couple settled in St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Mo., in 1859, where the Doctor enjoyed a large and lucrative practice until the late war broke out, when he enlisted as surgeon in the Union army, being transferred to the General Hospital at New Orleans, where he was stationed about two years, having charge of the institution one year. He was transferred from New Orleans to the hospital at Mobile, Ala., where a sunstroke received July 5, 1865, resulted in his discharge, and he returned to his family. He has three children, viz.: Frank R., a druggist at Cuba, Mo.; Addie, wife of F. M. Jamison, State attorney of Crawford County, Mo.; and Edwin F. After the war Dr. Hardesty resumed his practice and settled in Crawford County, in 1869, on a farm about four miles west of Cuba, to which place he removed in 1874. He has been unusually successful in his chosen profession, and enjoys the esteem and respect of a large circle of patrons. He is a member of the Encampment of the I. O. O. F., and the Medical Society of Rolla District. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Filmore.

L. E. Harris, a native of Washington County, Mo., was born in 1830. In the family of his parents, Thomas and Mary (McMurtrey) Harris, were nine children, but two of whom are living. The parents were natives of Tennessee, and in early life residents of Washington County, Mo., where they married, and whence, in 1831, they moved to a farm in Crawford County, which was their home the remainder of their lives. The mother was a member of the Methodist Church. L. E. Harris was reared and educated in Crawford County, and upon reaching manhood began life for himself as a hired hand. In 1855 he married Elizabeth Eaton, who was born in Washington County in 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are the parents of nine children, five of whom are living, viz.: James T. and William P. (twins), Sarah E., Angeline M. and Ezra O. During the war Mr. Harris served in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and in political faith he is a Democrat. Having farmed and rented land for some years after marriage, he then purchased a small tract, which he has increased to the amount of 1,250 acres, a just reward of his industry and good management. A resident of Crawford County for fifty-seven years, he is an enterprising farmer and a highly esteemed citizen.

Edgar P. Harris, founder of the Midland Blast Furnace Company, was born in Stowe, Lamoille Co., Vt., May 7, 1845. His father, James Harris, a native of Massachusetts, and of Irish descent, married Charlotte Downer, of Vermont, both having worked in the cotton mills of Massachusetts when young. They afterward moved to New York, and are now residents of Michigan, aged, respectively, eighty-one and seventy-four years. James Harris has been principally engaged in farming, though for a time he was superintendent of an iron mine in New York; politically, he was a Democrat, but since the war he has sympathized with the Republican party. The parents are Universalists in religious belief, and had six children. When eighteen years of age Edgar P. Harris enlisted in Company I, First New York Veteran Cavalry, Union army, served three years, and participated in the battles of New Market, Piedmont, Leetown Heights, Monocacy, Harper's Ferry, Charleston, two battles at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek; he served one year as sergeant. Returning home he engaged in farming until 1867, and then went to Michigan, where he worked in a blast furnace. In turn he rose to the positions of watchman,

helper in the furnace, keeper, and lastly founder, having entire charge of the furnaces at different places. He accepted his present position in 1877, which he has since continuously filled. In 1876 he married Mary Tyler, a native of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have three children: Charles H., Bertie E. and Nellie. In politics Mr. Harris is a Republican.

Benjamin F. Hethcock, a merchant and farmer of Crawford County, was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1853, and of the ten children born to William and Carolina (Springer) Hethcock, he is the youngest. His educational advantages were limited, and when twenty years of age he went to Texas, where he followed the vocation of a cowboy, also various other pursuits. He married Mary, daughter of Jacob Sowder. Mr. and Mrs. Hethcock have five children, viz.: Bertha, James F., Hattie, Edward, and an infant. After his marriage Mr. Hethcock engaged in the pursuit of agriculture for several years, when he opened a general store at Leasburg, Crawford County, in 1882, where he met with fair success. He removed to Knob View in 1883, and the following year established his present business in Oak Hill. He carries a stock amounting to about \$2,000, and the average annual sales amount to \$7,000. He also owns 120 acres of land which he devotes to farming, and is very successful in the two departments of business. Mr. and Mrs. Hethcock are worthy members of the Presbyterian Church. His political preferences lean toward the Democratic party, and his first presidential vote was polled for Horace Greeley.

Capt. Edward T. Herndon, president and superintendent of the Meramec Iron Mining Company, was born in Virginia in 1831, and when six years old was brought to Missouri and reared near Jefferson City. His education was limited, and at the age of ten years he began clerking in a store, being afterward employed as a steamboat agent at that city for many years. From that he rose to be clerk on a boat, then was a pilot, and filled the position of captain for about nineteen years. Leaving the river, he purchased a farm which he conducted until the breaking out of the war; and in 1869 he superintended the construction of the Lewis Blast Furnace near St. Louis, which he ran for three and one-half years. He was next engaged in superintending the work in the extensive coal-fields in Illinois for a time, and in 1878 assumed the duties of his present position. He planned all the mechanical constructions about the bank, without the assistance of an engineer, and superintends all the details of the work of the company. His first wife was Sarah E. Lewis, and their two children, Edward L. and Jennie L., are graduates of the best educational institutions of the country. After the death of his first wife Mr. Herndon married Rebecca T., daughter of Capt. C. C. Cook. Two children have blessed the last union: Christopher C. and Grace. Mr. Herndon is a member of the Methodist Church, and in politics, a high-tariff Democrat. His father, Dr. James Herndon, was born in Virginia as was also his mother, Ann S. (Estes) Herndon. In the family were nine children. The parents died in Callaway County, Mo., he at the age of eighty-four years, and she aged seventy-nine years.

William R. Hibler was born in Osage County, Mo., August 26, 1844, and is a son of Samuel S. and Pantha A. (Thornton) Hibler, natives, respectively of St. Louis County, Mo., and Pittsylvania County, Va. The parents became settled in Osage County, Mo., when quite young, and there were married and spent the remainder of their lives. Samuel S. Hibler was a carpenter and farmer, and volunteered in the Mexican War, but saw no active service; he died in 1870, at the age of fifty-three years. Mrs. Hibler died in 1853, at the age of twenty-six years. William R., the eldest in the family of three children, was reared a farmer, and

attended the common schools until about fifteen years of age, when he began doing for himself. In 1864 he enlisted in the Confederate army, Company E, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. Returning to Osage County he engaged in farming until 1868, and then went to Jasper County, Mo. In 1870 he returned to his native county and was married to Mary Lameth, who died in 1888, leaving three children: Eugene A., Martha D. and Dollie A. In 1884 Mr. Hibler married Missouri J. Britton. Two children have been born to the latter union, Flora L. and Amy P. After his first marriage he returned to Jasper County, and remained until 1872, and then with his wife returned to Osage County, and in 1874 settled on his present farm of 337 acres in Crawford County. In 1884 Mr. Hibler was a delegate to the State convention. In 1886 he was elected presiding justice of the county court, of which office he is the present incumbent. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the I. O. O. F. He belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Jacob R. Hiller, farmer and proprietor of the Steelville Mill, was born in Illinois in 1862. His father, E. Hiller, a native of Germany, was brought to this country when about eight years of age, and was chiefly reared in Northern Illinois, where he met and married Miss Mary A. Schreiber, also a native of Germany, who came to this country at the age of six years. Having farmed a while in Illinois, Mr. Hiller moved to Iowa, where he built and ran four mills, and in 1878 removed to Steelville, Mo., where he also built a mill. The parents are now residents of Illinois, where he is still engaged at the trade of a miller. Jacob R. received a good common-school education, and came to Crawford County with his parents in 1878. In 1884 he married Miss Vinie, daughter of Jason and Mary A. (Harrison) Carr, the former of whom, a native of Ohio, was of German descent. Mr. Carr located in Crawford County when young, and here married Miss Harrison, a native of the county, soon after settling on the farm which was their home the remainder of their lives. He was a zealous Mason, but his charities were broader than his fraternity. Mr. Carr died in 1881 at the age of sixty-three years, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1876, being forty-one years of age. In their family were four children, of whom Mrs. Hiller is the only survivor. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hiller located at the mill, which he conducted for some time, and they then moved to their present farm, which is the old Carr place, and consists of 370 acres. They were the parents of one child, Jason E., now deceased. Mr. Hiller is a member of the A. O. U. W., and his wife belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

James E. Hollow, one of the most enterprising and substantial citizens of Cuba, Crawford County, is a partner in the establishments of Hollow & Salzer, proprietors of a planing mill, and Hollow, Dressler & Co., dealers in stoves, tin and hardware. He is also the only fire insurance agent in Cuba, and represents the following companies: The Home and Continental Insurance Companies, of New York; the Phoenix, of London; the North British and Mercantile, of London and Edinburgh; the Phenix, of Brooklyn; the Phoenix, of Hartford; the American Central, of St. Louis, and the Ætna, of Hartford. In the family of his parents, Henry and Mary (Blake) Hollow, natives of England, were fourteen children, of whom he was the sixth. He was born in Truro, Cornwall Co., England, in 1839, where he was educated and reared to maturity. He served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and for a number of years worked in London. In 1865, Mr. Hollow was united in marriage to Georgiana, daughter of James W. Bolton, of London. Of the eight children born to this

union, one died in early childhood. Those living are: James E., Jr., Georgiana M., Henry O., George O., May A., Elinor B. and Leola B. In 1869 Mr. Hollow resolved to seek his fortune in the New World, and accordingly immigrated to the United States, settling in Missouri; his iron energy and persistent industry were soon rewarded, and a short time after he was joined by his family, and in 1871 they located in Cuba, where they have ever since resided. During the construction of the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, Mr. Hollow had full charge of the carpenter work, after the completion of which, in 1874, he embarked in the lumber business at Cuba, which he has since successfully carried on in connection with his carpenter and building interests. In 1884 he admitted his present partner, John Salzer, and the firm established the planing mill at Cuba, which establishment has proved a decided success, turning out all kinds of building materials; this firm also have in process of erection another large brick structure, in the shape of a planing mill at Cuba. The interest Mr. Hollow holds in the stove, tin and hardware business has existed since 1886, the establishment having been formerly conducted by C. Dressler; it is the only establishment of the kind in the county, and does a large wholesale and retail trade. Mr. Hollow is a stanch Democrat, and supports his party enthusiastically. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and, also, the Lodge and Encampment of the I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. Hollow are worthy members of the Episcopal Church, in which faith they have reared their children. The family occupy a large and commodious residence, and are highly esteemed by all who know them. (See picture p. 1033)

Thomas Jamison, deceased, was born in Botetourt County, Va., in 1783, and was the first settler of Cherry Valley, Crawford Co., Mo., which valley he named from a cluster of cherry trees growing there. He was of Irish descent, and upon reaching manhood married Ruth Edgar, and of their four children Robert P. represented Crawford County in the Legislature. After the death of his wife Thomas Jamison came to Missouri, which was then a territory, crossing the Mississippi in a canoe. In early life he was a hatter, but after coming to Missouri he engaged in mining in Washington County, in which county he married Matilda McAdams, a native of Georgia. In 1832 they moved to Crawford County and settled in Cherry Valley, where they spent the remainder of their days. Both were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and they were the parents of seven children. The father died in 1867, and the mother in 1870. Marquis De Lafayette Jamison was born in Washington County in 1831, and from the time he was about twelve years old he was the main support of his parents, the father being afflicted with rheumatism. When about nineteen years old he bought a farm, and in 1853 he married Mrs. Eunice Halbert, *nee* Kingworthy, who was born in Virginia in 1818. After his marriage he removed to his present home, where he owns 700 acres. He is an enterprising farmer and stock-raiser, and in politics votes the Democratic ticket.

Albert W. Johnson, an enterprising business man of Steelville, is the only survivor of the two children born to Benjamin H. and Mary G. (Anderson) Johnson, the former a native of Dent County, Mo., and the latter born in Crawford County. Soon after their marriage the parents located in Dent County, where the father, who was a blacksmith by trade, held the office of sheriff at the time of his death. He was a member of the Christian Church. Mrs. Johnson afterward became the wife of the Rev. James B. Braly, whose name is listed among the early and faithful ministers of the gospel in Crawford County. Albert W. Johnson was born in Dent County February 26, 1853, and at the age

of eleven years was taken to Steelville, receiving his education in the Steelville Academy. At the age of seventeen years he began to learn the harness-maker's trade, which he followed a year and a half, and then became an apprentice in a newspaper office. One half day in the latter capacity satisfied him, and running away he found employment in driving a team. Through the influence of an uncle he obtained a position with an engineering corps on the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, which company soon afterward created him agent at Steelville. He filled the latter position three years, and in 1877 began merchandising in partnership with William H. Davis. The style of the firm has changed several times, but Mr. Johnson has continued his interest in it, and has been very successful. In 1875 he married Lydia, daughter of Finis E. Braly, who was born in Crawford County in 1856, and is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. One child has been born to this union, named Warrick B. In politics Mr. Johnson is a Republican.

James B. Jones is one of the pioneer citizens of Crawford County, having located here before the survey, and while Missouri was still a territory. As is well known, Indians were then numerous, and opportunities for religious or school gatherings were limited. In about 1831 he entered from the Government a tract of 160 acres, to which he has since added, and since then he has applied himself principally to farming, an occupation with which he has been acquainted since early childhood. Mr. Jones was born in Wayne County, Ky., in 1822, the second of fourteen children of Thomas and Cordelia (McDermont) Jones. His educational advantages in youth were meager, his studious habits in after years, however, having rendered him well-informed on all general subjects. In August, 1843, Miss Sophronia Province, daughter of Hiram and Rhoda Province, became his wife, and to them have been given fourteen children, five of whom died in early childhood, and four just after they had reached years of maturity. Those living are Hiram M., John W., Mary J. (wife of Henry Benton), Julia (now Mrs. N. A. Smith) and Cordelia (who married Thomas McDonald). Politically, Mr. Jones is a Republican. Himself, wife and children are all members of the Christian Church, lending their aid in all worthy movements tending to the betterment of the community in general.

J. A. Key is the eldest in the family of eleven children born to Obadiah and Mary A. (Carter) Key, natives of Kentucky, who settled in Washington County, Mo., when they were children. Immediately after their marriage, in 1825, the parents settled in Crawford County, which has since been their home. Politically a Democrat, Obadiah Key served as county judge and magistrate. He was a good wagon-maker, and both he and wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Key died at the age of forty-three years, and his wife at the age of fifty. J. A. Key was born in what is now Crawford County in 1826. He was reared on a farm, and his education was acquired by not more than a twelve months' attendance at school. In early life he hauled goods from St. Louis to Steelville until the building of the railroad, and then learned the wagon-maker's trade, at which he worked more or less until within the last ten years. In 1849 he married Jane A. Craig, who was born in Maries County, Mo., in 1829. They have had seven children, three of whom are living: Samuel A., John T. and David M. Mr. Key owns 314 acres of land, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Democrat in politics. For two years he assisted in conducting the business of the Farmers' Joint Stock Company. Mr. and Mrs. Key are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

James M. Key, a merchant of Steelville, was born in Crawford County, No-

vember 25, 1856, and is a son of William T. and Catherine J. (Wheeling) Key, natives, respectively, of Crawford and Washington Counties, Mo. The paternal grandfather came from Kentucky, while the maternal grandfather was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to America when quite young. William T. Key was a blacksmith and wagon-maker by trade, and also engaged in merchandising. He died in 1884, at the age of fifty-four years, being a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which church Mrs. Key is a member. Of their five children three are living, one son being a jeweler at Willow Springs, Mo. James M. Key was reared on a farm, received a limited education, and when twenty-two years of age was engaged as a clerk in Steelville, where he was employed three years, and then was called to clerk for the Midland Blast Furnace Company. He was soon after made assistant book-keeper, and later, for two years, had entire charge of the books. Failing sight compelled him to seek other occupation, and for two years he was a traveling salesman from St. Louis. In 1885 he opened a store in Steelville, and has since done his share of the trade. In 1884 he married Mrs. Mary E. Jamison, a native of Crawford County, who is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Key is a Republican.

Jacob M. Kinsey, a carpenter and house-builder of Cuba, was born in Noble County, Ind., in 1848, and was there educated and reared to maturity. He seemed, when young, to have a natural aptitude for mechanical industry, and early turned his attention in that direction, his first work of importance being upon a house in his native State, the framework of which he hewed himself from rough timber, not a piece of it being cut by a saw. The weather-boarding and other materials, however, were brought from the sawmill, in the rough, and dressed by him. Since that time he has devoted himself to this occupation with good success. Experience has proven him to be a good draftsman and architect, and since coming to Cuba, in 1880, he has established a substantial reputation, and now employs a number of mechanics to assist him. He also has proper and necessary equipments for moving buildings, which he makes a specialty, frequently being called upon from neighboring towns to do such work. Mrs. Kinsey's maiden name was Mariah C. Weller, daughter of Christian and Isabelle Weller, and to them have been born six children: Elmer C., Florence M., Rosa B., Oliver M. and Hulda A. are living; an infant is deceased. Mr. Kinsey is a Republican in politics, and a member of the A. O. U. W. Himself and wife are worthy members of the Presbyterian Church.

Benjamin Lea, the only surviving child of John and Bessie Lea, was born in Yorkshire, England, October, 13, 1841. John Lea, also a native of England, was a civil engineer and contractor by trade, and having lived in his native country until about 1845, he immigrated to America and settled in St. Francois County, Mo., soon after removing to Illinois, where he followed railroad and bridge contracting; he died in 1854. Benjamin Lea came to Missouri in 1858, and after working on the construction of the 'Frisco line for a time he engaged as a clerk in his uncle's store. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, First Missouri Cavalry, and served three years and one month, participating in the battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove and many smaller ones; six days after his return from the war he was called upon to carry a dispatch from Leasburg to Rolla, and was wounded in the right arm. Returning to Missouri in 1865, he married Caroline E. Smith, who was born in England in 1849; they have six children. Having settled at Leasburg, Crawford County, Mr. Lea clerked for his uncle and engaged in various pursuits until 1876, when, in partnership with his uncle,

he opened a store in Scotia; five years later Mr. Lea became the sole proprietor and so continued until 1886, when he sold out. The same year he was elected collector, which position he still holds. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the G. A. R. He has been a resident of Crawford County thirty years, and in connection with his official duties is interested in farming.

Lawrence H. Lewis, blacksmith and wagon-maker, and also proprietor of Lewis Opera House, Cuba, Mo., was born in Oswego County, N. Y., in 1844. In the family of his parents, George W. and Sarah (Bassett) Lewis, were eleven children, of whom he was the tenth. Lawrence H. received a good education, and when a young man aspired to be an attorney-at-law; he attended the Ohio State Law College of Cleveland, Ohio, three years, and received a diploma as Bachelor of Laws from that institution in 1868. He was admitted to the bar and also the United States Courts in the same year, but practiced the legal profession but about two years, when ill health compelled him to seek other employment. He then immigrated to the West, and in 1871 located in Crawford County, Mo., where he has been engaged in various pursuits; he first ran a sawmill, and in 1872 bought a town lot in Cuba, upon which he built and established his present shop in 1876. He keeps competent workmen both in the wagon-making department and the blacksmith shop, employing from eight to ten hands. In 1882 he erected the hall, or opera house, in Cuba, and has now another brick structure in process of erection for the same purpose. In 1874, Mr. Lewis married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter and Frances (Sutherland) Evans. They have had eight children, five of whom are living, viz.: Cora E., Clarence E., Laura P., Lawrence H., Jr., and an infant. Politically, Mr. Lewis is a staunch Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Matthew Little, a representative agriculturist of Oak Hill Township, was born in Scotland, in 1828, the seventh of twelve children in the family of John and Mattie (McClelland) Little, also natives of that country. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and to that occupation young Matthew was brought up, learning also boot and shoe fitting, at which he served an apprenticeship. At the age of eighteen he embarked upon a business career on his own account, and in 1853 took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William Frow, of Scotland. Mr. Little remained engaged at his chosen calling in that country until 1859, when he immigrated to America, settling at Cincinnati, Ohio, and there he resumed his former occupation. Previous to his marriage he had made one trip to the United States, remaining for three years, when he returned in order to bring his bride here. In 1879 he became a resident of Crawford County, Mo., purchased the homestead on which he now resides, and since that time has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, with the result that he now owns one of the neatest homes hereabouts. He occupies a worthy place in the affairs of the community, has been school director a number of years, and is a warm supporter of Republican principles. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and himself and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Little have had three children, one of whom died in early childhood and is interred at Cincinnati. Elizabeth is teaching in the public schools of Cincinnati, and John M. resides with his parents.

W. A. Lockhart, of the firm of Lockhart Bros., of Bourbon, Mo., was born in Crawford County, Mo., in 1861, and is the fifth in the family of seven children born to W. O. and Susan (Souders) Lockhart, natives of Indiana, and early settlers of Missouri. W. A. was reared in his native county to the pursuit of

agriculture, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1885, in partnership with his brother, and with a joint capital of about \$2,500, he engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of Lockhart Bros. By close application to business and good management they have met with excellent success and are doing a good trade, having purchased the building in which they do business. W. A. Lockhart married, in 1883, Cattie A., daughter of Jerry and Margie Dotter, and of the four children born to this union, but two are living: William Leslie and Rossie. Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart are worthy members of the Christian Church, and lend their cheerful support to all laudable enterprises. Politically, Mr. Lockhart is partial to the principles of the Republican party.

Calvin Vilander Lynch, prominently identified with the farming and mining interests of this county, was born in Greene County, Tenn., in 1830, the eleventh of fourteen children of James and Elizabeth Lynch, natives, respectively, of Virginia and North Carolina. In 1839 they moved with their family to Pulaski County, Mo., where Calvin was soon made familiar with agricultural pursuits, his educational facilities during this time being rather limited. Such a condition of affairs, however, has been greatly improved in later years. In 1852 he purchased forty acres of land and has since accumulated considerable other property, but after disposing of a number of farms now owns only thirty acres, though this stamps him a substantial citizen. He has taken especial interest in mining matters. In 1849 Mr. Lynch was married to Mrs. Matilda Pinnell, widow of Richard Pinnell, who bore him seven children, five of whom survive: James A., Margaret A., Morena E., Mary E. and William. In 1883 this wife died, and the same year Mr. Lynch married Mrs. Eliza J. Harrison, widow of William A. Harrison. One child has blessed this union, Richard C. Mrs. Lynch is the present postmistress of Vilander, an office kept at his residence, and which was named in his honor (from his middle name). It was established in 1885, and is on the route between Potosi and Bourbon. As might be inferred, he is a Democrat politically. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1864 Mr. Lynch enlisted in the Union army and became a member of Company K, Sixty-third Missouri Infantry.

David McIntosh, farmer and proprietor of the old Britton Mill, is a son of Alexander and Jennette (Kennedy) McIntosh, natives of Dundee, Scotland, where the mother died. In 1850 the father and his only living child came to America. He lived in Massachusetts a short time and then went to Fond du Lac County, Wis., where he died. In early life he was a baker and flax dresser, but after locating in Wisconsin engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1853. David was born in Dundee, Scotland, in 1840, and having lived with his relatives in Massachusetts until 1854, he, too, went to Wisconsin. In 1860 he went to Colorado and engaged in mining, and the following year enlisted in the Colorado Home Guards, and served six months. In 1862 he entered the Second Colorado Cavalry, and served his country three years and two months. Upon his discharge he went to Wisconsin, and in 1866 married Ellen Jameson, a native of Maine. Then he went to Kansas where Mrs. McIntosh died, in 1870, leaving one child, Alice E. In 1885 Mr. McIntosh married Rachel Fleming, and in 1884 moved to Crawford County, Mo. He owns ninety acres of land beside the mill. In politics a Republican, he is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and having learned the carpenter's trade in Wisconsin has devoted considerable attention to that work.

John W. Martin, deceased, was born in Virginia in 1805, and when quite small was taken to the State of Kentucky, where he was reared. In 1826, in Casey County, Ky., he married Ann P. Bransom, also a native of Virginia, who

was born in 1809. Having lived in Casey County, Ky., until 1839, they removed to Crawford County, Mo., and located on the farm now owned by their son, Charles. Upon his arrival John W. entered 160 acres of land, and by industry and good management became the possessor of nearly 800 acres; he served as justice of the peace for a number of years, and from time to time preached for the surrounding congregations, with his wife, being a member of the Christian Church. He was a Democrat, and was universally respected by all who knew him. His death occurred in 1877. In the family of nine children, the youngest but one, Charles W., was born in his present home in 1844, being reared on the farm, and receiving a common-school education. In 1861 he married Sarah A. Harman, a native of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have nine children, viz.: George W., Mary E., John M., James A., Andrew, McQuarter, William H., Benjamin F. and Tennyson. The parents are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Martin served two years as road commissioner, and was a school trustee three years. He is one of the leading farmers of Dry Creek, where he owns 330 acres of the best land and deals quite extensively in stock. He votes the Democratic ticket, and is a stockholder in the Christian Reliance Association Store Company, which was founded August 8, 1887, in Union Township, by Milton J. Jones, a native of West Virginia. He was the youngest son of Rev. Thomas and Mary Jones, themselves natives of West Virginia, who immigrated to Franklin County, Mo., in 1869, and thence to Polk County. In 1877 Mr. Jones removed to Webster County, settling in Franklin County May 11, 1878. His wife died at Sullivan November 10, 1879, leaving three children: Robert Elmer, Mary Olive and Minnie Maud. Mr. Jones is a zealous member of the Christian Church.

Whitaker A. Martin, a druggist, of Steelville, was born in Jefferson County, Mo., in 1835. Reared a farmer and receiving a limited education, he began clerking in Washington County when twenty years of age, in which capacity he was employed until 1861, when he entered the army as captain of Company A, White's Battalion, Missouri State Guards; having served his term of enlistment he was on his way to join the regular service, when he was taken prisoner, though soon afterward paroled. From 1864 to 1866 he was engaged in mining gold in Montana; and then returning to Missouri he spent some years in contracting on the Iron Mountain Railroad. For a short time he was commissioned stock merchant in East St. Louis, and in 1886 he bought a stock of drugs in Steelville, where he has since been actively engaged in business. In 1870 he married Susan J. Scott, and to their union were born two children. Mrs. Martin died, and in 1885 Mr. Martin married Mrs. Mollie Mayes, by whom he has one daughter. Politically, Mr. Martin is a stanch Democrat. His parents were Willis F. and Lucy N. (Mothershead) Martin, natives, respectively, of Georgia and Kentucky, who reared a family of seven children. Willis F. Martin, a farmer by occupation, came to Missouri in 1812; he died in 1864, at the age of fifty-four years. Mrs. Martin is still living, aged seventy-eight years. They were among the earliest settlers of Jefferson County.

Thomas P. Martyn, M. D., a prominent physician of Cuba, was born in Harrison County, Ky., in 1827. He is the second of seven children born to Edward W. and Sarah A. (Phillipps) Martyn, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Ohio, and the former a farmer by occupation. The paternal grandparents were natives of Virginia, while those on the mother's side came from Pennsylvania. Thomas P. Martyn was reared and educated from ten years of age to maturity in the State of Illinois, and began doing for himself when about nineteen years of age. He began the study of medicine with W. A. Conkey,

M. D., of Champaign County, Ill., and T. D. Fisher, of McLean County, Ill. He attended the Louisville (Ky.) Medical College in 1853-54, and began the practice of his chosen profession in Le Roy, McLean Co., Ill., in 1856. In 1847 he was married to Sarah J., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Gritton, and to this union have been born eight children, six of whom are living: Mary C. (now the wife of Millard Godwin), Sarah E., Frelove E. (wife of Rev. James Pine), Jessie A., John H. (who is now studying medicine), and Charlie C. Those deceased are William E., who is buried at Dallas City, Ore., and Marion H., buried in Crawford County, Mo. Dr. Martyn came to Crawford County in 1869, and has been a successful practitioner of the county ever since. During the late war he served the Union as assistant surgeon at Nashville, Tenn. He is a Republican in politics, and always supports his party cheerfully. He and wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Edward Marsh, a son of James and Sarah (Isbell) Marsh, was born in Amherst County, Va., in 1827. The parents were also natives of Amherst County, Va., where they were married, and in 1830 moved to St. Louis County, Mo., a short time after locating in Osage County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. James Marsh was a farmer and a Democrat in politics, and served in the State Militia as colonel, which title he always kept. Both parents were members of the Methodist Church, and in their family were eight children. Edward Marsh was chiefly reared in Osage County, receiving but a limited education. In 1850 he drove an ox team across the plains to California, where he engaged in mining about one year, and then returned to his home by the way of Panama and New Orleans. During the war he served in the enrolled militia, and held the offices of corporal and sergeant. In 1852 he married Virginia A. Seay, daughter of Camm Seay; she was born in Amherst County, Va., in 1830, and died in 1870, leaving nine children. The following year Mr. Marsh married Margaret A. Metcalf, who was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1844. To the last union have been born three children. Mr. Marsh is a Mason and a Democrat, and since the war has been engaged in farming. Having lived in Osage County until 1868, he moved to Crawford County and settled where he now resides, owning about 360 acres of land. Mrs. Marsh is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Marsh takes an active interest in church and school affairs.

George W. Matlock, business manager of the Farmers' Joint Stock Company, was born in Crawford County, in 1845. He received a common-school education, and remained on the farm until twenty-five years of age, when he was employed as a clerk in Cuba. In 1876 he was elected to his present position of business manager of the Farmers' Joint Stock Company, and in 1882 was made secretary and treasurer of the same, holding the latter position from 1876 to 1880 also. He has been president and a director of the bank of Steelville since its organization, and is a director of the Riverside Roller Mill Company. In 1871 Mr. Matlock married Jennie Halbert, a native of South Carolina, by whom he has one son, Clarence. Politically a Democrat and a member of the Masonic fraternity, Mr. Matlock is one of the most enterprising business men of Steelville, and has been very successful in a financial way. He is a son of Elias Matlock, one of the oldest living settlers of Crawford County, whose parents were Robert and Mary (Carpenter) Matlock, residents of Kentucky until about the year 1818, when they settled in Crawford County, Mo., and engaged in farming. Both lived to a good old age, and of their four children Elias was the eldest. The latter was born in Washington County, Ky., in 1807, and at

the age of nine years came to Missouri with his grandfather, Isom Matlock. Elias Matlock married Mary Reeves, who was born in Washington County, Ky., in 1811, and died in 1852. Mr. Matlock next married Allie Francis, and after her death Mrs. Cicily A. Halbert became his wife. Mr. Matlock owns six or seven hundred acres of land, all of which is the just reward of his industry. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Jackson. In 1876 he was elected treasurer of the county, and in 1878 was re-elected, discharging his official duties in a creditable and satisfactory manner.

Zachariah T. Maxwell was born in Washington County, Mo., in 1847, and is the fourth in the family of twelve children of Thomas and Lucinda (Johnson) Maxwell, natives, respectively, of Virginia and South Carolina, and the latter a daughter of Ashley Johnson. Zachariah T. Maxwell was educated in the common schools and the Academy of Caledonia, Mo., and began doing for himself in 1868. He was reared on a farm, but learned the carpenter's trade, being very successful also as a cabinet-maker and furniture dealer. In 1875 he opened a general store at Osage, Crawford County, and has followed various pursuits, always meeting with a fair amount of success. In 1871 he married Lucy, daughter of Harvey and Martha F. Sitton. Two children have been born to this union, viz.: Eugene T., born August 18, 1872, and Mary E., born July 15, 1875. Mr. Maxwell is one of the enterprising men of Crawford County, and that he is highly esteemed by the community is demonstrated by the fact that he was elected to represent Crawford County in the State Legislature in 1886, which position he still holds with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of all. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell are worthy members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and a stanch Democrat in politics. (See picture p. 1032)

Samuel W. Meineke, M. D., a rising young practitioner of the Homœopathic school of physicians of Crawford County, was born in Oak Hill Township, this county, in 1855. He is the sixth in the family of eleven children of Dr. Louis D. and Maria S. (Muskat) Meineke, both natives of Germany, and early settlers of Crawford County, Mo. Dr. Louis D. Meineke was a student under the celebrated Prof. Morse, and was a graduated A. M. and also an M. D. He was a very successful physician in Gasconade and Crawford Counties, and after fifty years devoted to the duties of his profession departed this life in 1886. Samuel W. Meineke began the study of medicine under his father in 1876, and in 1881 graduated from the Missouri Homœopathic College of St. Louis, since which time he has turned his attention to the practice of medicine. In 1880 he was married to Jennie, daughter of Jackson and Clementine (Underwood) Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Meineke are the parents of one child, Gracie. Dr. Meineke is permanently located at Oak Hill, where he is rapidly gaining a large practice, enjoying the confidence of many patrons. He is just completing one of the handsomest concrete residences in the village, and expects soon to open a drug store. His political opinions are Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for James A. Garfield. Dr. Meineke also belongs to the A. O. U. W., for which fraternity he is medical examiner.

John Moss, son of David and Rachel Moss, *nee* Boone, was born in Tennessee in 1836, and is the fourth of six children in the family of his parents. His father was a Kentuckian by birth, as was also the mother, the latter being a descendant of Daniel Boone, the celebrated hunter. John remained in his native State until the age of sixteen, receiving the benefits of more than an average

education. In 1852 he removed to Missouri and settled in Maries County, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his marriage, in 1855, to Miss Martha, daughter of Henry Barnhart. Five children blessed this union, three of whom are living: Thomas H., Joseph W. and Arvazene. In 1869 Mr. Moss came to Crawford County, settling upon a farm of 120 acres, where he applied himself assiduously and successfully to agricultural pursuits. In 1874 he was deprived of his wife by death, her burial occurring at Leasburg, Crawford County. In 1875 Mr. Moss was united in marriage with Barbara Barnhart, a sister of his first wife. In 1882 he purchased his present place near Cuba, and here has since resided, owning a well improved, comfortable homestead under good cultivation. Public affairs have for him little attraction. He belongs to the A. O. U. W., and both himself and wife are active members and liberal supporters of the Methodist Church. Politically, he is a Democrat, and now has the contract for carrying the United States mail from Cuba Junction to the postoffice in Cuba.

Robert Moore, a produce and grocery merchant of Cuba, is a native of Crawford County, and was born March 3, 1835. He is the eldest of the four children of Ezekiel and Sarah (Morris) Moore. He was reared on a farm and received a limited education from the common schools of his native county, beginning work for himself when about twenty years of age. In 1855 he was married to Mary, daughter of William Brittain. Two sons were born to this union, both of whom died in early childhood. In 1862 Mr. Moore enlisted in the Confederate army, Company B, Eighth Missouri Infantry, under Capt. Pinnell, and served about eight months, participating in the battle of Parma Grove, Ark.; he was taken prisoner a short time afterward at his home, and confined at Fort Wyman, Rolla, Mo., being released February 1, 1863, under a bond not to take up arms again. After the war he was engaged in furnishing the 'Frisco Railroad with wood and ties until 1866, and then was employed as a clerk in the general store of Green & Smith. He next, in partnership with George Jackson, under the firm name of Moore & Jackson, opened a general store in Cuba, subsequently selling his interest to his partner. He was then engaged with Newman, Moore & Co., and still later, merchandised at Wilson's Mills. He is now doing a prosperous business in his line in Cuba, and belongs to the A. O. U. W. Mrs. Moore is a worthy member of the Baptist Church, and the family is a highly respected one in the community in which they live. He is a Democrat in politics.

Christopher Mountz, a well known farmer of Crawford County, was born in Pennsylvania in 1828, and is the second of the nine children of John and Elizabeth (Gardner) Mountz. He was reared in his native State, served an apprenticeship as foreman, and in 1850 immigrated to Missouri, where he was employed in the old Massey Iron Works for a considerable time. In 1853 he bought 160 acres of land, entering eighty acres more, and the same year was married to Martha M., daughter of George W. Bottorff. Of the thirteen children (six sons and seven daughters) born to this union, two are deceased. Those living are: John G., Desdemona (now the wife of Oren Cranmer), Thomas E., Ellen E., Louis J., Mary Jane (now the wife of Emory Marion), Anna, William S., Charles C., Clara D. and Herbert F. Since the war Mr. Mountz has turned his entire attention to the farm, and now owns 360 acres well under cultivation and 300 acres fenced. He has plenty of stock and a comfortable residence, and is highly respected by all who know him. Though not an office seeker, he served for several years as justice of the peace, and in politics votes the Democratic ticket. Mrs. Mountz is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Alexander M. Munro, a prominent citizen of Crawford County, was born in Scotland, in 1829, and is the eldest of the five children of Alexander, Sr., and Margaret (Monson) Munro, the former a prominent school teacher of about thirty years' standing in Scotland. Alexander M. Munro received a common-school education, and in 1857 immigrated to Canada. In 1859 he married Nancy, daughter of James Fleming, who was a farmer and a native of Ireland. Mr. Munro followed the trade of a blacksmith and machinist, to which trade he had served an apprenticeship of five years in his native country. The climate in Canada being too severe for him he immigrated to Missouri, in 1867, with his wife and two sons—one son has been born to him since then—and their children are: John M., James A. and Andrew S. Mr. Munro was engaged at his trade several years, but has since turned his attention to farming and handling agricultural implements. He owned 450 acres of land and some town property, which he has divided among his sons. In 1882 he was elected justice of the peace, being re-elected in 1886, and is the present incumbent of that office which he fills to the satisfaction of all. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant. Mr. and Mrs. Munro are worthy members of the United Presbyterian Church, to which they give cheerful and hearty support.

Joseph S. Murray is a son of Beryman G. and Mary A. (Stephens) Murray, the former of whom was born at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., in 1800, and the latter was born near the Mammoth Cave, Ky., about 1811. The parents were married in Washington County, Mo., of which they were early settlers, removing to Crawford County about 1838, where the father engaged in farming, having previously worked at mining. Though a slave-holder he was a strong Union man, and both he and wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In their family were eleven children, the eldest of whom served in the Confederate army. Joseph S., the youngest but one, was born on the farm where he now lives, in 1846. In 1862 he volunteered in Company F, Thirty-second Missouri Infantry, Union army, and served three years; he participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Bentonville (N. C.), Siege of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Jackson, Dallas, Ezra Church, Peachtree Creek, Stone Mountain, Jonesboro, Savannah, Kenesaw Mountain, Arkansas Post, with Sherman on his campaign from Atlanta to the sea, and thence to Washington, being discharged at Louisville, Ky., in 1865. He was also present at the surrender of Gen. Joe Johnston. He returned to Crawford County, Mo., and the following year married Julia A. Brickey, a native of Crawford County. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have five children, viz.: William T., Susan, Carrie, Spain and Gratz. After his marriage Mr. Murray settled on his present farm, which contains 195 acres. Politically, he is a Republican.

James M. Pickens has gained extensive acquaintance in Crawford and surrounding counties in the capacity of minister of the gospel as well as agriculturist. He was born in Anderson County, S. C., and is the seventh of nine children of Robert and Martha (Smith) Pickens, the former of whom was a farmer by occupation, and reared his son to that calling. James M. received a good academic education in addition to his primary schooling, after which he taught for several years. At the age of twenty-one he entered the South Carolina Volunteer Cavalry of the State service, was elected and served four years as captain of the Greenwood troops, at the expiration of which time he was promoted to colonel of the First Regiment of Cavalry. In 1859, however, he resigned to resume command of his old company as captain. At the outbreak

of the late war he enlisted as second lieutenant in Company G, Twenty-second Regiment of the South Carolina Volunteers, in November, 1861, and in September, 1862, was promoted to captain, thus serving until the surrender on April 9, 1865. During his service he participated in numerous engagements, among which were those in the campaign of Beauregard, and with Lee from Petersburg to Appomattox. December 23, 1852, Mr. Pickens married Miss Louisa J., daughter of Moses and Sarah Welborn, after which he purchased a farm and attended to its improvement, but in common with others he lost nearly everything by the ravages of war, and subsequently, in 1869, came to Missouri, where he has since quietly remained. At first he located in Cuba, but soon selected a claim of seventy-seven acres, partly improved, to which, with means obtained in teaching and stock-raising, he has been able to add at different times until he now owns 197 acres, comfortably improved, and with good surroundings. Religious matters find in him a ready worker. For twenty years he has been occupied in preaching whenever called upon to do so, offering his services freely and without compensation. To himself and wife a worthy family of children have been born: Sarah H. (wife of J. J. Elliston), Luther W., Martha S., Robert F., Nancy J. (now Mrs. Wm. F. Young), James M., Dora M. V. and Nora J. C. (twins), Ruth L. and Olivia K. Mr. and Mrs. Pickens and their children are members of the Methodist Church.

Ethan Allen Pinnell, attorney, was born in Crawford County, Mo., November 17, 1834. He was reared a farmer, and his education was obtained in the subscription schools before his fourteenth year. He worked on the farm until twenty years of age, and then spent one winter in Illinois, but, returning, he helped clear the way for the 'Frisco Railroad across the Meramec Bottom. He next engaged in teaching and studying until the outbreak of the war, and, in July, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Third Missouri Cavalry, being soon appointed sergeant. Upon the expiration of his term of service he returned home and raised Company A, Mitchell's Regiment, of which he was chosen second lieutenant in August, 1862. The following October, by consolidation, he was elected captain of Company D, Eighth Missouri Infantry, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He returned to Illinois where he worked on a farm one year, and for several years taught and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, at Steelville, Mo., and prosecuted the practice of the legal profession in Cuba, Mo., until 1882, when he removed to Steelville. The same year he was elected probate judge, which position he filled four years. In 1871 he married Frances E. Collier, who was born in Letcher County, Ky., in 1849, but was reared in Gasconade County, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Pinnell are the parents of six children. In religion they affiliate with the Methodist Church. Politically, Mr. Pinnell is a Democrat. He is also a Master Mason, and for fourteen years has successfully practiced law. His father, Wesley Pinnell, was born in Christian County, Ky., in 1810. His ancestors were French Huguenots who settled in South Carolina. Wesley Pinnell married Maria C. Marquis, also of French descent, who was born in Missouri, in 1813, and of their nine children six grew to maturity. Mrs. Pinnell died in 1853, and he afterward married Margaret Hamilton, who bore him five children. The father still lives, and has always been a farmer. In politics he has sympathized with the Republican party since the war.

Andrew B. Pinnell was born in Crawford County, Mo., in 1861. and is the first-born of the two children of James and Maria (Treece) Pinnell. His brother Henry, is now baggage-master on the 'Frisco Railroad from Springfield, Mo., to

Halstead, Kas. Andrew B. was reared a farmer, and educated in the common schools of his native county. His father dying when he was a child, he was, early in life, thrown upon his own resources, and was principally engaged in farming until nineteen years of age, when he went to St. Louis, and was employed at various places in the capacity of clerk. When but school children an attachment was formed between Andrew B. and Mary, daughter of Berry and Louisa Romine, which, in their maturer years, ripened into a deeper affection, and the young couple were duly engaged. Mr. Pinnell, becoming dissatisfied with his employment in St. Louis, recklessly enlisted in the regular United States service at St. Louis, April 1, 1881, being first assigned to Jefferson Barracks, and the same year transferred to the Second United States Cavalry, at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, where he did duty two years, and then spent ten months at Fort Custer. He was a-signed from place to place, and did duty in Missouri, Montana, Idaho, Washington Territory, Oregon and California, and upon the expiration of five years was honorably discharged at Fort Coeur de Alene, Idaho, March 31, 1886. He proceeded to his home, arriving in Crawford County, Mo., April 13, 1886, and was married to his affianced the 5th day of May following. One child blessed this union which died in infancy. Since his marriage Mr. Pinnell has turned his attention to farming, and owns 220 acres of land, well stocked. Mrs. Pinnell is a devoted member of the Christian Church. Politically Mr. Pinnell is a stanch Republican, and, with his wife, is highly respected by all who know him.

William T. Powell, who takes rank with the successful farmers of Crawford County, is a native of Christian County, Ill., and is the seventh of the twelve children of Joseph E. and Cynthia A. (Elliott) Powell, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Alabama, who settled in Crawford County, Mo., in 1848. William T. received a good education in the graded schools of Steelville, Mo., and subsequently followed the vocation of a teacher in the public schools for several terms. He afterward studied law, and was a practitioner of the legal profession in the courts of justice for a while. At the time of his marriage, which occurred in 1871, he was engaged as a clerk in a general store at Cuba, Mo., but soon afterward began farming, to which occupation he has since devoted the greater part of his attention. His wife was Phœbe A., daughter of John and Cyrena Taylor, early settlers of Crawford County. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Powell, five died in early childhood. Those living are Joseph W., Lena H. and Minnie F. During the war Mr. Powell enlisted in the Union army, State Militia, serving ninety days, but participating in no hard-fought battles. He now owns 163 acres of land and a comfortable home. A Democrat, politically, he has served five years as justice of the peace, and has also filled the office of notary public. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and command the respect of friends and neighbors.

H. M. Ramsey, abstractor and deputy collector of Crawford County, is a son of John H. Ramsey, who came from Tennessee with his father, De Lafayette Ramsey, in an early day, and settled in Crawford County. The exact date of the immigration is not known, but the records show land entered by them in 1837. De Lafayette Ramsey lived to be ninety-six years of age. John H. was an enterprising farmer and a stanch Democrat. His wife, Nancy Britton, is a native of Crawford County, and a member of one of the pioneer families. Their family consisted of three children, of whom H. M., the youngest, was born in 1860. John H. Ramsey died in 1868, his wife having died in 1862. H. M. Ram-

sey was educated in the common schools and in Steelville Academy. Since he was eighteen years of age he has been almost constantly employed in some of the county offices as deputy. In 1883 he married Miss Laura A. Evans, who was born in St. Francois County, Mo., in 1859. They have two sons and one daughter. Mr. Ramsey is a warm supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and is one of the best posted men in the county on the internal workings of the different county offices.

Benjamin B. Reagan was born in Sevier County, East Tennessee, in 1834, and is the youngest child in the family of six born to Timothy and Barbara (Schultz) Reagan, both natives of East Tennessee, and of Irish and German descent, respectively. After the death of his first wife Timothy Reagan married Martha Moore, by whom he had seven children. Timothy Reagan was a farmer and blacksmith, and died at the age of eighty-seven years. At the age of four months Benjamin B. Reagan was brought to Madison County, Mo., by his parents, where he was reared on a farm, receiving a limited education. When twenty years old he was employed to drive an ox team at a furnace, and has filled all the positions from that up to superintendent, there being no work about a foundry that he does not thoroughly understand. From 1854 to 1873 he worked at Pilot Knob Furnace, and in 1875 was employed at the Midland Blast Furnace as receiver of coal, being made wood-boss four years later. In 1881 he was promoted to the position of superintendent, which position he has since ably filled. In 1861 he married Utica Kunkelman, and they have three daughters, viz.: Edith B., Mary M. and Grace E. Mrs. Reagan and the daughters are members of the Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Reagan prefers the conservative policy. He is a Master Mason.

Lafayette D. Rennaux, M. D., was born in Stone County, Ark., in 1857, and is the eldest of the three children of Stanislaus D. and Polly A. (Hudson) Rennaux. The parents died within eight days of each other, when Lafayette D. was but five years of age, who, with his younger sister, was taken by an uncle, Jerry King, of Crawford County, Mo. When but eleven months of age the sister was separated from her brother by death, and Lafayette D. is now the only surviving member of the family. When eighteen years of age he left his uncle, up to that time having received no education, but seeing the necessity of study he industriously applied himself, working on a farm and doing any honorable business for wages, and studying at any available moment. He later attended school eight and one-half months at Salem, Mo., and taught seven terms in the country school. In 1879 he began the study of medicine under M. M. Hamlin, M. D., at Gray's Summit, and in 1880 entered the American Medical College at St. Louis, Mo., from which institution he received a diploma in 1883. He began the practice of his chosen profession in Robertsville, Franklin Co., Mo., where he has met with well-merited success as a rising young physician. In 1885 he was married to Sarah A., daughter of William R. and Somira A. (Davidson) Davis. One son, Courtney F., has blessed this union. The Doctor is a staunch Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for James G. Blaine. He and wife are highly respected members of the United Baptist Church.

William R. Roach, farmer, minister and hotel-keeper, of Bourbon, was born in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1826, and is the third of nine children born to James C. and Elizabeth (Little) Roach. When William R. was a child his parents moved to Kentucky, where he grew to maturity, receiving but a limited common-school education; by close application in later years he became a fine scholar, and is well posted on all general subjects. In 1849 he was married to Mary A., daughter of Thomas Burgess, and of their nine children, six are now

living, viz.: Margaret E., Sarah C., James H., William L., Thomas S. J. and Edward M. Mrs. Roach died in 1869, and was buried in Franklin County, Mo. In 1869 Mr. Roach married Amanda J., widow of Nathaniel Moxley. One child has been born to this union, Francis B. Mr. Roach removed to Missouri in 1855, and settled in Crawford County, where he bought forty acres of land; he also owns the hotel at Bourbon. He is a minister of the gospel, being an adherent of the Baptist faith, of which church his wife is also a worthy member. Though not a political aspirant, Mr. Roach is a staunch Democrat, and commands the respect of all who know him.

Benjamin F. Russell, editor of the *Crawford County Mirror*, was born in Greenwood, Maine, October 26, 1844, and after attending the common schools, entered Gould's Academy, Bethel, Maine. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Tenth Maine Infantry, United States army, and served two years, taking part in the battles of Winchester, Falling Waters, Front Royal, Cedar Mountain (at which place he received a severe wound) and the campaigns of the Shenandoah Valley. Upon the expiration of his term of enlistment he returned home and attended one term longer at the Gould's Academy. In October, 1862, he entered the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, and, as a reward for meritorious conduct in the Red River expedition, was promoted to first lieutenant; he was under the command of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, serving until the close of the war. In 1871 he immigrated to Texas County, Mo., and after farming for a time turned his attention to journalism, publishing the *Western Success* at Salem. He was subsequently local editor of the *Texas County Pioneer*, and, having purchased the *Crawford County Mirror*, he moved it to Steelville. The *Mirror* was born to live, and has witnessed the funeral rites of seven county papers, and, with one exception, has the largest circulation of any paper ever published in the congressional district. Mr. Russell is an active and out-spoken Republican in politics. His father, Benjamin, traces his origin to the House of Russell, of England, the head of which, Hugh Du Rozel, settled in England with William the Conqueror. Our subject married Bessie L. Millsaps. Mr. Russell is a man of literary taste, and was twice chosen poet of the Missouri Press Association. That he is possessed of some poetic genius the following selection from his poems testifies:

UNDISCOVERED GEMS.

A weary traveler on the desert wide,
Foot-sore and hungry set him down to rest;
And toying with the pebbles by his side,
Unthinking, placed one in his girdled vest.

He bore it as an odd but worthless stone,
Until one day a lapidist he met,
Who looked upon it and declared that none
A richer diamond had discovered yet.

'Twas cut and polished, and a brighter gem
No eye had seen. The ransom of a king
It well might be, or glitter in a diadem;
And he had thought it but a worthless thing.

And there are souls hid 'neath a rugged form,
'Oft passed unnoticed by the careless eye,
'Till sorrow's touch, or life's tempestuous storm,
Disclose their beauty to the passer-by.

And though the pilgrims in these lower lands
May never know the value of these gems;
In God's good time and in His tender hands,
They'll shine and deck immortal diadems.

George W. Sanders, a farmer of Union Township, is a son of James and Elizabeth (Hudspeth) Sanders, both Kentuckians by birth, the former born in Mason County in 1800, and the latter in Warren County in 1802. They came to Missouri when young, settling in what is now Washington County. In 1821 they were married, and the same year moved to Crawford County, and located on the Hazzah, making farming their occupation. Though the father came here at such an early day, when game was so abundant, he never killed a deer. For many years he was justice of the peace, and for several terms was county judge; politically, he was a staunch Democrat. In 1882 his death occurred, and his funeral sermon was preached by John Thomas, who had known him for sixty-five years. Mrs. Sanders still survives, and makes her home with the subject of this sketch. Her husband upon settling in this community was without means, but by thorough, well-applied, energetic efforts became possessed of some 2,000 acres. In their family were twelve children, of whom one son and three daughters are living. George W., the only living son, was born in this county in 1833, and has therefore been a resident of it for fifty-five years. He was reared on a farm, obtaining an education in the old subscription schools, and at the age of twenty he began merchandising, continuing the same for four years. In 1859 Miss Eva Trask became his wife. She was born in Crawford County in 1840, and has borne her husband nine children, eight of whom are living: James M., George N., Andrew J., Martha L., Samuel I., John F., Lizzie and Joel J. Mrs. Sanders is a member of the Baptist Church; politically, Mr. Sanders is a Democrat. For six years he held the office of public administrator, was county clerk eight years, and collector six years; he is a Mason, and also belongs to the A. O. U. W. In 1867 he settled in Steelville, and lived there for fifteen years, but in 1885 moved to the place he now occupies, owning here and elsewhere about 1,736 acres.

Lylburn H. Scott, senior member of the firm of Scott, Bass & Co., Steelville, was born in Washington County, Mo., in 1849. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the district schools and at Steelville. He remained at home until 1877, when he became a member of the firm of Devol, Martin & Co., and has ever since been engaged in mercantile pursuits. The firm has changed several times, assuming its present name in 1886; they do the most extensive general mercantile business in the town, besides handling nearly all of the wheat that comes into Steelville, having a large storeroom and a spacious wareroom. Mr. Scott is interested in the Bank of Steelville and in the Cuba & Steelville Telephone Company. He is vice-president and director of the Riverside Roller Milling Company. In 1881 he married Josie M. Milsaps, a native of Dent County, Mo.; they have two children, Elfleda Amanda and Raymond C. S.; Mrs. Scott is a member of the Baptist Church. Cyrus H. Scott, father of Lylburn H., was a farmer of Washington County, who came to Steelville during the war, and for several years was engaged in merchandising. He married Mrs. Susan Parkenson, *nee* Higginbotham, who bore him two children, Lylburn H. and a daughter, Susan, who married W. A. Martin.

Lewis C. Scott, constable and deputy sheriff of Crawford County, was born near Nashville, Tenn., in 1853, and when quite small was brought to Osage County, Mo., where he grew up and received a limited education. Upon reaching manhood he began dealing in stock, which he has always kept to a greater or less extent. For about four years he was mail contractor in Osage and Gasconade Counties, and for seven years was deputy road overseer, at the same time being engaged in farming. In 1875 he married Laura E. Rand, a native of

Osage County. Mrs. Scott died in 1878, leaving one child, Eva L. Three years later Mr. Scott married Louisa D. Lewis, who was born in Gasconade County. Of the four children born to this union, three are living, viz.: Gustie, Emma D. and Austin. Having lived in Osage County until 1882, Mr. Scott removed to Crawford County and located on the farm where they now reside, which consists of 230 acres. He was elected constable of Meramec Township in 1886, and also fills the office of deputy sheriff. Mr. Scott votes the Democratic ticket, and he and wife are worthy members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Lemuel Self is the eldest of the two children born to Fountain and Sarah (Williams) Self, whose nativity is not known, but who were residents of New Madrid County, Mo., as early as 1812; the mother died in Tennessee, and the father in Pulaski County, Mo. Lemuel Self was born about 1814, and from the time he was fourteen years of age made his own way in the world. At the age of sixteen he went to Washington County, Mo., where he married Sarah Eaton, and of their eight children five are living, viz.: Eliza J., William J., Mary A., James M. and Angeline. Mrs. Sarah Self died in 1873, and Mr. Self afterward married Mrs. Mary M. Edgar, who died in 1886. He was elected squire but served only a short time, when he resigned the position. He has been a hard-working man all his life, and for many years worked in wood, making furniture, plows, wagons, etc. He came to Crawford County in 1840, and about two years afterward settled on the farm now owned by his son, James M. The latter was born in 1846, and his education was limited to the common branches. He taught one term of school, but has since devoted the most of his attention to farming and blacksmithing. In 1867 he married Martha C. Cole, a native of Washington County, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Self are the parents of eight children, as follows: Eddie, Sarah J., Eula, Herschel, Lucien, Angeline M., James L. and Mary L. In 1882 Mr. Self was nominated on the Democratic ticket for associate justice against T. E. Carr, and was beaten by only one vote, that one being the vote he cast for his opponent. He owns 360 acres of land, and is an enterprising farmer.

James B. Simpson, a pioneer citizen of Crawford County, and an old and respected resident of this portion of the State, was born in Franklin County, Mo., March 11, 1818, and is now, therefore, a little past the allotted age of three-score years and ten. Eight children were in the family of his parents, John S. and Delilah (Greenstreet) Simpson, of whom he was the youngest. His father came originally from South Carolina, while his mother was a native of Kentucky. They were among the pioneer citizens of Missouri, and bore their full share in the development and improvement of the section where they made their home. James' birth occurred at an early day in the county's history, when but little had been done in the way of improvement, and when mischievous Indians kept the watchful settler on the alert at all times. Owing to the primitive condition of schools while growing up, he was denied the privileges of but a limited education until quite a large boy, but through his own efforts he has acquired a good knowledge of the current affairs of the day, and keeps well posted on all general subjects. In 1838 he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of John and Sarah Cantley, *nee* Gibson. To them have been born four children, three of whom survive: John G., Martha J. and Mary E. All are married and have homes of their own. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson still reside upon the old homestead, and can claim eighteen grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren. They are well preserved in years, and enjoy the respect of a wide circle of friends. Mr. Simpson is a stanch Democrat, and has held the office of justice

of the peace for twelve years. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

John J. Simpson, a merchant of Davisville, is a son of James B. and Mary (Sanders) Simpson, and was born in Crawford County, in 1854. James B. Simpson came to Crawford County when young, married, and engaged in farming and merchandising. In political faith he was a Democrat. In a family of five children John J. was the eldest son. He was reared a farmer, and received a good common-school education, having been dependent upon his own resources since he was thirteen years of age. In 1873 he married Mary Waller, who was also born in Crawford County. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have been blessed with five children, who are named Luella, Ethel, Thomas H., Corbet C. and John H. Mr. Simpson conducted a saloon in Davisville for about four years, and in 1886, in partnership with G. N. Sanders, opened a stock of general merchandise, in which they have been very successful. In connection with his mercantile business Mr. Simpson also carries on farming. He was commissioned postmaster of Davisville in 1885, and still fills that office.

Reuben Smith (deceased) was born in Simpson County, Ky., and when about eighteen years of age moved to Cooper County, Mo., where he worked in the lead business. Soon after he moved to Potosi, Washington County, where he engaged in smelting lead, and dealing in stock. Some time after he was engaged with Maj. Manning in lead smelting for about eighteen years, becoming well off, but during the war he lost about \$12,000. He married Decey Mason, a native of North Carolina, who came to Missouri when young. They settled in Crawford County in 1855. He lived to be eighty-four and she, seventy-two years of age. Of their five children only two live in Crawford County, Henry C. and John M., twins, born in Washington County, in 1852, though principally reared in Crawford County. Henry C. received a common-school education, and at the age of eighteen years began to do for himself, farming and trading in live stock. He spent about seven years in Texas, farming, selling fruit and railroad-ing, returning in 1882, when he settled where he now lives, owning, in partnership with his brother, 444 acres of land, which is well stocked. It has pleased Henry C. to live in single blessedness. In 1887 John M. married Milona Askine, a native of Crawford County. They are both enterprising and highly respected farmers.

Henry W. Smith was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1828. He was the eldest in the family of eight children born to William H. and Matilda (Wise) Smith, the former born in Bucks County, Penn., and the latter a native of Washington County, Penn. The father was of English descent, his ancestors being Quakers in religion, and the mother was of German descent. From Pennsylvania the parents moved to Grant County, Ind., about 1841, and about eleven years later located in Putnam County, Ill., where the father died, at the age of seventy-eight years; while in Grant County he held the office of county commissioner, and was twice a member of the Legislature from that county. By occupation he was a miller, farmer and merchant. Henry W. Smith was reared to the miller's trade, and at the age of eighteen learned the millwright's trade. He located in Crawford County in 1859, where he has repaired a great many and built nine new mills, the first mill he erected being on the site of the old William Brittain mill. During the war he served a short time in the State Militia, but devoted most of his attention to procuring supplies for the army. He purchased his present property at Wilson's Mills, in 1878, and also owns about 300 acres of land. In 1850 he married Emily Smith, and their union

was blessed with three children, viz.: Matilda, Lewis and Harry. After the loss of his first wife Mr. Smith married Martha E. Palmer. To the latter marriage three children have been born: Frederick J., Edward M. and Henry W. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

Duthon B. Snody was born in Dresden, Washington Co., N. Y., in 1820, and is the sixth of eight children of James and Hannah (Willsey) Snody. He received a good common-school education in his native State, and began doing for himself about 1836, as a laborer on the farm. In 1846 he was married to Mary A., daughter of John W. and Rebecca Jordan, natives of Vermont. Three children have been born to this union, viz.: Hannah R., Amasa J. and Hattie E. In 1855 Mr. Snody moved to Wisconsin, where he followed the carpenter's trade for about eleven years. In 1861 he entered the Union army, enlisting in Company C, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, and served three years, receiving an honorable discharge in 1864, when he returned to his family in Wisconsin. In 1865 he was called to Madison, Wis., to act as assistant postmaster of the Senate, and served during that session. In 1866 he immigrated to Missouri, settling in St. Louis, where he engaged in the nursery business with fair success until 1868, and then settled in Crawford County, where he has since been principally engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has served eighteen years as justice of the peace of Crawford County, and is the present incumbent of the office. Mr. and Mrs. Snody are consistent members of the Baptist Church, he being baptized in the headwaters of Lake Champlain. They lend their hearty and cheerful support to all worthy enterprises, and enjoy the respect of all who know them.

Capt. Henry Souders, one of the most prominent citizens of Crawford County, was born in Washington County, Ind., June 11, 1832, and is the second of the eleven children born to Christian and Rachel (Tash) Souders. Henry Souders was reared to the pursuit of agriculture, and, though in early life his educational advantages were limited, he is now looked upon as one of the best informed men of his community. In 1839 his parents immigrated to Missouri, and settled in Gasconade County, where the father entered eighty acres of land, and purchased forty more, upon which was erected a small cabin. In 1852 he (Henry) married Sarah A., daughter of Samuel S. Gibson. Seven children were born to this union, the eldest of whom became the wife of Thomas Taylor, and is now deceased. Those living are Mary E. (wife of J. Chewing), Samuel C., Emily Z. (who married A. H. Hamby), Henry Clay and Sarah A. (twins), and Nancy J. Before his marriage Mr. Souders entered forty acres of land, and purchased as many more, and upon this tract he settled and assiduously applied himself to farming. Industry and good management have added to his first purchase, and he now owns 640 acres of well cultivated land, one of the most desirable homesteads in the county, provided with modern conveniences, a roomy, comfortable residence, and four large barns. Mr. Souders also owns another farm of 160 acres, partly lying in Gasconade County. During the late war he served as captain in Company G, Thirty-fourth Regiment Enrolled State Militia, from Gasconade County. In 1887 Mr. Souders was deprived of his wife by death. She was interred in the Gibson graveyard of Crawford County. He next married, in 1877, Martha A., daughter of Isaac Kinkle, who died without issue January 30, 1887, having been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Capt. Souders is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has held the office of justice of the peace for sixteen consecutive years. His political principles are those of the Republican party. His is one of the leading

spirits of the county, and his superior judgment and advice are sought by many friends and admirers. He is well informed on the principal topics of the day, and is highly respected by all with whom he comes in contact.

Josephus C. Steele, a progressive farmer, of Oak Hill Township, is a native of Franklin County, Mo., born October 7, 1833, the second of seven children of William and Julina (Bennett) Steele, of Missouri and Kentucky nativity, respectively. The former was born in St. Charles County, November 4, 1808, and died in 1882, after a life spent in farming in this State. He was one of Missouri's truly good men. His widow, still well preserved, is a resident of Sullivan, Franklin County. Josephus, when a boy, became acquainted with farm labor. Not until fourteen years of age did he attend school, and even that first session was of but three months' duration; but there the fundamental principles were obtained for the excellent knowledge which he to-day possesses, secured through his own efforts. In 1853 he was married to Rebecca A., daughter of John Payne, who survived her marriage only a few months, and in 1858 Mr. Steele found a wife in the person of Miss Catherine E., daughter of Elijah Greenlee. Six children blessed this union, five of whom are living: Burrow V., Josephus W., Francis E., James M. and Elijah. Elisha is deceased. January 13, 1872, Mrs. Steele died, and on October 13 following Mr. Steele became the husband of Frances E. Gibson, whose father, Rev. W. O. Gibson, is a Baptist minister of renown in Missouri. Three children have been born to them: Jesse D., Della M. and Henry B. Mr. Steele still resides upon the only farm he has ever owned—the original tract containing eighty acres, entered in 1862. This has been improved and increased to 160 acres, and here he lives, enjoying the respect of many acquaintances. Politically, he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

James I. Summers, postmaster and merchant at Bourbon, is a native of Washington County, Mo. His birth occurred in 1850, and he was the fifth of the eleven children of whom Richard A. and Matilda (Matlock) Summers were the parents, being natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Tennessee. Reared a farmer, James I. received but a meager education in the country schools, and when twenty years of age began doing for himself, serving an apprenticeship and following the blacksmith's trade for about fourteen years. In 1830 he married Martha A., the daughter of J. W. and Mary A. Record, the former originally from Tennessee, and the latter a native of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Summers are the parents of five children, viz.: Cora O., Carick E., Cyrus C. and Guy S. (twins), and James I., Jr. After his marriage Mr. Summers followed the blacksmith's trade at various places for some time, and about the year 1879 located in Bourbon, where he worked in the same capacity until 1884, when he purchased the mercantile business of J. R. Hamil, and carries a stock of goods worth about \$1,500 or \$1,600. In 1885 Mr. Summers was appointed postmaster of Bourbon, which office he has since filled to the satisfaction of all and the credit of himself. In politics a Democrat, he cast his first presidential vote for Hancock. The family is highly esteemed by many friends and acquaintances.

Samuel N. Sumwalt was born in York County, Penn., June 14, 1828, and is the only child of Samuel and Lydia A. (Miller) Sumwalt, natives, respectively, of Baltimore, Md., and York County, Penn. Samuel Sumwalt was a brick-mason by trade, and lived to be eighty-three years of age. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, while his wife, who was eighty-five years old at the time of her death, was a Dunkard. Samuel N. was reared in his native county, and received a good common-school education. When nineteen years of age he

learned the blacksmith's trade with an uncle, at which he worked about ten years. In 1851 he married Caroline Wolfram, a native of Pennsylvania. Three children blessed this union, viz.: Caroline P., Mary W. and Samuel D. In 1858 they moved to Charlotte, Mich., where Mr. Sumwalt dealt in stock, and engaged in butchering. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Second Michigan Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, taking part in the battles of Franklin, Nashville and Columbia. After the war he returned to his home in Michigan, and in 1867 removed to Missouri, where for about thirteen years he was employed at the Meramec Iron Works. Mrs. Sumwalt died in 1874, and the following year Mr. Sumwalt married Anna Hamby, who was born in North Carolina August 14, 1854. To this union have been born six children, five of whom are living, viz.: Lulie S., William, L. Gracie, Sue and Lydia A. Mr. Sumwalt located on his present farm in 1880, which consists of 280 acres of the best land on the Meramec River. He votes the Democratic ticket, and in religion affiliates with the Lutheran Church.

William Taff is a son of George W. and Rebecca (Bennett) Taff. The parents came to Crawford County about 1828, having formerly lived in East Tennessee. Just before the war they moved to Dent County, where both died. The father, who was a farmer, and a soldier of the War of 1812, died at about the age of seventy-four years, and the mother, who was a member of the Methodist Church, lived to be fifty-six years old. William Taff was born in McMinn County, Tenn., in 1821, but since early childhood Crawford County has been his home. His educational advantages were the poorest. In 1840 he married Delilah Carver. Their household goods consisted of stools, board tables, a grass bed made on pieces driven into the wall, having only one post, and Mr. Taff was \$98 in debt. As a result of industry and economy he soon became independent, and at one time owned about 900 acres of land. He began merchandising in 1873, which business he has since carried on. During the war he served about four months in the State Militia. In politics he is a Democrat. To Mr. and Mrs. Taff have been born eleven children, of whom seven are living, viz.: Julia A., Thomas J., John W., Martha, Lewis, Rachel C. and Mary M. The parents have both been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and Mr. Taff is a Master Mason.

Joseph N. Taylor, a native of Gasconade (now Crawford) County, Mo., was born in 1839. In the family of his parents, John and Cyrena M. (Pinnell) Taylor, were twelve children, of whom Joseph N. was the eldest. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and in 1861 ran away from home, joining the Missouri State Guards, and enlisted in Company C, Third Missouri Cavalry; he served about six months, and was severely wounded by the explosion of a magazine at Wet Glaize, Mo., receiving an honorable discharge. In 1862 he married Sarah, daughter of William and Sarah Evans, and the only child born to their union died in infancy. December 30, 1862, Mrs. Taylor died, and was interred at the Evans' family burial ground. Soon after the death of his wife Mr. Taylor went to Illinois, where he followed various pursuits, principally farming and blacksmithing, until 1865, when he opened a blacksmith shop in Cuba, Mo., in partnership with D. B. Marshall, which partnership continued until the fall of 1866. Mr. Taylor then immigrated to Texas, where he herded cattle and worked some at his trade, returning to Missouri in December, 1867. October 1, 1868, he married Sallie A. C., widow of James R. Reinhardt. Seven children have been born to this union, viz.: Charles D., Newton E., Fannie C., Laura E., Sallie A., Joseph D. and Claude A. In 1868 Mr. Taylor

entered forty acres of land, and with an additional sixty acres given him by his father, engaged in farming; he now owns a farm of about 700 acres, which is well stocked. Politically, he has always been a staunch Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and Mrs. Taylor is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In June, 1886, Mr. Taylor was appointed postmaster of Jacobston, which office was established in 1878, and is now kept at the house of Mr. Taylor.

Mrs. Cyrena M. Taylor, widow of the late John Taylor (deceased), is a daughter of Hiram and Phœbe (Bolin) Pinnell. Hiram Pinnell was a native of South Carolina, and was a soldier in the War of 1812, being one of the staff officers of Jackson at the time of the latter's interview with Packingham. Mrs. Phœbe Pinnell was born in Virginia, but was reared in Kentucky, in which State her parents were early settlers; it was for this family the city of Bowling Green, Ky., was named. Mrs. Taylor was born in Washington County, Mo., in 1819, to which State her parents had immigrated from Kentucky a short time before her birth, returning to Kentucky soon afterward; they moved back to Missouri in 1829, and settled in Gasconade (now Crawford) County in the woods, on what is known as Brush Creek, where he was the first white man to build a house. The family were the first to settle in this section of the country, where the Indians as well as all kinds of game were plentiful, but signs of civilization scarce. About 1835 John Taylor entered land not far from Mr. Pinnell's settlement, and in 1838 occurred his marriage to Cyrena M. The young couple moved to their new homestead, which is the same Mrs. Taylor still resides upon. Of their twelve children ten grew to maturity, as follows: Joseph N., Emily C., Louisa J., William A., Miles B., Charles N., Phœbe A., Henry T., John E., Jefferson D.; two dying in childhood. John Taylor was a staunch Democrat, and was one of the most prominent citizens of the county; his death, which occurred February 15, 1873, was sincerely mourned by a devoted family and a large circle of admiring friends. He was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 94, A. F. & A. M., of Cuba, Mo. He was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which Mrs. Taylor also is an honored member. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Taylor has been cared for by her sons, who still own the old homestead upon which their father settled in the pioneer days, and [which is a tract of 300 acres. Jefferson D. Taylor was elected high sheriff of Crawford County, in 1882, and was re-elected in 1884. He is now a member of the firm of Taylor & Bass, liverymen of Cuba. He was married in June, 1886, to Mollic, daughter of George W. Isgrig, of Crawford County, Mo.

Francis N. Thomas was born in Henderson County, Tenn., in 1834. In the family of his parents, Stephen and Anna (Rhodes) Thomas, were twelve children, of whom he was the second. The parents were both natives of North Carolina and were married in Tennessee, where they spent the remainder of their lives. For many years Stephen Thomas was engaged in the work of the ministry, first as a Presbyterian and later as a Methodist, and in connection with that calling he worked at the carpenter's trade, and carried on farming. He was a Republican in politics, and served as magistrate. Francis N. attended the common schools in early life, and was reared to the occupation of farming. In 1853 he married Martha Setzer, a native of North Carolina, who was born in 1836. Of their six children, three are now living, viz.: John H., Rosalinda L. and George B. In 1862 Mr. Thomas enlisted in Company H, Enrolled Militia, of Washing-

ton County, and served until February, 1865, when he enlisted in Company D, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, Union army, being honorably discharged at St. Louis in January, 1866. In the militia he held the rank of second lieutenant, and in the regular service served as corporal. Mr. Thomas came to Crawford County in 1854, and settled on his present farm of 320 acres, in 1863. In politics he is a Republican. He is an enterprising farmer, and has devoted some attention to the trades of the carpenter and blacksmith.

Herman H. Tieman, a prominent farmer and merchant of Crawford County, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1842. He is the eldest of three children of Herman and Mary (Merking) Tieman. Herman H. Tieman came to the United States in 1856, and settled in Franklin County, Mo., where he engaged in farming. His early education was obtained in his native county, and his first attempt in the mercantile business was at Champion City, Franklin Co., Mo., where he had the management of a store in the interest of the Grange, which was established by a stock company with a capital of \$400; this was in 1874, and Mr. Tieman afterward bought the interest of the stockholders, and conducted the store on his own account for several years very successfully. He bought his present farm and homestead in Crawford County in 1873, and in 1887 bought the dry goods stock of Burnes & Co., of Cuba. He still owns the property in Cuba, but moved the goods to Jake's Prairie, where he has a good trade. In 1861 Mr. Tieman married Martha, daughter of Elisha Blankenship. Mrs. Tieman died in 1878, leaving the following children: Charles R., Mary F., Susan, Samuel L., Henry L., George A. and Harriet A. Mr. Tieman next married Elizabeth V., daughter of Elisha Avery, and to their union one son has been born, named Grover Cleveland. Mr. Tieman is a regularly ordained minister of the Christian Church, and several years ago did regular work, but now only preaches upon solicitation. He is one of the most enterprising and industrious citizens of Crawford County, and is highly respected. He is a staunch Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Tieman is also a member of the Christian Church.

Marvin W. Trask, deceased, an early settler of Crawford County, Mo., was born in Connecticut in 1794. His father, Sampson Trask, died when Marvin W. was but a boy, and the latter being bound out ran away, serving as a cook during the War of 1812. The exact date of his settlement in Missouri is not known, but certain it is he was a resident of that State as early as 1826. He was engaged in mining in Crawford County, and though beginning a poor boy he became worth some \$30,000. For many years he was surveyor of Crawford County, and in 1844 was its representative in the State Legislature. Though a farmer by occupation he was an active politician, and held many offices of trust and honor. His first wife was Alice (Stewart) Steen, who was born in 1826 and died in 1852, the mother of nine children. Two years after the death of his first wife Mr. Trask married Elizabeth J. Dawson, of East Tennessee. Nine children blessed this union and were deprived of their father by death in 1865; the mother still lives. Eugene Trask, the eldest child by the last marriage, was born in Crawford County, Mo., July 16, 1855, and was reared and educated in Steelville. At the age of sixteen he began to learn the printer's trade, and helped set the type for the first newspaper printed in Crawford County. After working at this and clerking in a drug store for some years he bought a stock of drugs in 1880, and established a business in Steelville. In 1879 he married Mary, daughter of Jorjean and Anna Johansen, who was born in Maribo City, Island of Lolan, Denmark, and came to America with her parents when a child. Mr. and Mrs. Trask

have four children; they are members of the Baptist Church. Politically, he is a Democrat. Mr. Trask was elected county treasurer in 1884, and re-elected in 1886, which position he has since filled. He is a member of the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association.

Andrew H. Trask was born in Washington County, Mo., in 1829. His father, Putnam Trask, was a native of New York City, and was born in 1809; the latter, when a young man, came to Washington County, Mo., and for some years was engaged in mining. He met and married Polly Campbell, a native of Missouri, and of their twelve children Andrew H. was the eldest. Soon after marriage Putnam Trask settled on a farm which he conducted in connection with mining, and in 1838 located in Crawford County, on the farm now owned by Andrew H. In 1850 Andrew H. and his father went to California, and for the following ten years were successfully engaged in gold mining. Putnam Trask was a highly respected citizen, and lived to be about seventy-two years of age; his wife died at the age of sixty-six years. In 1853 Andrew H. Trask married Lucy A. Moutray, a native of Jefferson County, who was born in 1836. Of the fourteen children born to this union but seven are living, viz.: Josiah A., Henry S., Frances O., Samuel I., Napoleon B., Melvin and Julius E. Mr. and Mrs. Trask and six of the children are members of the Baptist Church. In 1862 Mr. Trask entered the Union Army in Company E, Thirty-second Missouri Infantry, and took part in the battles of Chickasaw Bluff and Arkansas Post. He held the rank of sergeant, and after one year's service was discharged on account of ill health. He is a Mason and a Democrat, has been justice of the peace for many years, and was county judge two terms, serving as presiding justice the greater part of the time. He is a successful business man and one of the heaviest taxpayers of Courtois Township.

Martha, widow of the late Jacob Treece (deceased), was a daughter of Em-mor and Mary Bails, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Pennsylvania. She was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1809, and was married to Jacob Treece in 1828. By this union were born eight children, four sons and four daughters, viz.: George, Andy, Henry, Byron, Emily, who became the wife of E. G. Evans, Maria L. and Eliza, deceased in infancy, and Maria E., widow of the late James A. Pinnell. The parents came to Missouri in 1848, and settled in Crawford County, which country was then wild and sparsely settled. In 1850 Mr. Treece purchased eighty acres of unimproved land, and moving his family from the Meramec Iron Works, where he had previously been engaged, he turned his attention to farming. He added to his farm from time to time until he owned 217 acres, the most of which is now under cultivation. Mr. Treece was suddenly called from an active and useful life in 1881, deeply mourned by one of the oldest and most highly respected families of Crawford County. He was a Republican in politics, as are his sons, three of whom served in the late war, George as first lieutenant, Andy as major, and Henry as captain. Mrs. Treece has lived to see many changes in her adopted county, and has reared a most interesting family. Though she has long since passed the allotted four-score years and ten, she is still possessed of an active mind and takes a deep interest in all around her.

John Jordan Upchurch (deceased) was the founder of the fraternity known as the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was born in Franklin County, N. C., March 26, 1820. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Hill) Upchurch, also of Franklin County, N. C., the former of whom died when John Jordan was but two years of age. The latter was employed as a clerk at the age of twelve

years, and clerking, farming, and running a sawmill furnished him employment until 1841, when he married Angelina Green, and soon after began keeping hotel at Raleigh, N. C., where it is said he conducted the first temperance house south of Mason and Dixon's line. This venture, however, proved unprofitable; but, possessing the happy faculty of always finding something to do, Mr. Upchurch was successful as an engraver, a railroad agent, horse-tamer, locomotive engineer and master mechanic. A strike in 1864 impressed him with the injustice done to both capital and labor by the existing unions, and he began to study principles that should underlie a union benefiting both. In 1868 was created the noble order of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which Mr. Upchurch was the honored father. In 1873 he located in Steelville, where his family still reside. During the latter years of his life he visited, by invitation, Grand Lodges from the Pacific slope to the Atlantic coast, and everywhere was most cordially met with expressions of highest esteem. Upon his visit to Cincinnati, Ohio, he was presented with a gold medal, bearing the emblems of the order, anchor and shield, the former set in diamonds, and, on the reverse side, engraved, "Presented to J. J. Upchurch, P. S. M. W., Father of the A. O. U. W., by the members of the Supreme Lodge, 1882." Mr. Upchurch died in 1887, deeply mourned by his widow and five living children. Of his sons, Theodore F., a machinist, served nearly a year in the late war, in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and married Sarah Millsbaugh, by whom he has one daughter; John C., a carpenter, married Emma Wheeling, and has one son; William A., an undertaker, wedded Olivia E. Adair, and has two sons; Horace C. is also a carpenter, and Curtis L. is a barber. Two of the boys, John C. and William A., are members of the A. O. U. W., and all are Democrats in politics.

Lorenzo D. Viemann, of the firm of Burchard & Viemann, Oak Hill, is a native of Gasconade County, and was born in 1848. He is the eldest of five children born to Garret and Martha (Ridenhour) Viemann, natives of Germany and Missouri, respectively. Lorenzo D. Viemann was reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving a good education in the common schools. He began doing for himself in the capacity of a school teacher and farmer. In 1872 he married Mary, daughter of Daniel and Eliza J. McMillen. Mrs. Viemann died in 1879, the mother of one child, also deceased. In 1886 Mr. Viemann was married to Henrietta, daughter of William and Sarah Fort. One daughter, Fannie, has blessed this union. Mrs. Viemann was the widow of the late Franklin Benner, by whom she has one child, Nellie. In 1878 Mr. Viemann engaged in the mercantile business in Red Bird, Gasconade County, where he was the proprietor of a general store, carrying a stock worth about \$2,000 until 1880. He then opened a store in Knob View, Crawford County, which he conducted about eighteen months. In 1882 he purchased his interest in his present business at Oak Hill. The firm is doing a splendid business, and carry a \$5,000 stock, handling the produce of the country, as well as an assorted stock of general merchandise. Mr. Viemann was appointed postmaster of Oak Hill in 1884, which office he still fills. He was also appointed notary public in 1885. He is a member of the Democratic party, and belongs to the Masonic order. Mr. Viemann owns a nice residence in the village of Oak Hill, where he resides, and about forty acres of land in the county, beside property in the State of Dakota.

James E. Walls, a retired merchant of Leasburg, is the son of Spencer and Anna Walls, *nee* Higdon, and was born in 1827, in Marshall County, Tenn., the

second of five children in his parents' family. As he grew up, farming became his chosen occupation, but unfortunately he was denied all opportunities or advantages for obtaining an education. In 1868 he located in Missouri and entered into the dry goods business, at Leasburg, where he carried on merchandising for several years. His success at this point led him to start another store at the Scotia Iron Works, but in 1875, after a successful career there, he was burned out. In 1847 Mr. Walls was married to Miss Amelia, daughter of John and Polly Waters, both Virginians by birth. Eleven children blessed this union, all of whom are now deceased. Since his residence in this county Mr. Walls has purchased some property, and at the same time possesses some in Tennessee. Besides an eighty-acre tract here, he owns five town lots and two dwellings in Leasburg, where he makes his home. His mother, a lady eighty-six years of age, is a member of his family, and, though advanced in years, is well preserved and quite active. She is a member of the Methodist Church, as are also Mr. and Mrs. Walls. He is a Republican, politically, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

William M. Walls is justly conceded to occupy a prominent position among the leading agriculturists and stock men of Liberty Township. His birth occurred in 1831, in Marshall County, Tenn., his parents having a family of five children, of whom he was the fourth. His father was Spencer Walls, and his mother's maiden name was Anna Higdon. William was reared in his native State, but in youth received no education whatever, and it redounds to his credit that through his own studious habits he has learned to read and write since his marriage, securing in this way a fund of general information. October 12, 1850, Mr. Walls was married to Miss Caroline Orr, who bore him six children, two of whom are living: Anna, married August 25, 1872, to Frank Wheeler, and Evaline, who became Mrs. John Smith, December 12, 1880. In 1873 Mrs. Wall died, and on August 4, of that year, he married Miss Elizabeth Baucomb, by which union there were five children; three of these survive: Effa M., William C. and Ernest C. The death of this wife occurred October 31, 1884, and in 1885 Miss Nancy Avery became Mr. Walls' third wife, her parents, James and Martha Avery, having been natives of Tennessee. Their two children are Paulina and Alice J. On coming to Missouri, in 1851, the subject of this sketch had but \$28 in money, and very little property, but he entered forty acres of land and commenced its improvement, making additions from time to time until he now has 500 acres, on which is found a large amount of stock. During the war he was first lieutenant of Company K, Sixty-third Missouri Volunteer Regiment (United States army), but served only a short time. He is a Democrat, and himself and wife are worthy members of the Methodist Church.

Henry B. Ward is the son of Griffin and Elizabeth Ward, *nee* Benner, natives of Ohio. He is the fifth in the family of ten children, and was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1844, being reared to the pursuit of agriculture. In 1864 he enlisted in the Union Army, being first enrolled in Company H, One-Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry, re-enlisting in 1865 in Company I, One-Hundred and Eighty-fifth Ohio Infantry; he served about eighteen months, participating in no heavy battles, and was honorably discharged in October, 1865. He returned to his home in Ohio, whence, in 1866, he immigrated to the State of Missouri and settled in Crawford County. Young, active and stout, he followed various pursuits, and soon became a land owner. His marriage to Phœbe, daughter of James Carr, occurred December 31, 1868, and they became

the parents of three children: Anna, Cora and Mary. In 1878, death severed Mrs. Ward from her husband and three small children, and in the same year Mr. Ward took for his wife, Jane, daughter of Austin and Mary A. Ogletree, the former of whom is deceased; to this union two children have been born, Carrie P. and Ivey M. Since his marriage Mr. Ward has devoted his entire attention to the duties of his farm, which consists of 120 acres, all well improved, upon which is erected a substantial residence; he is a member of the Republican party and belongs to the G. A. R. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ward are consistent members of the Northern Methodist Church, to which they give cheerful assistance.

Harrison H. Webb, a retired farmer, is a son of John P. and Rachel (Allred) Webb, natives of Tennessee, the former of whom was born in 1792. The parents were married in Rutherford County, where they remained until 1814, when they moved to Washington County, Mo., locating in Crawford County about 1832. They moved to Reynolds County in 1841. and there spent the remainder of their lives. John P. Webb, a farmer by occupation, served under Jackson as a soldier in the Creek War. Harrison H. Webb was the eldest in a family of eleven children, only four of whom are now living, and was born in Washington County, Mo., January 23, 1815. Reared a farmer, he received but a limited education. In 1834 he married Emily Brickey, daughter of Jeremiah Brickey, and has always devoted his attention to the pursuits of agriculture in Crawford County. To Mr. and Mrs. Webb were born ten children, five of whom survive, four sons and one daughter. Politically a Democrat, Mr. Webb served as sheriff of Crawford County from 1850 to 1854, and in the winter of 1854-55 represented that county in the State Legislature. He and wife are worthy members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, having held their membership there for over fifty years. As a farmer Mr. Webb has been successful, now owning a good farm of 560 acres.

Laban Wilkinson was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1816, and is the fourth in a family of twelve children born to James and Hannah (Sheppard) Wilkinson, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Georgia, who were among the early settlers of Cape Girardeau County, Mo. The parents were members of the Baptist Church, and after the death of the father the mother married a Mr. Ferguson. The early education of Laban Wilkinson was that afforded by the subscription schools, and when about twenty years of age he began doing for himself in the pursuit of agriculture. In 1835 he married Martha H. Stone, who was born in Madison County, Mo., in 1819. They became the parents of twelve children, of whom seven survive, viz.: Margaret, Mary A., Newton, Sarah, William, De Kalb and Pleasant. Having lived in his native county until 1841, Mr. Wilkinson removed to Crawford County, and located on his present farm, which consists of 682 acres. Commencing with comparatively little, industry and economy have resulted in his prosperity, and he is now an enterprising farmer.

Samuel J. Williams, M. D., a prominent medical practitioner of Crawford County, was born in North Carolina in 1826, and is the second of the three children born to Samuel and Martha (Brown) Williams, natives, respectively of North Carolina and Virginia. His father died when Samuel J. was a child, and the mother (who is still living and making her home with our subject) settled in Missouri in 1830. Samuel J. Williams, after receiving a good education, graduated in June, 1845, at the St. Charles (Mo.) Methodist College, and from 1845 to 1846 read medicine under Dr. N. H. Watson, of Franklin County, Mo., and

from 1846 to 1850, under Dr. Peter Pemple, of the same county. In 1851 he graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and then began the practice of his chosen profession in Gasconade County, Mo. At the outbreak of the late war he enlisted as surgeon in the Third Missouri Cavalry, Confederate army, and in the service gained valuable experience. Since the close of the war he has turned his attention entirely to his practice, and in 1868 received a diploma from the Missouri Medical College. As a practitioner he has achieved signal success and enjoys a large and lucrative practice. In 1874 he purchased his present homestead, consisting of 140 acres of well-improved land. In 1867 Dr. Williams was united in marriage with Sarah E., daughter of Alfred Schobe. Five children were the result of this marriage, only one, Martha, now living. Dr. Williams was commissioned postmaster of the Jake's Prairie postoffice in July, 1884; the mail is obtained via Cuba, tri-weekly. The Doctor is a member of the Democratic party, and a Freemason. Mrs. Williams is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Henry P. Yeary, a native of Lee County, Va., was born in 1833, and is the tenth in the family of fourteen children born to Henry and Susannah (Smith) Yeary, natives of Lee County, Va., and of German and Welsh descent, respectively. The paternal grandfather was a native of Saxony, Germany. In 1841 the parents moved to Arkansas, where the father died in 1857, in his sixty-fourth year; he was a soldier of the War of 1812, a farmer by occupation, and a Democrat in politics. The mother died in Crawford County, Mo., in 1871. Henry P. was reared to the pursuit of farming, and in 1861, with three brothers, he volunteered in Company G, Phelps' Regiment, Missouri Infantry, Union army, and served six months, participating in the battle of Pea Ridge; he afterward served for several months in the Enrolled Militia. He was one of a party of thirty-eight Union men who were refugees to Missouri upon the breaking out of the war. Since 1862 Mr. Yeary has lived on his present farm, which consists of 396 acres. In 1864 he married Mrs. Millie J. O'Neal, who was born in 1830. Three children have blessed this union, viz.: Milton B., Henry D. and Laura J. Mrs. Yeary has five children by her first husband, viz.: John C., Amanda, Mary, James and Edwin. Mr. Yeary is a Republican in politics, and has been a resident of Crawford County for the past twenty-five years.

GASCONADE COUNTY.

Philipp Apprill, resident and farmer of Roark Township, is the son of Joseph and Barbara (Schmidt) Apprill, both natives of Alsace, France, the former born in 1786, and the latter three years later. The father was a farmer and grain dealer, and lived to be sixty-one years old. The mother died at the age of eighty, and both passed their entire lives in their native country. Eight children were born to their marriage, of whom two sons and three daughters came to America. The youngest member of the family was Philipp, who was born in Alsace, France, in 1834, and received a common education. While growing up he learned the cooper trade, and after coming to America, in 1853, worked at his trade in Buffalo, until 1854, but went from there to Ripley County, Ind., and in 1860 came to Gasconade County, Mo., where, three years later, he married Miss

Margaret Vogel, who was born in Switzerland in 1841. By her were born seven children, four sons and three daughters. Mrs. Apprill died in 1880. Both Mr. and Mrs. Apprill were members of the Catholic Church, and he is a Democrat in politics. He has a fine farm of 218 acres, and as a farmer has ever been accustomed to sow wheat.

Joseph H. Barbarick, Sr., farmer of Third Creek Township, of Gasconade County, Mo., and a native of the same, was born in 1824, the eighth of nine children of Frederick and Elizabeth (Walter) Barbarick, both born in Cabarrus County, N. C., in 1785 and 1790, respectively. The father was left an orphan at an early age, and was reared by strangers. He received a common-school education, and when about twenty-five years of age removed to Indiana, and about two years later to Illinois. Three years later he came to Gasconade County, Mo., and located on Crider's Creek, where her mother and stepfather, Daniel Crider, had previously located. Daniel Crider was also a North Carolinian, and settled in Missouri in 1818, where he improved the farm now owned by Henry Bier. Mr. Barbarick located on Crider's Creek, about three miles above his father-in-law's, where he lived until 1861, when his wife died. He then spent the remainder of his life with his children, and died in 1864. His son, Joseph H. Barbarick, is the only one of his father's family who is now living. His entire schooling did not amount to over nine months, and that was obtained with considerable difficulty. He was reared among the Indians, with whom he played as familiarly as with his own brothers and sisters, until fifteen or sixteen years of age. Until he was quite a large boy his sole apparel was a loose deerskin garment. In all probability Mr. Barbarick is as well acquainted with the early history of the county as any man now residing there, and is, perhaps, its oldest native inhabitant. February 22, 1849, he was married to Mrs. Manerva Shockley, who died in 1866, leaving seven children. Mr. Barbarick married his second wife, Mrs. Hannah M. Shockley (*nee* Branson) in 1870, and she died in 1885; he then married his present wife in 1887. Since 1849 he has lived on his present farm, and is now the owner of 400 acres of good land. In 1861 he joined Company A, Missouri State Militia, and served six months as sergeant. About eight years prior and during the war he served as justice of the peace. He has always been an industrious and upright citizen, and is an earnest advocate for the cause of education. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but since the organization of the Republican party he has been an earnest advocate of its principles. He and his last wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Barbarick tells an interesting little anecdote, concerning one of his early ancestors. His mother's great-great-grandmother came to America when about sixteen years of age. While *en route*, the provisions gave out, and the crew and passengers alike were on the point of starvation. Lots were cast as to whom it should be who should give their life to preserve the others, and the lot fell to the girl. Two hours were given her in which to prepare for death, but before the time elapsed a vessel hove in sight and rescued the starving people.

Jacob Bareis, a successful farmer of Roark Township, is the son of John and Elisabeth (Strobel) Bareis, both born in Wurtemberg, Germany, where they spent their lives. The father was a worthy farmer, and both he and wife were members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He died at the age of eighty, and she, when a little over seventy. Their family consisted of thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters. Only two of the children ever crossed the ocean, Jacob and a brother. The former was born in Wurtemberg, in 1827, and at the age of twenty-one started for America, and intended to stop at Cincinnati, Ohio,

but the cholera was raging at that place, and he came on to St. Louis. Finding it no better there he came to Hermann, but soon after went to St. Clair County, Ill., where he farmed five years. He then returned to Gasconade County, where he has made his home since 1856. That year he married Dorrettea Richter, a native of Brunswick, Germany. She came to this country in 1855, and after her marriage to Mr. Bareis they settled upon their present property, which consists of forty acres. Their family consisted of ten children, nine of whom are living, five sons and four daughters. In politics, Mr. Bareis votes for the man rather than the party. Both he and wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and he is a good farmer on a small scale.

William Barner, one of the early settlers and influential citizens of Gasconade County, was born in Prussia, in 1816, and is the son of William and Christine (Bredemeyer) Barner, both natives of Prussia, and both born in the year 1789. The father was a shoemaker by trade, though, after coming to America, he followed farming. They remained in the old country until 1845, when they came to America and settled in Missouri, Franklin County, where both died, he in 1874, and she in 1848. He took an active part in the war against France in 1813. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In their family were three sons and three daughters, all of whom were born in Prussia, Germany. William Jr., the second child, also learned the shoemaker's trade, to which he devoted his time until he came to the United States. In 1843 he married Christine Ohlemeyer, also a native of Prussia, born in 1824, and they too came to America in 1853, locating in Roark Township, on the farm they still own. To their marriage were born nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom three were born in Germany, and six in Gasconade County. Mr. Barner has farmed since coming to this country, and now owns 133 acres of good land. He and family are members of the Evangelical Church, and he is Republican in his political belief. For thirty-five years he has been a resident of this county, and is accounted a good farmer, and an honest, upright citizen. The Barner family is one long established and well-known in Gasconade County.

Frederick Beckmann (deceased), one of the early settlers of Gasconade County, Mo., was born in Hanover, Germany, where he grew up as a tiller of the soil. On reaching manhood he married Fredericka Grese, also a native of Hanover, Germany. He owned and worked a farm until 1846, when he and wife and five children came to America, and settled in this county, where two more children were born. They spent the remainder of their lives here, he dying at the age of sixty, and she at the age of seventy-three. Both were members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. The second child, Christian, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1833, and the greater part of his education was received in his native land. Having farmed on his father's place until twenty-four years of age, he purchased his father's farm, and since then has increased it to 200 acres. In 1858 he married Saloame Aberlen, a native of Baden, Germany. She came here when six years old. To their marriage were born ten children, six sons and four daughters. All the family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Beckmann is a Republican in politics, and during the war served in the Home Guards. As a farmer, he has been quite successful, and is a man well-known and highly esteemed, having been a resident of this county for forty-two years.

William Beckmann is a native of Prussia, Germany, born March 4, 1829. His father, Henry Beckmann (deceased), was also born in Germany, and immigrated with his family to the United States. They located in St. Louis, where

the father died in 1851, of cholera. The family then removed to Warren County, Mo., in 1854. The mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Schmidt, was born in 1801, and died in 1856 in Montgomery County, Mo. In the spring of 1864 William came to Gasconade County and settled upon his present farm, which consists of 341 acres, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. September, 1855, while living in Warren County, he was united in marriage to Miss Frederica Uthlantt, who bore him five children, only one now living: Frederick W. One son, Henry, died in his twenty-first year in 1876. Mary and Louis died in Warren County when young, and August died in Gasconade County in 1867, when three years old. Mrs. Beckmann died in the fall of 1866, of cholera. Frederick W. married Miss Caroline Biesemier, daughter of Fritz Biesemier, a resident of Osage County, Mo. Two children were born to this marriage, who are named as follows: Dinah and Minnie, aged, respectively, three and one year and six months old. Frederick and family live with the subject of this sketch. The latter is no aspirant to official positions, never had but one law suit (and gained that), and is a member of the Evangelical Church.

August Begemann, a leading merchant of Hermann, was born in Germany in 1838, and immigrated to America in 1852 with his parents, Henry and Ernestine (Althoff) Begemann, who afterward resided in Warren County, Mo., until their death. August, after passing his youth like other boys of the neighborhood, removed to Hermann in 1855, and began his mercantile experience as clerk, which he continued for about ten years. He soon became engaged in general merchandising on his own account, and from that time to the present has conducted an establishment which has come to be one of the largest in Hermann. In 1882 he was elected as a Republican to the office of collector of Gasconade County, a position the duties of which he acceptably discharged for four years. In 1864 Mr. Begemann was united in marriage with Miss Flora Baer, who was born in Hermann. Three of the five children born to them are living.

Julius Beiermann was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1833, and is the son of Louis and Wilhelmina (Thofern) Beiermann, also natives of Hanover, Germany, born in 1788 and 1793, respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation, and served under Napoleon in his Russian campaign. They were married in the old country, and five children were born to them, two sons and three daughters, all of whom were born across the water. In 1838 they sailed for America, and made their first settlement in Gasconade County. Both were members of the Evangelical Church, and lived to be eighty-two and sixty-eight years, respectively. The eldest son, Julius, was reared on the farm, and during the war served in the militia. In 1855 he married Miss Mary Vogel, daughter of Joseph Vogel, and to them were born six children, five sons and one daughter. Mrs. Beiermann died in 1869, and the following year he married Miss Caroline Barner, daughter of William Barner, and the fruits of this union were six children, three sons and three daughters. He owns 240 acres of land, and is a Republican in his political views. He and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. His first wife was a member of the Catholic Church.

Hermann Bensing, of the firm of Klenk & Bensing, contractors and builders, was born in Hermann, December 22, 1838, and is the second child born to Nicholas and Elizabeth (Bohm) Bensing, both natives of Hesse, Germany. In 1836 both came to America, were married in Pennsylvania, but soon after came to Hermann, which was almost a wilderness at that time, and the father helped survey the town plat. He was one of the very earliest settlers. After living in

Hermann for about two years they then removed to the country, about three miles from the town. Here he died March 27, 1886, at the age of eighty. The mother died July 26, 1878. Mr. Bensing was a well-to-do farmer, and has reared five children, four now living. Hermann was reared on the farm, where he remained until nineteen years of age. He then learned his trade and has since lived in Hermann. He was two years and nine months in the United States service during the war, four months in the Home Guards, and also four months in the Reserve Corps. He was married in 1864 to Miss Dora Vollersen, a native of Hermann, who bore him four children: Hermann, Lizzie, Katie and August. Mr. Bensing is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln; is a member of the G. A. R., of the A. O. U. W., and a member of the Lutheran Church.

William Berger, farmer and merchant of Boeuf Township, is a son of John C. and Ann J. (Klaussmeyer) Berger, natives of Prussia, the father born in 1796 and the mother about two years later. The father was a farmer by occupation, and of the eight children born to their marriage only two came to America; the rest died in the old country. The mother died at the age of thirty-six, and the father, who came to America about two years after his son, William, died at the age of sixty-five. He was never called into the regular army as he was the only child, and the law of Prussia at that time freed an only son. The subject of this sketch was born in Northern Prussia in 1832, and was about two years old at the time of his mother's death. Reared without the knowledge and influence of a mother, his education was neglected to a considerable extent, and, although the youngest of eight children, he was the first to come to America, which he did in 1849. After spending two years in St. Louis he came to Franklin County, Mo., and in 1852 married Miss Charlotta Schumacher, also a native of Prussia, born in 1838, and when a little girl was brought to this country. In 1854 Mr. Berger and wife came to Gasconade County and settled on the farm where they now live. Fifteen children were born to this marriage, only six now living, four sons and two daughters. During the war Mr. Berger was in the Home Guards. In connection with farming he has been interested in merchandising for the past twenty years, and has an interest now in two stores. He owns about 600 acres of land, is a successful farmer and business man, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. He has held some important official positions; from 1864 to 1868 he held the office of sheriff and collector, and from 1868 to 1872 the position of probate judge and *ex-officio* presiding justice of the county court. In 1873 his successor died and he was again elected to fill the unexpired term. He is now notary public. He is a Democrat in his political views, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is accounted one of the most stirring men of his community.

Theodore Bergner, book-keeper at the brewery and malt house of Hugo Kropp, and a citizen of official prominence in Hermann, is a native of that place, born in 1850. Gottlob and Christine Bergner, his parents, came originally from Germany, immigrating to the United States in about 1843, and locating first in Hermann, from which place they subsequently removed to a farm about four miles from town; they afterward returned, however, and now reside in Hermann. Theodore early familiarized himself with farm experience, and when not occupied about the home place attended the country schools; in 1869 he taught a six months' country school, and in 1870 he removed to Hermann and assumed the duties of the position as deputy sheriff and collector of the county. In 1874 he was elected sheriff on the Republican ticket, and was

re-elected in 1876, 1878 and 1882; such a career needs no additional words of comment. In July, 1887, he entered the brewery as book-keeper, and has since remained occupied in this position. In 1873 Mr. Berger was married to Mrs. Charlotta Wickers, and to this union four children have been born.

Henry Binkhoelter, prominently identified with the mercantile interests of Morrison, and a member of the firm of Binkhoelter & Co., the largest business firm in Gasconade County, came originally from Westphalia, Germany, where he was born June 16, 1848, the third of four children in the family of his parents, Casper and Sophia (Risse) Binkhoelter, who immigrated to the United States and located in Gasconade County, in 1853. While living in Westphalia the father was a shoemaker, but since then has been engaged in farming. His wife, who was born in 1811, died in 1878. He is now seventy-seven years of age, and a resident of Gasconade County. Henry remained at the home place until twenty-three years of age, then settling at Little Berger, Gasconade County, as farmer, and remained on same four years, then moved to Berger, Franklin Co., Mo., where he carried on an extensive business until February, 1887. Then he moved to Morrison and formed a partnership with J. H. Schwarze, under the above mentioned name, an association which has proved a lucrative one. Their stock of goods is worth \$15,000, an annual business of \$30,000 resulting. They also own the Morrison Wheat Elevator, and estimate that 200,000 bushels of wheat have passed through their hands during the past year. Mr. Binkhoelter is also the owner of a wheat elevator at Berger, where he handles about 125,000 bushels yearly. In 1869 he married Mrs. Louisa Koeller, *nee* Meyer, daughter of Fritz Meyer. She was also born in Germany. They have one son and three daughters: Alma, Lydia, Oscar and Clara. Mr. and Mrs. Binkhoelter are members of the Lutheran Church. The former belongs to Morrison Lodge, No. 390, A. O. U. W.

Simon Boeger, merchant of Bay Postoffice, was born in Lippe-Detmold, Germany, July 21, 1837, and is the son of Simon Boeger (deceased), who immigrated with his family to the United States in 1855, settled in St. Louis, where Simon, Jr., attended the evening schools, and acquired a good English education. He filled the position of salesman in three different stores in St. Louis, until April, 1862, when he came to Gasconade County, settled at Bay, and engaged in merchandising, marrying Mrs. Charlotte Peters, whose husband, Frank H. Peters (deceased), established in 1855 or 1856 the business, and where he died in 1860. Mr. Boeger carries a full line of everything usually kept in a first class general store, and does an annual business of from \$15,000 to \$16,000. He owns 1,018 acres of land, and is carrying on farming in connection with merchandising. Besides this, he has two other stores, one at Drake, this county, and the other at Feuersville, Osage County, each of which is doing a large business. Mr. Boeger was married in April, 1862, to Mrs. Charlotte Peters, who bore him these children: Frederica, August, Louis, Emma and Amanda. Frederica married William Brinkmann, who died in 1887; she has one child, Laura. Mrs. Boeger's maiden name was Charlotte Peters, and she was the daughter of Jasper Henry Peters (deceased). She was born in Hanover, Germany, and came to the United States in 1851, where she married Francis Peters (no relative), in 1854. To them were born three children, two now living: Henry W. and Emily. Henry married Annie Stoner, a shoe merchant in St. Louis, and has two children: Ella and Edwin. Ella married Henry Fink, a merchant of St. Louis. Mr. Boeger was postmaster at Bay for twenty-five years, but on account of his Republican principles was removed, notwithstanding the fact that the people of all parties

remonstrated against his removal by a petition to the department. He is a member of the Evangelical Church, and his wife and children are members of the Presbyterian. (See picture p. 697)

William C. Böing, agent for Bodine Roofing, at Hermann, was born in Gernsheim, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, May 9, 1830, the son of Francis and Louisa (Kohlermann) Böing, both deceased. The father came to the United States in 1832, and the mother followed with two children in 1833. They settled in Franklin County, Mo., where they began making themselves a home among the squatters, and went to farming. Two children were born in Franklin County, making in all two boys and two girls. Susanna, the youngest, died in 1854; the oldest, Emma, died in 1873, and Charles, in 1879, at the age of forty-four years. In 1842 they came to Hermann, and here the father died in the fall of 1873, sixty-eight years of age, and the mother in the summer of 1881, at the age of seventy-six years. William C. has lived in Hermann ever since, where he studied practical surveying and engineering when the Missouri Pacific Railroad was building, taking a practical and theoretical course at the same time, and at which he became quite proficient, following surveying for many years. In 1859 he was elected county surveyor and served in that capacity for nine years. He was elected county clerk in 1870, and occupied this position for twelve years to the satisfaction of all. June 8, 1856, he married Miss Adele Knoche, daughter of Diedrich Knoche (deceased). No children were born to Mr. Böing's marriage, but he has reared two of his deceased brother's children, viz.: William F. and Annie W. Böing. Mr. Böing is a member of the Harmonie Singing Society, a member of the County Agricultural Society, and a passive member of the Hermann Fire Company. He is also a member of the Hermann Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

William Braendle, of Hermann, Mo., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 1, 1855. His father, Jacob Braendle, was a native of Germany, and came to the United States in 1870, locating first in Allegheny City, Penn., and after a residence there of seven months removed to Gasconade County, Mo. He located eight miles west of Hermann, where he died in 1872. After the father's death, William left the farm and went to St. Louis, where he labored by the day. He returned to Hermann in 1882, where in March of that year he married Elizabeth Trechmann, daughter of John Trechmann (deceased). Mrs. Braendle was born in Hermann, and she and Mr. Braendle became the parents of three children, two of whom are living: John and Grover Cleveland. Mr. Braendle belongs to the I. O. O. F. in St. Louis, and the K. of P. in Hermann. He conducts a quiet and orderly beer and wine saloon, and is an honest citizen of the county.

Frederick William Brinkmann was born in the county and township where he now resides, in 1841, and is the only child born to Henry and Mary Brinkmann, who came from Prussia to the United States. They were married in one of the Eastern States, and after residing for some time in Ohio and Indiana, came to Missouri and settled on a branch of Second Creek, they being the second German family to locate there. There the father still resides, being eighty-six years of age. His wife died when their son, Frederick W., was an infant, and he has lived with his present wife for over forty years. They are members of the Evangelical Church, and he helped to build the first German Church in Boulware Township. He was the second of eleven children, and the only one now living. Frederick W. Brinkmann was educated in the common schools, and during the war served in Company E, Missouri State Militia.

In 1867 he was united in marriage to Henrietta, daughter of Charles Blinne. She was a native of Lippe-Detmold, and came with her parents to the United States when a child. She died in April, 1876, leaving two children: Frederick William and Henry August. The same year Mr. Brinkmann married Rebecca, daughter of Bernhardt Sulthaus. She was born in Gasconade County, and died November 26, 1887. Their children are Mary, Hermann, Louis and Benjamin. Since his first marriage, Mr. Brinkmann has resided on his present farm of 280 acres. He has a commodious stone residence and is a prosperous farmer. He is a Republican in politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for Lincoln. He is a member of the Methodist Church, as were both his wives.

Dr. Francis William Brinkmann, a practicing physician and surgeon of Bay Postoffice, Mo., was born in Gasconade County, in 1859, being the third of ten children born to Francis William and Wilhelmina C. (Gehner) Brinkmann. The father was born in Prussia in 1820, and about 1849 came to the United States. He was married the same year, and for some time after coming to Missouri carried produce to St. Louis. He afterward dealt in stock and real estate. He spent the latter part of his life on Third Creek, where he had improved a good farm, one of the best in the county. It contained 700 acres. He also built a fine stone dwelling house, which is, without doubt, one of the most convenient in the county. His death occurred in 1874, just after the finishing of his house. He was an esteemed citizen and exercised the right of franchise, but was far from being an active politician. His widow is still living on the old farm, and is sixty-eight years of age. Mr. Brinkmann was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church in his neighborhood, and he and wife were consistent members of the same. Dr. Francis W. Brinkmann was educated in the common schools of the county, and attended one year and nine months at Bryant & Stratton's Business College in St. Louis, graduating in 1879. He was intending to fit himself for general business, but soon after turned his attention to the study of medicine. In 1882 he graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of St. Louis, Mo. He practiced one year at Swiss Postoffice and then came to Bay Postoffice, where he has since had an extensive practice. He is one of the first physicians of the county, and his practice extends into the neighboring counties of Franklin and Osage. April 20, 1887, he was married to Mary, daughter of Henry and Charlotte Sunderwirth, and by her is the father of one child—Florence L. The Doctor is a Republican in politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for Garfield, in 1880. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is considered one of the first citizens of the county. Mrs. Brinkmann was born in the county. Her father is deceased, but her mother is yet living.

Fred W. Brueggemann is a carpenter by trade, and was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1846. His parents, H. H. and Margaret Brueggemann, started to immigrate to the United States in 1858, but the father died in mid ocean while *en route*. The rest of the family came on, and located in St. Louis County, Mo., where the mother died in 1862. The father was a farmer, and during 1813 and 1815 served in the war under Napoleon Bonaparte. Fred W. Brueggemann received the principal part of his education in his native land, and after coming to this country learned the carpenter's trade in St. Louis. This occupation he has since followed. During the late war he served six months in Company C, Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry. In March, 1870, he was united in marriage to Augusta, daughter of Henry Bueker. She was born in St. Louis, and is the mother of seven children. Mr. Brueggemann is the owner

of 200 acres, all of which he obtained through his own industry and economy. From 1872 to 1876 he held the office of justice of the peace, and since 1882 has filled the same office. He has been a member of the school board ten years, and at one time practiced law. Politically, he is a Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for Lincoln. He is a member of the Protestant Church. He has a sister living in St. Louis, a brother in Illinois, and another brother in this county.

James W. Bullington, a farmer of Brush Creek Township, was born in Spartanburg District, S. C., in 1840, the eldest of nine sons and one daughter born to Absalom and Oney (Tinsley) Bullington, natives of South Carolina, born in 1813 and 1819, respectively. They were married in 1839, and in 1857 removed to Independence County, Ark., where the mother died in 1873, and where the father still lives. The latter's father was Samuel Bullington, and his grandfather, Robert Bullington, who lived to be one hundred years old, and who was a native of Virginia, his father being among the first English colonists of that State, and one who purchased his wife at the price of the passage. Absalom Bullington was a farmer, and served as sergeant in the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry during the war. He was justice of the peace several years, and has been postmaster at Walnut Grove. He is now living with his second wife, is a member of the G. A. R., and of the Baptist Church, and is a Mason. James W. received a very limited education in the subscription schools, and being the eldest child much of the hardest work fell upon his shoulders. He went with his parents to Arkansas, and began business for himself by farming. In June, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, First Arkansas Volunteer Infantry for six months, and served eight months. He was discharged at St. Louis, after which he started home, but got as far as Rolla, when he thought it unsafe for Unionists to travel through that country, and consequently gave up the idea of going home, but began working for Henry Souders, of this county, and here remained five years, in the meantime purchasing eighty acres of land. In 1868 he married Miss Rachel N., daughter of Christian and Rachel Souders, formerly of Indiana, but early settlers of Gasconade County, where Mrs. Bullington was born. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bullington, four now living: Laura, John, Martha and Jacob. Since his marriage Mr. Bullington has lived on his good farm of 360 acres, all the work of his own hands, and is one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of the county. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

George H. Buschmann, postmaster and merchant at Owensville, is a native of this (Gasconade) County, born December 13, 1852, being the eldest of ten children (nine living) in the family of his parents, Kasten and Rebecca Buschmann, *nee* Eitmann, natives of near Bremen, Germany. The father, when a boy of fourteen years of age, immigrated with his parents to America, settling in Gasconade County, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. Following this for several years he carried on a store in St. Louis, but finally returned to his adopted home and engaged in farming. He has become one of the most prominent men in the county, having filled nearly every position within the gift of the people, including those of justice of the peace, collector, sheriff, representative, county and probate judge, and others—sufficient testimonial of his popularity. He is postmaster and notary public at Bay, near which place he now resides upon his farm. Himself and wife are members of the German Evangelical Church. George H. Buschmann remained at home with his father until twenty years of age, receiving the rudiments of a liberal

education in the common schools, which he finished at Hermann. During the winter seasons for six years following he taught school, clerking during the summer months, until, in company with a brother-in-law, H. W. Stoenner, he started a store at Bay, also conducting a store at Owensville, where a brother, F. H. Buschmann, was also associated with them. In two years the establishment at Bay was taken charge of by Mr. Stoenner, and two years after that Mr. Buschmann purchased the interest of his partners, and has since been sole proprietor of an establishment doing from \$18,000 to \$20,000 worth of business yearly. The stock is a general one, and well selected. October 2, 1882, Mr. Buschmann married Emma Colling, daughter of Jacob Colling. She was born near Hermann, and has become the mother of two daughters: Emma and Flora. Mr. Buschmann and wife are members of the Evangelical Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

Dr. Frank H. Caughell, a well-known practitioner of Morrison, was born at Chamois, Osage Co., Mo., September 1, 1861, the eldest of four children in the family of his parents, Dr. D. M. and Sarah (Burnett) Caughell, now residents of Ashland, Kas. The former was born at St. Thomas, Ontario, March 3, 1834, subsequently graduating from the medical school of Albany, N. Y., after which he came to Missouri in 1858. Until 1885 he was actively engaged in practicing his profession in Osage and Gasconade Counties, then moving to Kansas. For two years during the war he served as surgeon. He has always been a prominent Mason, and for a number of years was master of Chamois Lodge. Mrs. Caughell's birth occurred in Campbell County, Va., May 1, 1843. She is a descendant of the famous Tucker family. The subject of this sketch was reared in the county of his nativity, receiving his education in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he went into the Missouri Pacific Railroad Hospital at Sedalia, and during his term of service for the railroad graduated from the Kansas City Medical University. In 1885 he withdrew from the employ of the railroad company, at which time he was acting as second assistant surgeon, and located at Morrison, where he has succeeded in building up a good practice. October 12, 1885, Dr. Caughell married Miss Alice Buente, daughter of Fred. Buente, a deceased merchant of Morrison. They have one daughter, Alma. Mrs. Caughell is a member of the Catholic Church. The Doctor is a Democrat, and belongs to the A. O. U. W.

Squire Christian Danuser. Among the German settlers that came to Gasconade County at an early day may be mentioned Thomas and Barbara (Bantly) Danuser. The father was born in 1802, and the mother in 1805, and both were natives of Switzerland. They were married in 1825, and the result of this union was the birth of ten children, two of whom died in the old country, and one on shipboard while crossing the ocean to America in 1846. They located on the place where Christian now resides, the father having purchased the property of David McKinney, the original settler. Here they passed the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1871, and the mother ten years later. Squire Christian Danuser, the youngest of the five sons, was born in Switzerland in 1840, but received his education in Gasconade County, or what little he did receive, not having attended more than twelve months altogether. By observation and reading he has become one of the well-informed and wide-awake men of the county, and is so considered. October, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, of the Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, United States army, and served eighteen months as teamster. Since the war he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has been quite successful in this occupation. In 1864 he married Miss V.

Christina Bottermann, who was born in Gasconade County in 1846. Nine children, four sons and five daughters, were born to this union. All are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Squire Danuser has held the office of justice of the peace for four years, is a Republican in politics, a member of the G. A. R., and of the Agricultural Association, of which he has been director. He takes much interest in schools and in improving the public roads, and is an intelligent farmer, standing high in the estimation of those who know him. He owns 160 acres of good land, of which 100 acres are under cultivation, which he has made by his own industry and good management.

Louis Dieckgraefe was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1825, the second of eight children born to Peter Casper and Christina (Stein) Dieckgraefe, both native Germans, born in 1801 and 1795, respectively. They were married in 1821. The father was a needle-maker by trade, and the last twenty years of his life was a forester. He died in 1873, and his wife in 1856. Their son, Louis, attended school until thirteen years of age, and then worked with his father until 1848. From that time until 1851 he served in the regular army in Germany, and in 1854 came to Gasconade County, Mo., with a company of eighty persons, including Henry Brandenburger, who afterward became his father-in-law. In 1855 he married the latter's daughter, who died in 1863, leaving four children: Louis H., Rudolph E., Albert W. and Alvina. In 1863 he took for his second wife Catherine Niebruegge, and by her became the father of nine children, six of whom are living: Lena, Lydia, Fred, Henry, William and Emma. Owing to industry and economy Mr. Dieckgraefe is now the owner of 300 acres of good land. He is the only one of his people who came to the United States, with the exception of one brother, who came in 1863, and is now deceased. Mr. Dieckgraefe is a fine scholar, and when he came to the United States he bought a dictionary, and very readily acquired the English language. He served in the State Militia during the late war, and from 1868 to 1883 was postmaster of Woolam. In 1880 he was the census taker of Third Creek Township, and has several times served as deputy assessor. Politically, he was formerly a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln, but he now affiliates with the Democratic party.

William Doerman is the son of Frederick W. and Catherine M. (Ahlemeyer) Doerman, both natives of Prussia, Germany, the former born in 1801, and the latter in 1795. The father was a farmer by occupation, and, on account of having lost the sight of an eye, escaped a soldier's life. Of their five children, all were born in Prussia. After living in their native country until 1840, they came to America, locating in Gasconade County, Mo., and here the parents passed the residue of their days. Both were members of the Evangelical Church. The mother died in 1859, and the father afterward married Mrs. Louise Tappe; previous to his marriage to the mother of William, he had been married, and was the father of one son. He died in 1881. The subject of this sketch was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1836, and was reared in this county. During the war he served about seven months in the militia, but, previous to this, in 1858, he had married Miss Henrietta Brandenburger, who was born in Westphalia in 1838. She came with her parents to this country in 1854, and was here married to Mr. Doerman. To them were born six children, five now living. Mr. Doerman is a Republican in politics, as was his father before him, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. For forty-eight years he has been a resident of this county, is a good farmer and an intelligent citizen. He has 656 acres of good land, which he has made by his own exertions and with the help of his wife.

Christian Eberlin (deceased), who was one of the early settlers of Gasconade County, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1819. After reaching manhood he married Christina Wiedermann, also a native of Baden. After living in the old country until 1847 they then sailed for America, remaining in Philadelphia a short time, and then came on to Gasconade County, where the father passed the remainder of his days. He was a life-long farmer, and during the war served about fifteen months in a company of artillery, being discharged at the end of that time on account of sickness. He was a member of the Evangelical Church, as is also his wife, who is still living and sixty-one years of age. Of their eight children one was born on the ocean and the remainder here. Christian, Jr., was born in Roark Township, in 1849. He received both an English and German education to a limited degree. In 1873 he married Miss Annie Michaelis, also a native of Gasconade County, born in 1856, and to them were born three children, two sons and one daughter. Mr. Eberlin is a Republican in politics. In 1887 they settled on their present farm, which consists of eighty acres of fine land. He commenced with a very small capital, and has made the most of his property by hard work and economy.

Charles D. Eitzen, one of the oldest merchants and conceded to be among the most influential citizens of Gasconade County, was born in Bremen, Germany, August 20, 1819, and immigrated to America and located in Hermann in 1838, a short time after this town was laid out. For three years he clerked in the first and only store in the town, and in 1841, when but twenty-one years of age, purchased the store and began on his own account, a business in which he has continued to the present. In 1855, before the completion of the railroad to Hermann, he engaged largely in the lumber business, meeting with success, and shipping great quantities of yellow pine to points up the Missouri River. At the same time, as agent for the Meramec Iron Company, he shipped iron to different places on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. In all public affairs Mr. Eitzen has taken a prominent part. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and during the war firmly supported the Federal Government, and part of the time was captain of a company of militia in active service. In 1861 he was elected from his senatorial district (comprised of the counties of Franklin, Osage and Gasconade) a member of the Constitutional Convention, in which body he labored in opposition to secession; in 1875 was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, and in 1876 was elected to the Twenty-ninth General Assembly of Missouri. In 1871 he became identified with the public schools of Hermann, which were at that time in poor condition, but under his management and inspiration a two-story commodious school building was erected—an ornament to the city. Since then educational interests have constantly increased. Mr. Eitzen is now a member of the board of trustees. For twenty-five years he has been connected with the town board of trustees, during most of which time he has served as mayor. In April, 1844, he was married to Miss Jane Kehr, who has borne him seven children, three of whom survive. (Picture p. 1131)

George Eppler, cabinet-maker and farmer of Roark Township, is the son of Christian and Beda (Kommer) Eppler, both born in Wurtemberg, Germany. When a young man the father served under Napoleon in his Russian campaign, and after his return married; and of the four sons and eight daughters born to this marriage only three came to the United States. The father was a weaver by occupation, and died while still a comparatively young man, being only forty-eight. The mother died at the age of eighty-seven. George was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1828, and received a good education. At the age of

fourteen he began learning his trade, and after having worked in the old country until 1856 he came to America, and, after following his trade until 1857, came to Gasconade County. The same year he married Miss Sothie Hof, a native of Prussia, born in 1830, and who came across the ocean in the same ship that he did. On coming to this county he located where he now lives, owning eighty acres. To his marriage were born ten children, eight of whom are living, three sons and five daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Eppler are both members of the Evangelical Church. In 1861 Mr. Eppler enlisted in Company E, of the Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served eighteen months. In 1865 he was called out in Company C, of the Fifty-eighth Ohio Regiment, and was released in October. Besides, he was lieutenant of the Home Guards, and quartermaster-sergeant of the militia; also first sergeant in the Fourth Missouri. In politics he was formerly a Republican, but for the past few years has been Independent. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is an excellent citizen. He is a first-class cabinet-maker, and has some specimens of his workmanship that are very fine.

Jesse Fitzgerald, constable and farmer of Bourbois Township, was born in St. Louis County, twelve miles from the city, in 1836, and is the fourth of eight children, four now living, born to Mason and Julia Ann (Hibler) Fitzgerald, natives of Kentucky and Maryland, respectively, the father born in 1806, and died in 1860, and the mother born in 1807, and died in 1859. They were married in St. Louis County, and died in that county. Mason Fitzgerald was an excellent farmer, and the son of Peter Fitzgerald, a native of Kentucky, and of Irish descent. Of Mr. Mason's family the following four children are now living: Jesse, Zachary T., of Maries County, Mo.; Louisa Allen, of Greene County, Ill., and Rebecca Elizabeth Coons, of St. Louis County. Jesse Fitzgerald received very meager educational advantages for an education, not attending more than three months altogether. In 1858 he went to Washington, Franklin County, and the same year married Fatana E., daughter of Samuel and Arminta Kalill, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The mother died in Franklin County. Mrs. Fitzgerald was born in Washington, and the result of her marriage to Mr. Fitzgerald was the birth of four children: Virginia, wife of Henry Kinkade; Edway J. and Theattus (twins), and Samuel M. Soon after marriage Mr. Fitzpatrick removed to Gasconade County, settling in Bourbois Township, and has resided on his present fine farm of 240 acres since 1861. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, was at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, all through the Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., and was on picket when the gun boat "Cincinnati" was sunk at Vicksburg. He was first corporal, and was mustered out as sergeant at Columbus, Ohio, in August, 1865. He was commissioned lieutenant and captain, but refused to accept the positions on account of education. Soon after the fall of Vicksburg Mr. Fitzgerald received a sunstroke, which resulted in paralysis, and which disabled him from field service. From that time until the close of the war he was on detached service. From March until September, 1864, he was Lincoln's body guard. He then spent one month at Albany, N. Y., from there to Indiana, and for the remainder of the service was acting orderly for Gen. Carrington, in the special detective service, etc., through Indiana and Ohio, at which work he proved very efficient, and when a warrant was placed in his hands it was certain to be executed with dispatch and care. After returning home Mr. Fitzgerald served one year as road overseer. He is now serving his third term as constable of Bourbois Township, having been elected in

1874, 1876 and 1886. He has always been a Democrat in politics, his first presidential vote being for Bell, in 1860. He is a member of the G. A. R., the A. O. U. W., and has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for about twenty years. He can remember when St. Louis was but a small insignificant town, full of frog ponds, a little frame courthouse, and when there were many buffaloes in St. Louis County. Mr. Fitzgerald has often been solicited to accept various county offices—sheriff, county judge, etc.—but owing to his limited education has peremptorily refused.

Christian Flutsch, farmer, is the son of John and Elizabeth (Fausch) Flutsch, both natives of Switzerland. The father was a farmer by occupation. Both parents died in the old country, the father in 1865, and the mother a few years later. In their family were seven children, four sons and three daughters. Two sons and one daughter came to this country. The eldest child, Christian, was born in Switzerland, in 1830, was reared on a farm, and in 1858 came to America, locating in Gasconade County, where, in the same year, he married Miss Mary Felix, also a native of Switzerland, born in 1826. She came to this country on the same ship that he did. Four children were born to Mr. Flutsch's marriage, three sons and one daughter. In 1865 Mr. Flutsch was drafted in Company K, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, United States army, and was transferred to the Eleventh Missouri Infantry. He was in the battle of Spanish Fort, and was discharged in January, 1866. He is a Republican in politics, and both he and Mrs. Flutsch are of the Evangelical faith. He is a good farmer, owning about 140 acres, and although he came to this country in debt, is now in very comfortable circumstances, all the result of his own efforts.

Henry Frechmann, a farmer of Richland Township, was born in Prussia, in 1815, and is the son of Ferdinand and Gertrude (Kotthoff) Frechmann. The father died in Germany, and in 1841 the mother came to the United States, settled in Mississippi, but later moved to Little Rock, Ark., where she died. Henry received a good common-school education, and at the age of fifteen began as an apprentice at weaving and dyeing, which he followed until he came to the United States in 1836. After spending one year in Philadelphia he moved to Vicksburg, Miss., and was engineer on the Vicksburg & Jackson Railroad until 1843, when he came to Hermann. He was married the same year to Miss Margaret Kotthoff, who came to Mississippi from Germany with her parents about 1840, and afterward moved to Hermann. Five children were born to this union: Frank, who is living in Washington, Mo., engaged in blacksmithing; Tony, at home; Henry F.; Teresa, wife of August Baecker, and Jane, wife of Frank Oncken. Henry lived five years on First Creek, and then came to his present property, situated ten miles west of Hermann, which consists of 520 acres in the home place, and 240 acres in another tract, all the result of his own labor and good management. He has filled the position of justice of the peace, and from 1872 until 1878 he served as county judge of the Ninth District with credit. He is a Democrat, politically; his first presidential vote was for Gen. Cass, in 1848. Since his residence in Gasconade County, Mr. Frechmann has followed agricultural pursuits, and is one of the prominent German citizens of the county. His eldest son served in the militia during the war. Mrs. Frechmann died in 1877. The father of Mr. Frechmann was sexton and teacher of his town for thirty years. He was a man of intelligence and ability.

Gustave A. Freund was born in St. Louis, Mo., February 5, 1843, and is the son of Charles M. and Christina J. Freund. The father was a native of the

Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, and came to the United States in 1834. Gustave A. was brought up in St. Louis, where he received a fair education, both in the English and also in the German language. Shortly after the breaking out of the late war, he enlisted in Company D, Second Regiment, United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and with his regiment took part in the Siege of Corinth, Miss. After serving in the war, Mr. Freund followed mercantile pursuits in St. Louis and vicinity for a number of years, and in June, 1873, was married to Miss Charlotte Moeller, daughter of Mr. August Moeller, of this county. Late in the fall of 1874, Mr. Freund removed to Gasconade County, where he lived upon a farm until the fall of 1875, when he began to teach school. After teaching successfully for three terms at the district school in Richland Township, he removed to a district in the neighborhood of Hermann, teaching again for two successive terms. In 1880 Mr. Freund accepted a position at the public school of Hermann, where he is now teaching his eighth year. His work in school has continued to prove successful, he has been promoted twice, and now holds the position next to the principal. In 1880 he removed with his family to Hermann, where he has lived ever since and become permanently located. In conclusion we can say, that, for the past thirteen years Mr. Freund has identified himself most favorably with the educational interests of this county.

Ernst Gaebler. Among the early settlers of Gasconade County were Wilhelm and Maria (Ernst) Gaebler, both natives of Prussia, born in 1801 and 1797, respectively. For a livelihood the father followed wool carding, and also kept hotel for some time. Their family consisted of three sons, all of whom, together with both parents and Grandfather Gaebler, came to America in 1839, and settled in this county. The father died in 1860, and the mother in 1854. He was a Democrat in politics, and both were members of the Lutheran Church. The youngest of the boys, Ernst, was born in Prussia, in 1829. He grew up on a farm and received his education chiefly before coming here. Having worked for his father until twenty-three years of age, he began for himself. In 1853 he went to California, and mined gold for two years, after which he returned home and has since followed agricultural pursuits, but in connection, for the past twenty years, has been engaged in wine-growing. In 1855 he married Miss Emma Senn, a native of New Jersey, though of German descent, born in 1836, and to them were born ten children—four sons and six daughters—only seven now living. Mr. Gaebler has been a resident of this county for nearly forty-nine years and is a good farmer. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and he is deeply interested in all subjects pertaining to education.

Dr. Thomas J. Grace, physician and surgeon of Bourbois Township, was born in Spartanburg District, S. C., in 1843, and is the only child born to Robert L. and Isadore Ann (Stewart) Grace, natives of Spartanburg, S. C., and Portland, Me., respectively. They were married at the latter place, settled in South Carolina in 1853, but removed to Perry County, Mo., where they both died soon after. Mr. Grace was a soldier in the War of 1812, was a wagon and carriage manufacturer by occupation, and was of Irish descent. His father, John Grace, came from Ireland to serve in the Revolutionary War. The mother of Thomas J. was of Puritan, New England stock, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. The father was a member of the Methodist Church. Dr. Thomas J. was left an orphan at an early age. His guardian, E. L. Ellis, of Perry County, owned slaves, which did not please our subject, and at the age of six-

teen he left and went to Chicago, where he was educated. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and operated in Kentucky, Tennessee, South Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. He was in the battle at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Second Corinth, Shiloh, through the Siege of Vicksburg as dispatch bearer to John A. Logan, Marietta, Ga., and from Atlanta to the sea with Sherman. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in May, 1865, was breveted major, but never received the commission; was five times wounded, but only slightly. He then returned to Chicago, finished his schooling, and soon after began the study of medicine. He attended two terms at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and spent three months, in 1871, at Louisville, Ky., Medical College, Hospital Department, and began the practice of his profession at Powhattan, Ark., but since 1873 has practiced in Gasconade County. He was married, in that county, in 1873, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William and Margaret Hoffman, formerly of Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Grace was born, and since his marriage Mr. Grace has lived in Bourbois Township, four miles northwest of Red River, where he has 320 acres. A life-long and stanch Republican, his first presidential vote was for Lincoln, in 1860. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Anton Grass (deceased), eldest son of John Grass, was born in 1821, at Klosterters, Canton Grawbunden, Switzerland, where he was reared as a peasant boy. His father, who was a teacher, and later a collector of revenue, managed to give his son a good education. After growing up he accepted a clerkship in a collector's office, and held this position for two years, but wanting more room he left for America, in 1845, settled near Hermann on Frere Creek, in 1847, and two years later married Miss Henrietta Heck (daughter of Ernst Heck), who was born in Oberdreisz, Rheinpreusen, in 1820, and who descended from a long line of preachers. She immigrated from Urbach in 1848 in company with several brothers, and settled near Hermann, on Cole Creek, the same year. After marriage Mr. Grass and wife settled on the farm where she is still living. In 1869 Anton and family moved to Missouri City, Clay Co., Mo., where he engaged in vine growing, but died the same year. Two years after the family returned to this county again. In their family were eight children, of whom five are living—all boys: John P., Anton, Ernst, Charles and Henry. Charles and Henry are the only ones in this county. The eldest and youngest of the boys are teachers, and the second son is a miner in the West. The home place of 440 acres of land is tilled by Charles and Henry. The Grass family has been settled in this county for forty years. The father was a wide-awake, stirring business man, as are all his sons.

Gottlieb Grossmann, an early settler of Gasconade County, is the son of Michael and Jacobine (Schoenthaler) Grossmann, both natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, where they were married, and where they reared a family of five children, two sons and three daughters. The father was a farmer by occupation. In 1837 they came to the United States, and the following spring settled on the farm on which Gottlieb now resides. The father was a soldier in the war with France in 1813, and a Democrat in politics. Both parents lived to be about sixty-two years old. The subject of this sketch, the second child, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1818, and came to the United States with his parents. In 1850 he married Miss Christina Rapp, also a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born in 1827, and to this union were born seven children, two sons and five daughters. After their marriage they settled upon their present place of residence, consisting of 270 acres, of which five acres are in grapes. Both he and

wife are members of the Evangelical Church, and in politics Mr. Grossman is conservative, voting for the man rather than the party. He is a good farmer, and as a business man has been quite successful.

William L. Heckmann, manager of the Hermann Ferry Company, is also captain and pilot of the steamer "Vienna," which plies the Gasconade and Missouri Rivers. John H. and Christina (Rewald) Heckmann, his parents, came originally from Germany, and found a home in Pittsburgh, Penn., from which place they removed to St. Louis, Mo., and later to Hermann, where they were among the first settlers. The father was a carpenter by trade, and assisted in erecting the first house in that place. In their family were eleven children, five of whom survive. William L., one of the sons, was born at Hermann, February 24, 1845, here passing his years until maturity. As he grew up he attended the public schools, and afterward learned the carpenter's trade, for a number of years engaging in building and contracting. In 1861 he entered the Home Guards, served three months, and then volunteered in the Fourth Missouri Infantry, of which regiment he was sergeant-major. After a two-years' term of service he returned to Hermann. In 1868 Mr. Heckmann embarked in steamboating, and has since directed his attention to that calling, being a practical, experienced pilot and licensed captain. In 1864 he was married to Annie Bethe, who died in 1866, leaving one child. In February, 1868, Mr. Heckmann married Miss Mary Miller, and they have a family of ten children, all living. He is commander of Manwaring Post, No. 320, G. A. R.

John Helmendach. Also numbered among the first German settlers of Gasconade County are William and Barbara Helmendach, both of whom were born in Germany, the former in 1809, in Prussia, and the latter in 1813, in Baden. When twenty-one years of age William left home, went to London, and shipped from there to the United States, in order to escape military service. Two years later he arrived at Philadelphia, and there, in 1837, was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Fine. They came to Gasconade County, where they settled, reared a family of nine children, and here died, he in 1854, and she in 1870. Both were members of the Evangelical Church. John Helmendach was born in Roark Township, on his present farm, in 1841, and received a rather limited German education. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. Fritz Bade's Company, of Fourth Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and served three years and three months. He participated in the following battles: Pea Ridge, Perryville, (Ky.), Missionary Ridge, and on through all the fights to Atlanta. He was discharged at the latter place, in September, 1864. Two years later he married Mary E. Bensing, who was born in Gasconade County in 1843, and who bore him seven children, five of whom are living. Mr. Helmendach is a successful farmer, and owns 167 acres; is a Republican in politics, and both he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

Henry Henze, wine grower and farmer of Roark Township, is the son of George and Elizabeth (Wedekind) Henze, natives of Hanover, Germany, born in 1793 and 1803, respectively. They were the parents of six children, all of whom were born in Hanover. The father, for a livelihood, followed bleaching linen. He was a soldier under Wellington at Waterloo, and at the battle of Hamburg. Henry has two medals, one for each battle, given his father for acts of bravery by the reigning Prince George. In 1847 the parents and three of the children came to America, and afterwards the other two children followed; one having died in the meantime. In 1848 they came to Gasconade County, and here the parents spent the balance of their days on the property on which

the subject of this sketch is now living. The father died in 1866, and the mother a year later. The former was a Republican in politics, and both were members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Henry Henze was born in 1835, and at the age of thirteen came to this county, where he remained with his parents until 1863, when he married Mrs. Caroline Brandenburg, *nee* Voigt. She was born in Prussia in 1836, where she was married, and with her first husband came to this country about 1858. Four children were born to her first marriage, two sons and two daughters. To her union to Mr. Henze five children were born, three sons and two daughters, and three are living of each marriage. Mr. Henze is a Republican in politics, and both he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. He owns eighty acres of land, seven of which are in grapes. He has been a farmer and wine grower all his life, and is accounted as very successful. For the last seventeen years he has taken more premiums and diplomas at the St. Louis Fair on grapes and wine than any other man in the county.

William Herzog, of the firm of The Stone Hill Wine Company, of Hermann, proprietors of the Stone Hill Vineyards, was born in Franfort-on-the-Main, Germany, August 31, 1847, and after receiving a good education immigrated to America in 1871, coming direct to Hermann, Mo., where he at once entered into an engagement as traveling salesman for The Stone Hill Wine Company, then composed of Messrs. Poeschel & Scherer. In 1874 he became a member of the firm and took charge of the branch house at St. Louis, remaining there until 1878 at which time he and his present partner assumed charge as sole proprietors, and Mr. Herzog then returned to Hermann. In 1874 he was united in marriage with Miss Aurelia, eldest daughter of Dr. Edward Cramer, of Hermann, and to them have been born five children. Mr. Herzog served for a year (in 1867) as volunteer in the German army before leaving his native country, and participated in the German-Franco War. He is now one of Hermann's substantial citizens.

Frederick W. Hobein, another successful farmer of Roark Township, is the son of William and Catherine (Schulte) Hobein, both natives of Germany, he born in Prussia and she in Hanover. After marriage they settled in Hanover and here reared a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. The father was a farmer, and died at the age of thirty-six. In 1857 the mother and all the children came to America. The mother died in Gasconade county. The third child, Frederick W., was born in Hanover, in 1836, and came to America just in time to escape being drafted into the regular army. On reaching St. Louis he found employment in piling lumber, and from that he arose to a salesman in the same business, continuing at the same about fifteen years. In 1859 he married Miss Catherine Meier, also a native of Hanover, Germany, born in 1841. She was brought to America when twelve years of age, and by her union to our subject became the mother of six children, two sons and four daughters. In 1873 Mr. and Mrs. Hobein moved from St. Louis to their present home of 311 acres, and have been quite successful at farming. He is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. When Mr. Hobein came to America he was in debt for his passage, but by hard work paid off all his debts, and has made what he has.

Henry Honeck, an extensive manufacturer of spring wagons, buggies, farm-wagons, plows, etc., and proprietor of a general blacksmithing and wood-work establishment, was born in Germany in 1833, and immigrated to America in 1852, locating first at Rochester, N. Y., where he remained three years. Subsequently he worked for five years in Chicago, and then, in 1860, came to Her-

mann, where he began working at his trade. From that time to the present he has devoted himself closely to his present calling with deserved success, though the growth of his business has been gradual, as it was started on a small basis. He carries on a blacksmith and wood-work shop, besides a painting department, and has a good storeroom where work turned out complete is kept on hand. In 1855 Mr. Honeck was married to Miss Mary Weber, who was born in Germany, and to this union ten children have been born, only one of whom is deceased.

Dr. M. W. Hoge, one of the younger members of the medical fraternity in Gasconade County, and a resident of Owensville, was born near Boonville, Cooper Co., Mo., November 18, 1861, and is the son of John J. and Mary C. (Colhoun) Hoge, still residents of Boonville, where they have made their home since 1876. The father is a native of Columbus, Ohio, and for a time engaged in the practice of law in Wheeling, W. Va., but after moving to Missouri his attention was directed mainly to agricultural pursuits. In 1885 he received the appointment of receiver of public money in the land office at Boonville, from President Cleveland. To himself and wife four children were born, three of whom are living. Dr. Hoge, the third child, as he grew up, secured the favorable advantages of acquiring an education at the well-known Kemper School, at Boonville, from which he graduated. Following this he took one course of lectures at Columbia, and for a year thereafter was occupied in teaching, until, in 1881, he attended the St. Louis Medical College, graduating in the class of 1883. Fitted to enter upon a professional career, Dr. Hoge soon came to Gasconade County, locating at Bay, but after practicing one and a half years there removed to Owensville, where he has since devoted himself assiduously to his adopted profession. Energetic and enterprising, his success for the future is assured. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Christopher Horstmann, another old settler of Gasconade County, was born in Prussia in 1808, and is the son of Adolph Horstmann. The parents of Christopher were born, reared and married in Prussia, and during the occupancy of Prussia by the French soldiery, both parents and a sister were taken away by a contagious disease, leaving two children, a daughter twelve years of age and the subject of this sketch. The latter was reared by his guardian, and after reaching the age of manhood took charge of his father's farm. In 1830 he married Elizabeth Schonemeyer, also a native of Prussia, and of the five children born to their marriage, three were born in Germany, one on the way, and one more was born in America. They arrived here in 1837, landed at Newport, Franklin County, and the following spring came to Gasconade County, where they settled on their present farm, consisting of 160 acres. In 1872 his wife died. She was a worthy member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which her husband is also a member. Mr. Horstmann is conservative in politics, and has been a resident of this county for fifty years. He is an honest, worthy citizen.

John Humburg, farmer, and son of Jacob and Anna C. (Meibert) Humburg, was born in Crumbach, Hesse Cassel, Germany, in 1830, and was there reared on a farm and educated. When young he came by himself to America, and in 1857 married Mary Bottermann, a native of Gasconade County, Mo., who bore him six children, three sons and three daughters. Previous to his marriage, in 1853, Mr. Humburg went to California to dig gold, but affirms that he could have made more by digging stumps at home. After his return he married and settled where he now lives, having 160 acres of good land. He affiliates with the Republican party, but is not an active partisan. He and wife are

members of the Methodist Church, and are respected and enterprising citizens. Mr. Humburg began life on comparatively small capital and has made all he has by hard work, close economy and good management. He has been in this county for thirty-two years and has succeeded in accumulating considerable property.

Conrad Humburg, ex-county judge, farmer and wine-grower, was born near Hesse Castle, Germany, January 31, 1835, and is the son of Jacob and Anna C. (Meilbert) Humburg, both natives of the same place as our subject. The father was a wealthy land-owner and burgomaster of Crumbach. Having lived in their native country until 1867, they came to America and located in Roark Township. All their children, ten in number, were born in Germany, and eight of them came with their parents to America. The father died in 1881, at the age of seventy-eight, but the mother is still living, and is eighty-two years old. All six of their boys came to America to escape military duty. Conrad was but nineteen years of age when he left the old country for America, and, after remaining here three years, returned on a visit to his fatherland, but he could not stay long or he would be pressed into service. He then returned and has made this county his home principally ever since. In 1863 he married Mrs. Margaret Pfortenhauer, *nee* Pfäflin, a native of Switzerland. By her first husband she became the mother of five children, and by her second marriage became the mother of four children. In 1871 she died and the following year Mr. Humburg married Pauline Shuetz, who bore him six children. He and wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, as was also his first wife. In 1882 he was chosen county judge and held that position for two years. He is a Republican in politics, and during the war served in the militia. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel. He owns 200 acres of land, of which 100 acres are under cultivation, and is a prominent citizen of the county.

Julius Hundhausen, a vine grower of Hermann, was born near Cologne, Rhine Province, Prussia, Germany, April 13, 1824, and is the son of John Fred Hundhausen, now deceased, also a native of Prussia, Germany. The father, with his four sons, Frederick, Robert, Julius and Hermann, came to the United States in 1840, and settled on a farm in Franklin County, Mo. He had studied theology, was a graduate of the University of Marburg, and had been an acting minister of the gospel since July 30, 1813, evidenced by his first commission granted by Napoleon Bonaparte, still in possession of his son with other valuable relics. He afterward established the Lutheran Church at Hermann, Gasconade Co., Mo., where he preached for a number of years, and died January 28, 1874. His son, Julius, now the only survivor of the family, originally emigrated in 1840, and stayed on the farm in Franklin County till the fall of 1845, when he went to St. Louis, but returned to Franklin County again in the spring of 1846. There he enlisted, together with his brother, Robert, in the Mexican War, in Company E, First Missouri Cavalry, commanded by Col. Doniphan, and participated in the battles of Bracito and Sacramento, and the entire march of Doniphan's regiment through Mexico down to the coast. In the year 1848 he came to Hermann, where he has since lived, and is now cultivating the vine and has about four acres of vineyard. During his residence in Hermann he held the position of justice of the peace, presiding justice of the county court, notary public, and was a member of the board of trustees of the town of Hermann, as well as the school board for a number of years. In 1870 he was elected circuit clerk and recorder of deeds of Gasconade County, which position he held for eight years. He has studied law and was admitted to the bar several years

before the late war. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he commanded a battalion of Home Guards, afterward was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served for about two years. He was then deputy provost-marshal till May, 1864, and superintended the draft in Osage and Maries Counties, Mo., after which he went with his brother, Robert, who had received the appointment of paymaster of volunteers, to New Orleans, and served as his clerk to the close of the war. October 22, 1872, Miss Clara Holt-haus, of Franklin County, became his wife, and to their union were born seven children, five now living: Frederick A., Robert J., Hermann H., Flora B. and Walter L. He is a respected citizen, and is well known throughout the county and State.

Fred. W. Hueller, sheriff of Gasconade County, like so many other well known citizens of the community, is of foreign birth, born in Prussia, April 16, 1850. His parents, Herman D. and Elizabeth (Schultz) Hueller, were also natives of that country, and in 1854 immigrated to America, the father subsequently following agricultural pursuits in this county until his death in 1856; the mother died in 1858. Young Fred was reared to a farming experience, with which calling he became acquainted at an early age, and in the meantime secured a common-school education. At the age of twenty-one, on account of an accident, whereby his right hand was crippled, he was obliged to leave the farm, after which he entered a mercantile establishment as clerk, remaining so occupied for some seven years. In 1884 his qualifications for the position led him to be selected by the Republican party as a candidate for sheriff, and at the ensuing election he received a majority of the votes cast. In 1886 he was re-elected. November 4, 1886, Mr. Hueller was married to Miss Augusta Riek, a native of Gasconade County, born in 1864. They have one son.

Robert Jackisch (deceased). Among those who came from the hospitable shores of Germany to Gasconade County, in 1854, should be mentioned Robert and Fredericka Jackisch, both born in Prussia, he in 1827 and she in 1828. After taking passage to America, and after being on the ocean a week, the vessel was wrecked, and was obliged to return to Liverpool for repairs. They at last set sail and reached New Orleans, finding their way from that city to Gasconade County, Mo. He was a saddler by trade, and for about fourteen months during the war worked for the Union army. After the war he pumped water at a tank on the Missouri Pacific Railroad for about seventeen years. While reading one day the safety valve of the engine gave way, and the steam escaping so rapidly, blinded him and he was unable to find his way out, and was so severely scalded that he died in a few days (1882). He was an honest, industrious man, and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, an Odd Fellow and a Republican in politics, as were all his boys. His widow still lives, and is also a member of the Lutheran Church. Of their family of five children, Charles F. married Bertha Rosin, and has two daughters; Adolphus G. married Katie Schumacher, who died, leaving two daughters; Frederica H. is married and living in Kansas; Bertha S. is still at home, and Daniel R. married Emma Wolter. Charles is running the farm, Adolphus took his father's place at the pump, and Daniel began merchandising in Gasconade City in 1887. All the children received their educations in both the English and German languages, and are well informed and respected citizens.

Frank Johnson, farmer, stock-raiser and thresher, was born near Sweden, March 7, 1833, the son of Jonas and Martha (Swanhendrickson) Johnson, who spent their entire lives in Sweden, the father engaged in farming. Frank was

educated by his mother and by his own efforts. At the age of twenty-one he began for himself, and was for four years on Swedish vessels, also the same length of time on American vessels, mostly between England and the United States. His last trip was around the world, in three years, on an American vessel, "The Belle of Creole," commanded by Capt. Benjamin Crewell. On his return, in 1861, he was married at Antwerp, Belgium, by the American Consul, J. W. Quiggle, in February, to Miss Sofi Sjoberg, a native of Sweden, born October, 24, 1839, and ten children were born to this marriage, four now living: Ida Maria, Christopher, Sofi and James Garfield. The same year of his marriage Mr. Johnson came on to New Orleans, and from there to St. Louis, and still from there to Centralia, Ill., where he remained for a number of years. He then returned to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade, as ship carpenter, for five years. In 1866 he came to Gasconade County, settled on Gasconade River, seventeen miles west of Hermann, where he has 160 acres of good bottom land, which was considered a worthless swamp when he settled there, but which, by judicious draining, he has made one of the best in the county. He is a natural genius, and has invented an improvement in the cleaning apparatus of the thresher, which has since been in almost universal use by the leading manufacturers of the country. He was twice elected justice of the peace, but declined to serve. He was for two summers in the Alton Agricultural Works, one year as foreman and the next as superintendent. He is a Republican in politics, his first presidential vote being for Ulysses S. Grant, in 1868. Mr. Johnson is interested in the breeding of Poland-China hogs, and is also making preparation for the breeding of thorough-bred Holstein cattle, having his barns conveniently arranged. His first invention, the grain-cleaning apparatus for the thresher, was patented in 1874, for which he was offered \$3,000, but refused. Soon after, with a slight change to prevent infringement, the companies adopted its use. In 1883 he invented and had patented another and better cleaner, on which he has been offered a royalty. He has it in use with a full-sized thresher constructed by himself. He worked two years with the late Capt. Eads during the war, making gunboats.

Jacob Jordon is the son of Joseph and Catherine (Faninger) Jordon, both natives of Germany. The mother had been formerly married to a man by the name of Faninger, by whom she had three children. By her second marriage two children were born: Jacob and a sister, deceased. The father was a tiller of the soil, and served eight years under Napoleon, going to Moscow on that fearful Russian campaign. In 1832 he and family came to America, landed at New York, and after spending about five years in that State, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and at New Orleans, located in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., and here passed the last of their days. He was sixty-five years of age and she eighty-four at the time of their death. He was a Democrat in politics, and both were members of the Catholic Church. Jacob Jordon was born in Alsace in 1814, and while growing up learned the wheelwright's trade, though he never worked at it much. He remained with his parents until they moved to Ste. Genevieve County. In 1840 he married Miss Catherine Kerchner, a native of Baden, Germany, born in 1817, and who came to America with her parents, Michael A. and Catherine (Hoffner) Kerchner, in 1832, and located in Ste. Genevieve County. Her parents were born in Baden, Germany, were married there, and reared a family of five children, two of whom were born after reaching America. Her father was a stone-mason by trade, but, after coming to this country, followed farming. Both parents died in Ste. Genevieve County, he at the age

of fifty-five, and she at the age of eighty-two. Both were members of the Catholic Church. In 1843 Mr. Jordon and wife moved to Gasconade County, and entered the land on which they now live, which consists of 1,152 acres, all the result of his own efforts. To them were born nine children, eight of whom are living. He is a Democrat in politics, and both he and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

John Henry Kahle, son of Conrad and Louise D. (Weimann) Kahle, was born in the house in which he is now living in 1842, was reared on the farm and secured a limited education in the English and German languages. During the war he served a short time in the militia. In 1847 he selected a companion for life in the person of Miss Dorothea Austermann, a native of Gasconade County, born in 1852. The result of this union was the birth of five children, four now living, one son and three daughters. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kahle are members of the Evangelical Church, and he is a Republican in politics. He owns 360 acres of land, and has lived in Gasconade County all his life. His parents were natives of Hanover, Germany, the father born in 1809, and the mother in 1820. The father followed the occupation of a shepherd boy until he came to the United States, which was in 1840, but had married before coming here. After living in Cincinnati, Ohio, two years, they came to this county, and located on the place where our subject now lives. The father was a Republican in politics, and he and wife were members of the Evangelical Church. He died in 1881, but the mother is still living. In their family were five children, three now living, one son and two daughters.

Christian F. Karstedt, merchant at Stony Hill, and farmer, is the son of Louis J. and Louise (Bethke) Karstedt, both natives of Prussia, the former born in 1800 and the latter in 1814. After marriage they lived in their native country until 1855, when they came to America and located in Wisconsin, where the father died in 1881. The mother still lives and makes her home in Colorado. The father was a farmer and burgomaster in his native country, and both parents were members of the Evangelical Church. Ten children were born to their marriage, and only one, the youngest daughter, was born in America. Christian F. was born in 1835, was reared on the farm and received a good education. At the age of nineteen he came to America, and for several years traveled over the States, working at whatever presented itself. In 1861 he enlisted in Company C, Second Missouri Infantry, and served three months. Soon after he joined the Second United States Reserve Corps, and served until it was disbanded in 1863. He participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek. He began as a private and arose to the rank of sergeant; was discharged at Benton Barracks in 1863. Three years later he came to this county and opened a store, which he has since operated with the exception of a short interval. In 1868 he secured the postoffice at Stony Hill, and has been postmaster nearly ever since. In 1870 he married Miss Catherine Mueller. She was born in Alsace in 1844, and came to America when but a small girl. By her five children, three sons and two daughters, were born. Both he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church, and he is a Republican in politics. He has held the office of justice of the peace four years to the satisfaction of all. He began life a poor boy, and has made all his property by hard work and good management. Besides merchandising, he carries on farming on 150 acres of good land.

August Kattelmann, teacher and farmer of Gasconade County, Mo., is the son of August and Caroline (Borchard) Kattelmann, both natives of Germany, the former born in Hanover in 1818, and the latter in Prussia in 1831. When

young both came with their parents to America, his parents settling in Gasconade County, and her parents in Franklin County. They were married in 1849 and settled on the farm on which our subject now lives. The father was a Democrat in politics, served in the Home Guards during the war, and died in 1867; his widow still lives. Of their family of five sons and four daughters, two of the sons are successful teachers. August was born on his present farm in 1860, received a fair education in the common schools, and finished at the Central Wesleyan College, at Warrenton, Mo. He has followed teaching for eight years. In 1887 he was appointed by the county court to the office of justice of the peace, and holds that position at the present. In 1887 he married Miss Pauline Tøedtman, daughter of August Tøedtman. He has made this county his home all his life, has a fine farm of 246 acres, and is an intelligent enterprising citizen. He is a Republican in politics.

Christopher Kemper, son of Toens and Anna M. (Rehm) Kemper, was born in Lippe-Deimold, Germany, in 1828. Both parents were born in the same place where they spent their lives. The father was a farmer by occupation, and lived to an advanced age. The mother died while still quite young. Of their family of nine children, seven came to the United States. Christopher was the seventh child, and at the age of eighteen began learning the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until he came to the United States, in 1848. He then learned the cooper's trade in Cincinnati, Ohio, and, in 1850, came to Gasconade County, Mo., where he purchased the place he now owns, which consists of 240 acres, two of which are in grapes. For several years after moving on his farm he followed carpentering and mill building, but since then has turned his attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits. In 1855 he married Miss Johanna Berger, a native of Prussia, born in 1835, and who was brought to America when about twelve years of age. To this union seven children were born, four sons and three daughters. For thirty-eight years he has been a resident of this county, and is a man well known and much respected. He is a Republican in politics, and both he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

Rudolph E. Kessler, stock dealer of Hermann, was born in Roark Township, Gasconade Co., Mo., March 5, 1852. His father, Sylvester Kessler, of Warren County, Mo., was born in Baden, Germany, and immigrated to Gasconade County, Mo., in 1847, settling in Roark Township, when it was but a wilderness, and when Hermann was but a small village. Rudolph was reared at home and received a fair education in the common schools and at Hermann. In 1865 his parents moved just across the county line into Warren County, and here, in 1874, he engaged in the nursery and fire insurance business. He has continued the nursery business more or less ever since, and still acts some as traveling salesman. He was married, October 12, 1887, to Bertha Durer, a prominent teacher of Illinois, who also taught in Hermann for four years. She was born in Highland, Ill., and is a daughter of Bernhard Durer (deceased). Mr. Kessler owns 148 acres of land in Bridgeport Township, Warren Co., Mo., which is farmed by tenants. He has never aspired to official positions, and is a man much esteemed by all. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

F. Louis Kielmann, harness dealer of Hermann, was born in St. Louis, Mo., June 10, 1845. His father, John W. Kielmann (deceased), was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to the United States in 1831, residing in Philadelphia, Penn., until 1839, when he came to St. Louis, thence to Hermann in 1841. From 1843 till 1847 he resided in St. Louis, but after that time made his home in Hermann, Mo. He was one of the founders of Hermann. F.

Louis was educated in both English and German in Hermann, and when a young man learned the saddle and harness maker's trade, but has not followed that occupation all the time. He was postmaster of Hermann from 1866 to 1881, and at the latter date established his present business. He was a member of the town trustees and also a member of the school board for some time. October 7, 1872, he wedded Augusta Sengenberger, the adopted daughter of John Adam Sengenberger. Her father was William Rutz. Mr. and Mrs. Kiellmann became the parents of six children: John William, F. Louis, Augusta D., L. Amelia, Julia and Malvina.

William Klee, boot and shoe maker, and dealer in the same at Hermann, was born at Bavaria, Germany, May 25, 1846, and is the son of Louis Klee (deceased), who died on the Mississippi River in a boat, in 1851, while on his way from Germany to Hermann, Mo. The remainder of the family came on to Hermann, where William has since lived, where he was educated, and where he learned his trade. He has been in business for himself sixteen years. He was united in marriage in 1872 to Miss Matilda Kettleman, daughter of August Kettleman. The fruits of this marriage were the birth of seven children, who are named as follows: Olive, Edmond, Albert, Theodore, Clara, Otto and Matilda. The mother of these children died in the year 1883, and, in the following year, the father took for his second wife Miss Margaret Kraettly, daughter of George Kraettly, who is now a resident of Roark Township. Mr. Klee is an honest, upright citizen, and is a hard working man.

George William Klenk, of the firm of Klenk & Bensing, contractors and builders, of Hermann, was born in that city in 1849, and is the son of Matthew and Augusta (Stockr) Klenk, natives of Würtemberg, Germany, and Prussia, respectively. When young both came to Hermann, where they were married about 1845, and where the mother still resides. The father died March 21, 1862. He was a carpenter by occupation, learning the trade in the old country, and was a soldier in the Mexican War. George W. was educated in the public schools, and, at the age of sixteen, began learning his trade in St. Louis, where he worked for six or seven years. He spent a year and a half in Kansas City, after which he returned to Hermann, where he has since resided. He was married in 1875 to Miss Julia Noe, a native of Hermann, and to this union were born six children: William, Louisa, Rosy, Hanna, George and Emma. Mr. Klenk is a Republican in politics, casting his first vote for U. S. Grant, in 1872. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the A. O. U. W., and a member of the Lutheran Church, and is also one of the county's best citizens.

Conrad Klinge, the present efficient clerk of the county court of Gasconade County, and a representative citizen of Hermann, was born at Maysville, Ky., September 19, 1842, the son of George and Catherine (Kraft) Klinge, who had a family of nine children, three of whom survive. George Klinge was born at Marburg, Hesse, Germany, in 1809, and his father was a soldier under Napoleon, participating in the battle of Moscow. The former (George), upon immigrating to America, located in Fredericksburg, Md., moving thence to Maysville, Ky., in 1842, from which place a year later he settled at Hermann, Gasconade County, Mo. He was a bricklayer by trade, and became quite prominent. At the first call for troops, at the outbreak of the Mexican War, he joined a company of volunteers in 1846, but, their services not being needed, they were discharged after reaching Fort Leavenworth. For some ten years he was captain of an independent company, known as "Jaegar Company," of Hermann, and in that capacity made the ill-fated trip on the Missouri Pacific Railroad when, by

the disaster occurring at the Gasconade bridge, so many lives were lost, he escaping as if by a miracle. For several years he was treasurer of Gasconade County, and during the late war was lieutenant-colonel of a militia regiment. In 1867 he made a trip to his old home in Europe, and upon returning subsequently died. Mrs. Klinge, who was born in February, 1811, in Germany, still resides at Hermann. One of their children was a member of Company G, Thirty-first Missouri Infantry, in the Civil War, and died from internal wounds received at Vicksburg. The subject of this sketch was reared at Hermann, there attending the public schools, and June 7, 1861, he enlisted for three months in the Home Guards, being mustered out October 1; but ten days later he became a member of Company B, Fourth Missouri Infantry, and served until the regiment was mustered out in February, 1863. Some time after this Mr. Klinge served as deputy constable and deputy sheriff, and in 1872 was appointed United States Express agent at Hermann, a position he filled for five years. In 1879-80 he assessed Roark Township, and in 1880 took its census, outside of Hermann. In 1878 he was defeated for sheriff, on an independent ticket, but at the next election was elected on the people's ticket, and in 1882 he was elected county clerk on the same ticket. In 1886 he was re-elected. Politically, he is a Democrat. November 19, 1871, Mr. Klinge married Miss Regina, daughter of George Bersinger, of Galion, Ohio. They have a family of six children. Mr. Klinge is adjutant of Capt. Manwaring Post, No. 320, G. A. R..

Frederick Klossner is the fourth of ten children born to Samuel and Elizabeth (Tchepler) Klossner, natives of Switzerland, born in 1813 and 1816, respectively. When young both came to the United States, were married in Ohio, in 1836, and came to Hermann, where they were among the first German settlers of the county. They lived in Roark Township until 1856, when they removed to Richland Township, on Gasconade River, where the father died in 1864. He was a carpenter and farmer by occupation. He enlisted in the Mexican War, but had just reached Kansas City when the war ended. He was an honest citizen. The mother died in 1875. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Frederick was reared in the pioneer days of Gasconade County with but little education, and assisted his father in clearing the farm. In 1861 he was three months in the Home Guards. In 1868 he wedded Miss Pauline, daughter of Paul and Caroline Hoffmann, formerly of Germany, but early settlers of Hermann, where Mrs. Klossner was born. To this marriage were born eight children, six now living: Emma, Otto, Paul, Ella, Henry and Frederick. Since his marriage Mr. Klossner has lived on the old farm of 163 acres, of which he is owner, all excellent bottom land. He is successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising, and has improved his stock of all kinds. He is an excellent citizen, and is an earnest worker for the cause of education and for the public in general. His children are well educated in both English and German. A Republican in his political views, his first presidential vote was cast for Lincoln in 1860. He is a worthy member of the Evangelical Church.

Philip Koeller (deceased) was born in Germany in 1800, grew to manhood there, and married Miss Dorathea Voght, also a native of Germany, born in 1807. While in the old country Mr. Koeller followed the occupation of a butcher and baker. In 1833 he and family came to the United States, settled in Philadelphia, Penn., but later moved to Hermann, where Mr. Koeller followed butchering for some time, and then moved on the farm. He lived to be fifty-five, and she eighty years of age, and both were members of the Evangelical Church. Of the fourteen children born to their marriage, two were born in the old coun-

try, and the rest in the United States. August, the next to the youngest child, was born in 1844, on the place where he now lives. He received his education in Hermann, where he attended school until fourteen years of age. In 1861 he went out as Home Guard, then in the Gasconade Reserve Corps, which finally was consolidated into the Fourth Missouri Volunteers, he being in Company E. In 1864 his brother was drafted, but our subject went in his stead, in Company I, Eleventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served in all about thirty-three months, being discharged at Memphis, Tenn. He participated in the battles of Fish River and Spanish Fort. After the war he returned to farming, and in 1867 married Miss Joanna Meyer, a native of this county, born in 1849, who bore him nine children, three sons and six daughters. He is a member of the G. A. R., a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Koeller is a thrifty farmer, and has a fine farm of 200 acres. He has been road overseer for some time.

George Kraettly, collector of Gasconade County, and one of Hermann's successful merchants, was born at Rahway, N. J., April 14, 1855, being the eldest of five children born to John L. and Margaret (Kapelle) Kraettly, both natives of Switzerland, and born in 1827. Upon immigrating to America, in 1854, the father located at Taunton, Mass., removing thence to Rahway, N. J., and, in 1855, coming to Hermann, Mo., where he now resides. He worked for a number of years at his trade of gunsmith, later was engaged in the lumber business, and subsequently in the saw and planing mill business, retiring from active operations in 1877; his wife also still survives. George grew to manhood at Hermann, and after leaving the public schools, where an education was acquired, he accepted a position in a store at Morrison, in 1871, and the following year went to St. Louis. He was in the employ of a wholesale grocery house there for five years, then returned to Hermann, and in 1877 became engaged in merchandising with Mr. Fugger, under the firm name of Fugger & Kraettly. He sold out to Mr. Fugger in September, 1880, and started on his own account in December following. He carries a full stock of general merchandise, and enjoys a good trade. In 1881 he was appointed postmaster at Hermann, holding the position four and a half years, and in November, 1886, he was elected by the Republican party to the office of county collector, the duties of which he is now satisfactorily discharging. December 28, 1886, Mr. Kraettly was married to Miss Hattie Poeschel, who was born in Hermann January 22, 1866, the daughter of M. Poeschel. They have an infant daughter.

Hugo Kropp, proprietor of the Hermann brewery and malt house, is a native of Germany, born in 1842, and there he passed his youth and early manhood, immigrating to America in 1867. He first chose a location at Louisville, Ky., in 1868 going to St. Louis, thence coming to Hermann, Mo., in 1874, where, in 1877, he took charge of the brewery at this place. At that time it had an annual capacity of 454 barrels, and to-day, after material and extensive improvements, exports 4,000 barrels yearly, showing conclusively the business ability and determination of Mr. Kropp to make his business a success. He has served as a member of the town board, of which he has been chairman, has also filled other positions in public affairs, and at present is captain of the Hermann fire company. In 1872 his marriage occurred, and to himself and wife six children have been born. In this connection it might not be out of place to refer briefly to the fire department of Hermann, with which Mr. Kropp is connected. It consists of one steam and two hand engines, hook and ladder truck, two hose carriages, and is supplied with 1,000 feet of good rubber hose, on which Siamese

couplings are used. The value of the department apparatus and supplies is placed at \$4,000. The town owns the buildings, valued at \$1,000. The membership at this time is seventy-five, all volunteers; the chief is elected by members of the department. The water supply is excellent, being obtained from the river and six cisterns, which have a capacity of 10,000 gallons daily.

Frederick Lalk, farmer and saw-miller of Gasconade County, Mo., was born in Lippe-Deimold, in 1847, being the eldest of seven children of Fred and Frederica (Brant) Lalk, who came to the United States in 1848, and settled in Gasconade County, Mo., about seven miles from Hermann. The father died in 1878, while on his way home from St. Louis, where he had been to get some machinery for a boat which he had built. He was an industrious citizen and a staunch Republican in politics, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Frederick Lalk, his son, received such education as the country schools afforded in his boyhood days, but was often compelled to stay at home and assist his father. During the war he served in Company C, of the Enrolled Missouri Militia. In 1871 he married Mary Suenkel, who was born in Gasconade County, and died in 1877, leaving one child. The same year Mr. Lalk married Caroline Suenkel, sister of his first wife. They have two children. Mr. Lalk lived on Second Creek ten or twelve years, and then located on his present farm of 170 acres on Gasconade River. While he was residing on Second Creek he spent several years in saw-milling and threshing, in connection with farming. His property has been acquired through his own exertion, and he is a good and honest citizen. Politically, he is a Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for Grant. The name of his child by his first wife is Malinda, and those by his second are Lizzie and Eda. His brother's names are William, Henry (deceased), August, a carpenter, and Ernest and Charley, who are farmers, the latter being a resident of the old homestead.

Hon. William F. Langenberg, a prominent farmer and dealer in live stock and grain, at Bay Postoffice, Mo., was born in the house where he now lives March 4, 1843, and is the eldest of five children (four of whom are living) born to Casper H. and Elizabeth (Koch) Langenberg. Casper H. Langenberg was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1797, and was educated in the common-schools of his native country. He was twice married, first to Miss Hollander, who came with him to the United States in 1837, where she soon after died, having taken sick on the ocean. She left one daughter, now Mrs. Minnie Hobein, who resides near Drake. Mr. Langenberg married his second wife in St. Louis, in 1840. She was born in Prussia, May 1, 1812, and died August 20, 1880. After their marriage they came to Gasconade County, and two years later erected the house in which Hon. William F. Langenberg now resides. The father was an influential and leading citizen of Gasconade County, and died December 8, 1869. Both he and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. William F. Langenberg received a private education in German, and was educated in the English language in the Sunday-schools and by his own efforts. He served in Company E, Missouri State Militia during the war, and on January 20, 1870, married Henrietta, daughter of Fred William Flachmann, and by her became the father of five children: Fred William, Annie Paulina, Clara Rosa, Emma Rebecca and Dora Henrietta. Since his marriage Mr. Langenberg has resided on his farm of 240 acres. He owns 680 acres, and is one of the leading business men of the county. For twenty years or more he has been extensively engaged in the stock and grain trade. He has taken a great interest in improving the horse-flesh of the county, and for many years has made a specialty of

breeding Norman horses. He has a fine Clydesdale horse in his possession, which has an enviable record at Louisville, Ky. From 1874 until 1878 he was engaged in the merchandise business at Bay Postoffice, but has since leased the store. He has been a notary public since 1879. In 1880 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1882, serving four years to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He takes a great interest in educational affairs and has given his children good advantages in both English and German, his eldest daughter being educated in the St. Louis public schools. Mr. Langenberg is a Republican in politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for Lincoln. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and since the organization of the Boulware Farmers' Aid Association he has been its president.

August Langendoerfer, farmer of Roark Township, is the son of Frank J. and Frederica (Grossmann) Langendoerfer, both natives of Germany; he was born in Baden, and she in Wurtemberg. He came to America when a young man, and for some time worked at the shoemaker's trade in New York City, Philadelphia and St. Louis. In 1838 he came to Hermann, and would walk out to his place, which was five miles distant, do a day's work, and return at night. After having improved his place, he moved to the same, and became an extensive wine and fruit grower. The mother of August came to America with her parents in 1837, and was here married to the father of our subject. She died in the full bloom of womanhood. The father afterward married Anna Lambs. To the first marriage were born six children of whom two sons are living. To the second marriage were born five children, of whom four daughters survive. The father still lives, and is in his seventy-fifth year. He was a Democrat before the war, but since then has been a Republican in politics. Both he and wife were members of the Lutheran Church. August was the youngest son of the first marriage. He was born in Hermann, Mo., in 1847, and educated in both the English and German languages. After remaining at home until 1880 he married Miss Lucia Gaebler, daughter of Ernst Gaebler, whose sketch may be seen elsewhere in these pages. Mrs. Langendoerfer was born in Gasconade County in 1860, and by her marriage became the mother of four children, two sons and two daughters. After marriage, Mr. Langendoerfer moved to his present residence, which consists of 240 acres of land. He is quite an extensive vine grower, having about four acres in grapes. He is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. The other living brother of Mr. Langendoerfer, Frederick, lives with him, and Louis, now deceased, served during the war in the Home Guards, and afterwards in the Fourth Missouri Volunteers.

Victor Lauer, farmer and raiser of fine stock, was born in Gasconade County, Mo., in 1849, was reared a farmer boy, and in 1875 married Louise Ruediger, a native of this county, born in 1857, and to them were born four children, two sons and two daughters. Mr. Lauer has made this county his home all his life, and is considered one of the successful business men of the same. While growing up he learned the blacksmith trade, and worked at that for eleven years. He owns 160 acres, and, aside from his farming, has fine breeding stock of all kinds, among which are Norman horses and Holstein cattle. He is a Republican in politics. His parents, Frank and Catherine Lauer, were both natives of Germany, where they remained until their marriage. They then came to America, and were among the early settlers of Gasconade County, where the father followed farming. While in the old country the father was a soldier most of the time. He lived to be seventy-four, and she sixty-three years of age. During the late war he served his adopted Government about three years, and was a much respected citizen.

Joseph Leising, representative from Gasconade County in the State Legislature, came originally from Chillicothe, Ohio, where he was born September 21, 1846. His parents were Martin and Ursula (Hangs) Leising, who, upon immigrating to the United States, located at Chillicothe, Ohio, where the father followed the trade of a stone-mason. He died there in December, 1863, his widow surviving him until 1867. Young Joseph, the oldest of seven children, grew to manhood in Chillicothe, and attended the public schools. His first experience was in learning the printer's trade, at which he worked until the breaking out of the late war, when, in January, 1864, he enlisted in Company L, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, and served until the close of hostilities. Subsequently he was occupied in working at his chosen calling in different States and cities, and in 1874 located at Hermann, where he embarked in the newspaper business. To this he directed his attention until 1883, but at present is engaged in driving wells in Gasconade and neighboring counties. In 1884 Mr. Leising was elected to represent this county in the State Legislature, and so well did he discharge his official duties that at the following election, in 1886, he was chosen his own successor.

August C. Leisner, proprietor of the White House, and dealer in furniture, was born in Wiehe, near Artern, in Prussia, January 1, 1845, and is the son of Carl August and Caroline (Herfurth) Leisner, the former a native of Prussia, and the latter of Saxony. Carl August Leisner was killed in 1848, in the Rebellion. The widow remarried, in 1850, Leopold Leising. They immigrated the same year to America, locating at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which city they removed a year later to a farm near Newport, Ky., their present home. August C. was reared as a farmer, receiving a common-school education, and at the age of sixteen years he was mustered into the Home Guards, of Campbell County, Ky., in which he served three months during the war. He next spent a year in Cincinnati, and then shipped as steward and cook on a steamboat in the United States service, plying the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers. The boat was later placed on the St. Louis & Keokuk Packet Line, but when it was pressed into the Confederate service, some time after, Mr. Leisner went ashore at St. Louis, and found employment in a number of hotels, among them the Olive Street Hotel, Lindell and Planter's House, which he was obliged to leave on account of sickness. Upon recovering his health he came to Hermann with Charles E. White, who opened the White House. In 1871 he opened a restaurant at Kansas City, which in two years he turned over to a brother, and then, returning to Hermann, took charge of the White House Hotel, as manager, under Charles D. Eitzen, administrator of the estate of Gottlieb Rippstein. This hotel is the leading one of the kind at Hermann. In December, 1876, Mr. Leisner married the widow of Gottlieb Rippstein, former proprietor of the hotel, and has since had active control. Under his management it has acquired an excellent reputation. In 1884 he engaged in the furniture business, under the firm name of Begemann, Leisner & Co., and in 1885 he purchased the entire interest of the concern. In 1883 he was elected to the board of town trustees of Hermann, was re-elected in 1884-85, and served as president. In 1885-86 he was a member of the school board, and, besides, has served as director in the Savings Fund Association, Hermann Savings Bank and the Agricultural Society, and, in fact, is recognized as one of the representative citizens of the county.

William F. Leweke, a native of Lippe-Detmold, Germany, in 1838, and when nine years of age came to this country, where he was reared, and where he has followed the occupation of a farmer. In 1859 he married Miss Louise Meyer,

who was born in Prussia in 1838, and who came to this country when a little girl. Eleven children were the result of this union, eight of whom are now living, three sons and five daughters. Mr. Leweke is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He owns a fine farm of 320 acres, and for forty-one years has been a resident of this county. His parents, Christopher and Louise (Redeker) Leweke, were residents of the same place as himself, were there married and reared a family of four children. In 1847 they came to America, and located in this county. Both were members of the Evangelical Church, and the father was a Republican in politics. He was a stone-mason by trade, and a number of the houses still stand as monuments of his workmanship in this county. He died at the age of eighty-two, and the mother at the age of eighty-four.

Frederick August Loehnig, a prominent wine grower of Roark Township, Gasconade Co., Mo., is the son of Godfred and Sophia (Hamper) Loehnig, both natives of Saxony, where they grew up, were married, and where they passed the remainder of their lives as respected citizens. The father was also a wine grower by occupation, and made a success of the same. Their family consisted of seven children, only two of whom (sons) came to this country. Frederick was born in Saxony in 1828. In 1855 he married Theressa Tilemann, also a native of Saxony. In 1859 they left the land of their birth, crossed the ocean and landed in New York, where they remained two years. They then removed to Gasconade County, Mo., and have made that county their home ever since. Mr. Loehnig owns 120 acres, of which eight acres are in grapes. To their marriage were born seven children, one son and six daughters, of whom the three eldest were born in Saxony. In 1871 Mr. Loehnig had the misfortune to lose his wife. Both he and wife were of the Lutheran faith, and he is a Republican in politics. He began life with little or no means, and has made a comfortable home by his own exertions. He served in the militia during the war.

Thomas J. McMillan, LL. B., attorney at law, notary public, farmer, etc., of Brush Creek Township, was born in that township in 1861, and is the younger of two children born to Daniel and Eliza J. (Burchard) McMillan. The father was born in Patrick County, Va., in 1821, and when eleven years of age he, with his brother Edward, a boy of eighteen, came from Virginia to Mount Sterling, then the county seat of Gasconade County, where they had an elder brother, Thomas, living. They made part of the journey on foot (walking to the falls of the Kanawha River), and the remainder by boat. Daniel worked on the farm during the summer, attended the common school in winter, and became a fair scholar. He was married in 1849 in Gasconade County, and settled one mile west of Bem, where he improved a good farm and passed the remainder of his life. He died in 1876, and was well known throughout the county as an honest, enterprising citizen. He was postmaster at Bem for some time. He was a Democrat, an active politician, but not an aspirant for office. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from youth. His father, William McMillan, was born in Patrick County, Va., and was under Gen. Harrison in the Indian War. His father, Thomas McMillan, was born in Scotland and came to America prior to the Revolutionary War, and was killed at the battle of Trenton. The mother of Thomas J. was born in Brush Creek Township, in 1828, and is living there at the present. She has been teaching in the public schools of the county for thirty-five years and has been but twice out of the State. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South since youth. Her parents, Judge Samuel and Barbara Burchard, were natives of Mary-

land and South Carolina, respectively. Mr. Burchard came with his parents to St. Louis County, but afterward moved to Gasconade County, where he married and settled in Third Creek Township, but afterward in Brush Creek Township, where he died in 1868. He was sheriff of Gasconade County, also assessor and county judge. Mrs. Burchard died in 1859. Thomas J. McMillan remained in the common schools until 1877, when he entered and spent two years at the Missouri School of Mines, at Rolla. He then taught until 1883, at which time he entered the law department of the State University, at Columbia, and graduated in 1885 fourth in the class of twenty-three; was admitted to practice the same year by Judge A. J. Seay. He has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession since and has a bright prospect opening before him. He teaches school during the winter months, and has charge of a farm in the summer. He has been notary public since 1887. May 18th, of the same year, he married Miss Charlotta Wacker, who was born near Drake, and who is the daughter of August and Charlotta Wacker, natives of Westphalia, Germany. Mrs. McMillan was educated at Hermann and was also a teacher of considerable prominence. Mr. McMillan has 200 acres of land in the old farm, and 120 in the farm on which he is living. He is a Democrat, politically, and has been a delegate to the county conventions of his party since sixteen years of age, was a delegate to the State convention at St. Louis in 1886, and is an active worker for the party. He is secretary of the Gasconade County Teachers' Association, and one of its best educators.

Hon. Charles M. Matthews, presiding judge of Gasconade County, was born in Third Creek Township, this county, November 11, 1836, and is the son of Hon. James A. Matthews (deceased), a native of Franklin County, Tenn., who came from that State and settled in Gasconade County, Mo., at a very early day. He, his wife and three children made the trip in a one-horse cart, and after reaching this county the cart was traded for a cabin in which to shelter the family. Indians and wild animals abounded, and the father could often bring down a deer while standing in his cabin door. They paid their taxes in furs, beeswax and tallow, and were obliged to go to St. Louis to trade and market their produce. The nearest postoffice and blacksmith shop was at Union, in Franklin County, thirty miles distant. The father was a very loyal man during the late war, and raised the first Missouri Volunteer Regiment of Home Guards for the defense of the Union. He spent over \$7,000 of his own means in defense of the Union, besides several thousand dollars' worth of food and clothing to the soldiers of that regiment. He also volunteered in the army, and was made colonel of the regiment he raised. Charles M. received his education in the primitive log schoolhouse of pioneer days, with split logs for seats, wall desks, wooden hinges for the doors, etc. During the war he enlisted in Company I, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, and was in service three years. He participated in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Surcy Landing on Red River, Cotton Plant, Siege of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Bank's defeat at Sabine Cross Roads, Mobile and others. He enlisted as private and was discharged with the commission of second lieutenant of the regular army. He contracted a disease while in the service, which still remains with him and totally disables him from manual labor. He was married, February 21, 1858, to Miss Jane Fitzgerald, daughter of Edward Fitzgerald (deceased), and became the mother of three children, only one now living, Lucretia J., who married George Nicks, of Maries County, Mo., and bore him four children: Georgianna, Araminta, Charles and John. Mr. Matthews' third child by his first wife, Henry A., was

murdered, December 23, 1887, by Pink Harrison and William A. Joll, who were in a quarrel, and Henry tried to make peace. Mrs. Matthews died April 16, 1860, and in March, 1867, Mr. Matthews married Miss Helen Hinton, daughter of David Hinton (deceased). To this union were born two children, one now living: Mary E., who married William Nicks, of Canaan Township, and has one child, Emaline. Mr. Matthews owns 271 acres of land, and is successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was elected county judge of the southern district in 1880, and presiding judge in 1882, which position he still holds, having been re-elected in 1886. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for over thirty years, and belongs to the G. A. R.

S. W. Maushund, general merchant at Hermann, was born near Cassal, Germany, February 10, 1836, and is the son of Conrad Maushund, of German nativity. The father immigrated to America some time after the marriage of his second wife, Catherine Bishop, who now resides at Lexington, Mo., under the name of Henry Hagen. Conrad Maushund died in July, 1849. The subject of this sketch grew up in Hermann, supplementing his primary education with a course in private schools at Hermann and St. Louis. In 1853 he carried on, for about six months, the cigar business in that city, which he had learned partly at his old home and finished in St. Louis, but later discontinued it, and after a change of residence became engaged in steamboating, and then worked for two years for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company with the civil engineers as rodman on the road; then he spent three years in the employ of George C. Mueller, in clerking at Hermann, and resumed railroad work after a period passed in steamboating, learning to be a pilot on the Upper Mississippi River, and from brakeman rose to the position of yardmaster of the Missouri Pacific Railroad at St. Louis. In April, 1860, Miss Maria C. Rasche, of Hermann, but originally from Philadelphia, Penn., became his wife. In 1861 Mr. Maushund entered the Home Guards and served three months. He finally became engaged in the dry goods business, in connection with the cigar trade, but after five years closed out the dry goods interest and went to manufacturing cigars again, and in November, 1883, turned over the cigar business to his sons. Since then he has carried on general merchandising. They have a family of seven daughters and three sons.

Gustave Manske, farmer, was born in Prussia, July 16, 1814, and is a son of Martin and Rosali Manske. He was reared on the farm, and received a good collegiate education. In June, 1838, he married Miss Caroline Vearch, who bore him eleven children, only four now living: Adolph, Otto, Emma, wife of William Stricker, and Amelia. In 1852 Mr. Manske came to the United States, spent about a year and a half in New Orleans engaged in the carpenter business, and then returned to the old country for his family. They then returned and settled in Morgan County, Ill., where they remained eight years. They then removed to Leavenworth County, Kas., and in 1867 came to Gasconade County, settled on Gasconade River in Richland Township, where they have 205 acres of good land, about 108 under cultivation, all the result of his own labor. He served in the Home Guards during the war. He has always taken a deep interest in all matters pertaining to education, and has given his children good educations in both German and English. He is a Republican in politics and is an enterprising citizen. Adolph, eldest son of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1845, and educated in the common schools. In 1865 and 1866 he was in the Government employ as watchman and driving team ambulance in Southwest Missouri, a part of the time at Leavenworth, Kas., and

North Missouri. In 1861 he, with a number of emigrants, crossed the plains to the Rocky Mountains in search of the precious metal in Colorado and Nebraska. Aside from that he has devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising. He is a Republican in politics and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln.

Charles W. Mellies, dealer in general merchandise, and postmaster at Woollam, Mo., was born in Lippe-Deilmold, in 1849, the son of Herman and Charlotte (Hilker) Mellies, who came from Germany to Gasconade County, Mo., in 1851, and located near Bay Postoffice. Here the father owned a good farm, and died in 1885. The mother died in December, 1886. She was the mother of seven children, two by her first husband, Louis Mellies. All of the children lived in Gasconade County until a few years ago, when four moved to Kansas. Charles W. Mellies received a fair education in both English and German, in the old subscription schools, and in 1876 engaged in the mercantile business at Woollam with William Berger, the firm being known as Berger & Mellies. They still continue, with good success. Mr. Mellies was assistant postmaster till 1883, and since then has been postmaster. In June, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie, daughter of his partner, William Berger. The latter came from Germany to Franklin County, Mo., when a young man, and Mrs. Berger from the same, when a child, with her parents, and located at Berger Station. They now reside near Drake. Mr. Berger has held the offices of justice of the peace, sheriff and collector, presiding judge of the county court, and also as probate judge. Of fifteen children born to his marriage, only six are living. He is a Democrat, and a first-class business man.

Henry L. Mellies, who is another successful farmer of Brush Creek Township, was born in Gasconade County, Mo., in 1855, and is the eldest of a family of ten children born to Ernst and Wilhelmina (Aufderheid) Mellies, natives of Germany, but who came to the United States when young, and settled with their parents in Gasconade County, where they are now living. The father, Ernst Mellies, was born in Prussia, in 1831, and attended the common schools in Germany until fourteen years of age. In 1854, he married, and in 1857 settled near Woollam, where he has a good farm. He was in the Home Guards and Company F, of the Missouri Militia, during the war, and was sergeant most of the time. During Price's raid he was captured and held a prisoner a short time. Soon after the war he took up the study of medicine, and has since had quite a successful practice, in connection with farming. Politically, he is a Republican, and a non-partisan in county affairs. His wife was born in Hanover, Germany, and came with her father, Fred Aufderheid, to Gasconade County. Henry L. Mellies received his education in the English and German languages. He remained on the farm until nineteen years of age, at which date he began clerking in a store at Woollam, and there remained two years. He then remained one year with Mr. Link, at Bem. In 1879 he married Miss Emma Brinkmann, a native of Third Creek Township, and the daughter of F. W. and Wilhelmina Brinkmann. The fruits of this union were three children: Amanda, Hannah and an infant. Mr. Mellies lived in Brush Creek Township one month, and then moved to Bem, on his farm of 325 acres. He is an industrious farmer, and takes a great interest in the improvement of his stock. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., also a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Republican in politics, voting for R. B. Hayes in 1876.

Capt. William Meyer was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1836, being the elder of two children born to John H. R. and Lisette (Stenter) Meyer, also

natives of Hanover. The father was born in 1808, and in 1839 came to the United States, and for five years was a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio. Up to the time of his death, in 1883, with the exception of two years' residence in St. Louis, he resided in Gasconade County. His wife died in Cincinnati. Their daughter, Caroline, is the wife of Frank Stoenner, of Osage County, Mo. Capt. William Meyer received a fair education in both English and German, and at the breaking out of the war was made captain of Company E, Thirty-Fourth Missouri Militia, and in September, 1861, was commissioned captain of Company A, Third Regiment, Sixth Division of Missouri Militia, which he commanded for six months, at Douglas Prairie and Pacific. He returned home in 1865, and married Mary, daughter of Emil Hensley, formerly of Tennessee. Mrs. Meyer was born in Franklin County, of the latter State, and died in 1872, leaving four children: George R., Mary C., Mary L. and William (deceased). In 1873 Capt. Meyer married Palemley P., daughter of Leroy Dennis, also formerly of Tennessee, where Mrs. Meyer was born. They have four children: Edward A., Lisette C., Letta C. and William W. Capt. Meyer and his wife reside on the old home farm of 190 acres. During the war he and three Robinson brothers built a saw and gristmill on Second Creek, which they operated for about ten years. He has served as constable and justice of the peace, and from 1884 to 1886 was county judge from the North district. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Louis Meyer, dealer in agricultural implements and proprietor of a portable sawmill at Hermann, was born in that city January 1, 1840, and is a son of Ernst Henry Meyer (deceased), a native of Prussia and a pioneer settler of Hermann. (For further particulars of parents see sketch of Aug. Meyer, just preceding this.) Louis remained on the farm near Hermann until fifteen years of age, when he began learning the wagon-maker's trade, which, after completing, he removed to St. Louis and followed for about two years and a half. He then returned to Hermann, and built a shop on his father's farm. A year later he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was in service twenty-one months, being on guard duty all the time. After returning from the war he established a wagon-maker's shop in Hermann (1864), and there remained until 1873, when he added a blacksmith shop, and operated the same until 1878, when he rented the blacksmith shop. He also rented the wagon-maker's shop in 1883, and now deals in agricultural implements and owns and operates a sawmill, called the Eagle Sawmill, which was manufactured at Indianapolis. It is driven by a traction engine, and the same engine can be used for threshing. December, 1864, he married Mary Velewald, daughter of Frederick Velewald (deceased), an early settler of Franklin County. Six children, five of whom are living, were born to Mr. Meyer's marriage: Louis, Louise, Hattie, Emily and Edward. Mr. Meyer was a member of the town council, was treasurer of the County Agricultural Society, and was a member of the school board, of which he was president for three years. He is treasurer of the Hermann Aid Society, is a member of the G. A. R., of which he is senior vice-commander, and he is also a member of the German Methodist Episcopal Church.

Christian H. Meyer, a successful farmer of Roark Township, and the son of Henry and Christine (Grannemann) Meyer, was born in Gasconade County, Mo., in the year 1842. He grew to manhood on the farm, securing a fair education in the common schools of the county, in both the English and German languages. In 1861 he enlisted in the Home Guards and served three months. He then

joined a reserve corps and later the Fourth Missouri Volunteers, serving altogether eighteen months. After returning home he worked on the railroad for some time, and then engaged in agricultural pursuits, at which he has been quite successful. In 1868 he led to the hymeneal altar Miss Wilhelmina Vedewald, a native of Franklin County, Mo., born in 1847, and the result of this union was the birth of five children, three sons and two daughters. Soon after marriage they settled upon the farm he now owns, which consists of 182 acres. For forty-six years he has been a resident of Gasconade County, and is accounted a good farmer and an honest, upright citizen. He is a Republican in politics.

John Henry Meyer, farmer, of Gasconade County, Mo., was born in the county where he now resides, April 22, 1844, and is the eldest child born to John Henry and Margaret Catherine (Peaper) Meyer. The father was a native of Hanover, Germany, born about May 9, 1810. The mother was born in Westercappenn, Prussia, and is now about seventy-four years of age. Mr. Meyer served in the regular army of his native country about six years and then came to the United States, and for two or three years worked as a laborer in St. Louis, Mo. He then sent for his father's family and with them came to Gasconade County, settling in Boulware Township. Here the mother died a few years after. The father married again and died in this county in 1875. John Henry Meyer was educated in both English and German. At the breaking out of the late war he joined Company A, Third Missouri State Militia, and six months later joined Company E, Enrolled Missouri State Militia, and was in various skirmishes during that time. December 23, 1869, he was united in marriage to Sophia, a daughter of Henry and Henrietta Bierwirth, native Germans, and immigrants to the United States in 1851. The father died in 1878 and the mother in 1851. Mr. Meyer and his wife became the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living: William H., Catherine, Fred William, Mary, Louisa, Henry and John Logan. The first two years after his marriage Mr. Meyer lived with his father-in-law, while he cleared some land on his present farm and built his house. He is now the owner of 298 acres of land, of which seventy-five acres are improved, principally by his own efforts. He held the office of registrar of the county court from 1872 until 1878, and in 1880 was appointed to fill a vacancy as justice of the peace, and in 1882 was elected to the same for four years. In 1884 he was elected public administrator for Gasconade County, and has since held the office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all. He is a Republican in politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for Grant. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., which he represented in the Grand Lodge in St. Louis in February, 1888. He and wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

Henry August Meyer, clerk of the circuit court and *ex-officio* recorder of Gasconade County, is a leading citizen of Hermann, Mo., near which place he was born July 5, 1850. He is the youngest of the surviving children born to Ernst Henry and Christine (Grannemann) Meyer, who were married in 1835. Ernst Henry Meyer, a native of Holtzhausen, Prussia, was born March 3, 1809; he immigrated to America in 1836, without his family, and located in Richmond, Va., where he remained about two years working at his trade, that of a blacksmith. He then returned to his native country with the intention of remaining, but becoming dissatisfied he again set sail for America with his family, reaching Hermann, Gasconade Co., Mo., July 21, 1838, where he located for a while. Subsequently he became the owner of some 260 acres of land in Sections 6 and 7, Township 45, Range 4 west, 133 acres of which he entered from

the Government, upon which land he resided up to the time of his death. On December 7, 1840, he declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and subsequently, April 8, 1845, he was admitted to full citizenship, under the name of Ernst Meyer, in the Gasconade Circuit Court. On April 29, 1870, he again sailed from New York for his native land in search of health, returning the 23d day of July following. After the death of his first wife, he was married on August 30, 1871, to Catherine Brock, a native of Germany, with whom he lived but a short time before his death, which occurred September 9, 1871; he was buried in the family graveyard on the homestead above mentioned, about three miles from Hermann. He was a citizen well known and respected by all in the community, and was a strong Republican in politics. Mrs. Christine Meyer was born at Nordhemmen, Prussia, March 15, 1811, and died in Gasconade County, February 7, 1863, and was buried on the homestead. Of the children born to the parents six survive, as follows: Henry August Meyer, of Hermann; Henry Meyer, of St. Louis; Louis Meyer, of Hermann; Christian Meyer, of Gasconade County; Edward Meyer, of Effingham County, Ill., and Louisa Meyer (now Mrs. Krug), of St. Louis. Those deceased are Caroline, William and Annie. Henry August Meyer, subject of this sketch, was reared on the homestead near Hermann, where he attended the public schools; he subsequently completed a normal course at the Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Mo., graduating in 1874. He then returned to Hermann and took charge of Frene Creek School, near that place, where he taught five years. At the August term of the county court, in 1877, he was appointed school commissioner of Gasconade County, which position he filled until the November term, 1878, when he tendered his resignation. In November, 1878, he was elected on the People's ticket as clerk of the circuit court, by a majority of 154 votes, was re-elected on the same ticket in 1882, by a majority of 130 votes, and again elected in 1886 on the regular Republican ticket, by a majority of 387. From April, 1881, to April, 1887, he served as a member of the German school board of Hermann, during which time he was treasurer of the same. On August 11, 1875, Mr. Meyer married Henrietta Vedewald, who was born in Franklin County, Mo., December 1, 1854, and is a daughter of Frederick and Mary (Meyer) Vedewald, who came to America in 1843, and located on a farm in Franklin County, Mo., where the father died September 4, 1869; he is buried in the old graveyard of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Franklin County, of which church he was a member. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer are the parents of six children, born as follows: M. Lydia, born May 20, 1876; Benjamin F., June 6, 1878; Martha C., August 23, 1880; Luella J., December 31, 1882; Cora F. E., August 30, 1885, and Olinda W. C., May 15, 1887. The parents are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Meyer is also a member of Hermann Lodge, No. 32, A. O. U. W.

William Miller, farmer and stock-raiser of Gasconade County, Mo., was born in Prussia, in 1834, and is the fifth of six children born to Peter Henry and Mary (Erka) Miller. They came to the United States in 1838, and after spending one year in Franklin County came to Gasconade County, and were the first German settlers of Second Creek, and almost the first in the county. The country was very wild at that time, and the woods were full of wild animals of various kinds, bears, panthers, wild cats, and deer being among the various species. The father was a well-to-do farmer, and died at the age of fifty-three. The mother died three years later at the same age. Of their family, two sons and one daughter are living. The daughter, Mrs. Minnie Stupp-

mann, is residing in Osage County. The two sons are among the first farmers of Gasconade County. William Miller attended the common schools, which were then very inferior, three months during the year, and after becoming grown attended school in St. Louis for some time. At the age of fourteen he went to St. Louis, and for four years drove a flour wagon in that city. He then became cabin boy on a Mississippi steamer, and for three years worked on the Lower Mississippi, Ohio and Illinois Rivers. After his return to Gasconade County he worked for various farmers, and after a time purchased part of his present farm. March 1, 1855, he married Sarah Adkins, who was born in Hermann, and died in 1872, leaving five children: Mary J. (wife of Charles Hoffmann), Henry, Rebecca (deceased), Martha (deceased) and Louisa. In 1872, Mr. Miller married Minnie Hoffmann, who was born in Lippe-Detmold, and died in 1876, leaving one child, Sarah. The same year Mr. Miller married Mary Hilkemann, a native of Gasconade County. She died leaving three children: Sophia, William and Minnie. Mr. Miller is the owner of over 600 acres of fine land, 200 acres of which are in a good state of cultivation. In 1867 he erected a large stone house, and all his property has been the result of his own industry. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Fremont. He deals quite extensively in stock, shipping principally to St. Louis.

Vincent Mueller, blacksmith of Morrison, was born in 1848, and is a native of Baden, Germany. His parents, Matthew and Anna M. (Roesch) Mueller, were natives of Baden, where they spent their lives on a farm. Of their family of ten children only two ever came to this country. While growing up Vincent learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he has worked all his life. At the age of twenty-one he sailed for America, and after spending a short time in New York found his way to Gasconade County, Mo., where he again resumed his trade in the southern part of the county, until 1882, at which date he moved to Morrison, and where he has since had a good business. In 1870 he was united in marriage to Miss Pauline Gronert, a native of Prussia, Germany, who bore him eight children, three sons and five daughters. All the family are members of the Catholic Church, and are respected and esteemed citizens. Their eldest son, Henry, is learning the trade of his father. Mr. Mueller is a Democrat, politically, is a member of the C. K. & A., being president of the lodge at Morrison.

Robert C. Mumbrauer, photographer of Hermann, is the son of Charles Mumbrauer, a native of Hanover, Germany, who immigrated with his family to the United States in 1854. After remaining in New Orleans until the spring of 1855 they removed to Hermann, Mo., where they have since resided. Robert C. was born in Schelda, Germany, September 7, 1851, and was reared and educated in Hermann. He learned his profession in Hermann and St. Louis, working with Fred Scattley, of the latter city, for about a year. In 1870 he engaged in business for himself, traveling in tent and portable house until 1876, when he returned to Hermann and established a gallery in that place, which he continued for eighteen months. He then traveled until the fall of 1879, on portrait work, after which he returned and has carried on the business in Hermann. September 11, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Cary, a native of Wheeling, W. Va., who came to Osage County, Mo., when quite small. She is the daughter of James Cary (deceased). The following six children were born to Mr. Mumbrauer's marriage: Albert E., Maggie, Charles, Walter, Emma and Rosa. Mr. Mumbrauer was deputy sheriff for six years under Theo. Bergner, and was nominated for sheriff on the Democratic ticket in 1884. He was city

marshal one year, and was five years in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company in the detective service. This was during the time and after he was deputy sheriff. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the A. O. U. W.

A. B. P. Mundwiller, farmer and magistrate of Roark Township, is the son of Balthasar and Magdalena (Fritz) Mundwiller, natives of Alsace, Germany (France), who, when children, came with their parents to America in 1832, the latter being among the first settlers of Gasconade County. On reaching years of discretion the father and mother of the subject of this sketch went to St. Louis, in 1847, were married and then returned to Gasconade County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The father was a wide-awake man, and one who took an active interest in schools, roads and other improvements. He, for some time, served as magistrate. During the late war he was one of the first to take up arms in answer to his country's call, and was first lieutenant in the Home Guards. Afterward he raised Company E, of the Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, United States army, and was elected captain, which commission he held until mustered out of service. Both he and family were members of the Catholic Church. He died at the age of fifty-two, lamented by all. Of the twelve children born to their marriage, nine are still living. The eldest of this family is our subject, who was born in Roark Township in 1851, and educated in the common schools and High School at Hermann. He remained at home until twenty-four years of age, and then engaged in teaching, which profession he followed in winter, and engaged in farming during the summer. In 1875 he married Augusta Keuper, a native also of Roark Township, and the fruits of this union were the birth of five children. In 1882 Mr. Mundwiller was chosen magistrate of his township. He is a Republican in politics, and both he and wife are members of the Catholic Church. He has 120 acres, and is accounted a man of intelligence and thrift.

Gustavus J. Mundwiller, son of Balthasar and Magdalena (Fritz) Mundwiller, was born in Gasconade County, Mo., March 8, 1857, and received his education in the common schools, High School at Hermann, and finished at the Rolla School of Mines in 1876. He then, for five terms, taught in the schools of this county, and at the same time carried on farming. In 1881 he married Miss Barbara Schuster, a native of Gasconade County, born in 1859. Four children were born to this union, two sons and two daughters. In political principles Mr. Mundwiller is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Catholic Church. Having moved on his farm in 1880, he has since followed agricultural pursuits, and has 108 acres of good land. He is turning his attention to the raising of fine draft horses, and is succeeding quite well. He has lived in this county all his life, and is accounted a successful farmer and a highly respected citizen.

Dr. Edmund Nasse, like others mentioned in the present volume, is also a native-born resident of Hermann, his birth having occurred February 11, 1858. He was educated in the common or public schools of that place, supplementing the course there received by attendance at a high school at Warrenton, Mo., where he became still better fitted to prepare for the professional life which he had determined to enter. When but seventeen years of age he began reading medicine under the guidance of his father, Dr. August Nasse, and subsequently, in 1878, attended the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in 1881, well fitted to commence at once the active practice of his profession. Returning to Hermann he practiced a few months, and next spent a year in the

West, finally coming back to this place, where his time has since been devoted to the duties of his adopted calling. As a practitioner he has been successful, as his numerous acquaintances can well testify. In 1882 he also assumed charge of the drug store previously established by his father, and still conducts the same. In September, 1886, Dr. Nasse was married to Marie Thomann, of Chicago, who has borne him one child. The Doctor's parents, August and Matilda (Wuerdemann) Nasse, were both natives of Germany. The father was born in Bielefeld, Westphalia, April 26, 1814, and in 1837 immigrated to America, residing for a short time at Cleveland, Ohio, and later going to Cincinnati, where he completed his medical studies in the Ohio Medical College. Following this he practiced several years at Augusta, Mo., next located at Ellsworth, Texas Co., Mo., and in 1847 came to Hermann, where he resided and followed his profession until his death, in 1884. He was well and favorably known and generally esteemed, enjoying universal respect. Mrs. Nasse was born in Bremen, in 1816, and died at Hermann, in 1882; she came to America when quite young.

Charles F. Neuenhahn, wagon and carriage maker at Hermann, was born in that town January 8, 1858, and is the son of August Neuenhahn (deceased). The father was of German-Saxony descent. He was an early and prominent citizen of Germany, and was for many years constable and county commissioner. Charles F. was reared and educated in Hermann, where he has carried on business for the past two years. He worked as a journeyman for about twelve years, in various parts of the United States, and was successful with that as well as successful with any enterprise he undertook. He traded among the Indians of the west and southwest some time. May 29, 1884, he took for his companion through life Miss Theresa Poeschel, the daughter of William Poeschel, who is now a resident of Roark Township. The result of Mr. Neuenhahn's marriage was the birth of two children: Charles and Alma. Mr. Neuenhahn is a first-class citizen, and is secretary of the Harmonie, a musical society of Hermann.

Henry Nolte, farmer of Roark Township, is the son of Henry and Mary (Schaefer) Nolte, both of whom were born in Waldeck, Germany. They were married in that country, and of the six children born to them, four of their births occurred in the old country and two after reaching the United States. The father was a farmer by occupation and, after coming to America (1845), they settled in Gasconade County, where both died. The father was born in 1800, and died in 1875, and the mother in 1807, and died in 1869. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the father was a Republican in politics. Henry was born in Waldeck, Germany, in 1833, and when twelve years of age came with his parents to Gasconade County, and the principal part of his education was received in the old country. After leaving home he worked among the farmers until 1859, when he married Miss Martha Humburg, a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, born in 1839, and by her became the father of nine children, five now living, four sons and one daughter. In 1878 his wife died, and the following year he married Miss Louisa H. Gentner, daughter of G. Henry Gentner. She was born in this county in 1841. During the war, Mr. Nolte served three months in the Home Guards, and a short time in the Enrolled Militia. He owns 160 acres of land, the same as his father, and in that occupation has been quite successful. He is a Republican in politics.

Fritz Ochsner, livery-man and deputy sheriff of Gasconade County, Mo., is a native of the county, born eight miles south of Hermann, November 27

1851. His father, Henry Ochsner, who is now deceased, was a native of Switzerland, and came to the United States when a young man, settling in Gasconade County, Mo., where he afterward made his home. Fritz Ochsner received a fair education in the common schools, and farmed until twenty-five years old, when he came to Hermann and engaged in the livery business. He was elected township constable in the fall of 1884, and was made deputy sheriff in the fall of 1885. January 8, 1884, he took for his companion through life Miss Louise Schupert, daughter of Casper Schupert, of this county. They are the parents of two children: Lillie and Amanda. Mr. Ochsner is a worthy young citizen and is doing well financially. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

Christian F. Oelschlaeger, farmer and wine-grower, is the son of Daniel and Christina P. (Oelschlaeger) Oelschlaeger, both of whom were born in Wurtemberg, Germany, though not related. Here they were married, and reared three children. The father was a tailor by trade, and in 1833 they crossed the ocean to America, and located at Philadelphia, Penn. Becoming a member of the German Settlement Society, they came to Hermann in 1837, and soon after moved to the place where our subject now lives. The father lived to see his eighty-seventh year, and the mother to see her sixty-fifth year. Both were members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. The father served four years under Napoleon. Christian F. was born in the same place as his parents, in the year 1827, and was the youngest child born to their union. He came to this country when only six years of age, and his education was limited to a few months' attendance at Philadelphia. At the age of nineteen he enlisted in the Mexican War, but was discharged, with others, on account of having no arms. In 1851 he married Mariah Krattli, a native of Switzerland. She died in 1886. To them were born eight children, four sons and four daughters. Mr. Oelschlaeger is conservative in his political views, voting for the man more than for the party, and he is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, as was also his wife. He has for forty years lived on the tract of land he now owns, which consists of 225 acres, and has lived for fifty-one years in the county. When his parents reached this country, ten cents was all the money they had. They immediately went to work, and, by laboring almost day and night, succeeded in accumulating considerable property. The father was one of the successful and enterprising farmers of Gasconade County, as is also his son, the subject of this sketch.

Christian D. Oncken, farmer and stock-raiser of Richland Township, was born in Oldenburg, Germany, March 20, 1828, and is the son of Christian D. and Eliza (Knodt) Oncken, who spent their lives in Germany. The father died in 1840, aged fifty-three years, and the mother died about 1877, at the age of eighty-three years. The father was a magistrate, and served in the French War of 1813 and 1815. He was one of the veterans at Waterloo, and a commissioned officer. Christian D. received a fair education, and, after reaching manhood, followed the occupation of a farmer for about three years. In 1847 he came to Hermann, and worked in the tanyard and mill of his cousin, Hans Widersprecher, until 1849, when the cousin died. Mr. Oncken then engaged in merchandising for a short time, and in 1850 was married to Miss Elizabeth, a native of Germany, born in 1854, and the daughter of Jacob Jaeger. She came with her parents from Germany at the age of two. Ten children were the result of Mr. Oncken's marriage, seven of whom are living: Frank, Henry, Julius, George, Adelia (wife of Ernst Lange), Bertha (wife of Charley Stricker), and

Ella. Mr. Oncken, immediately after marriage, settled on his present farm, then almost a wilderness, twelve miles west of Hermann, on the Gasconade River, and which consists of 490 acres. He served in Company A, Enrolled Missouri Militia, during the war, and was justice of the peace four years prior to that struggle. He is a Republican in politics and a good citizen. When Stolpe Postoffice was established, about 1853, Mr. Oncken carried mail from there to Hermann once a week, for two years, at \$26 per year, the postoffice then being Gasconade Ferry Postoffice, which he was instrumental in establishing.

Francis Oncken is a prominent resident of Hermann, and at present occupies the position of judge of the probate court of Gasconade County, to which he was elected in 1876, re-elected in 1880 and 1882, and again in 1886. Born in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, October 22, 1829, he remained there until immigrating to America in 1851, at which time he came direct to Gasconade County, Mo., where he had relatives living. Here he resumed his previous occupation of clerking. Crossing the plains to California in 1853, he spent about three months there, then returned and the same year went back to Germany on a visit, from whence he returned permanently in August, 1854. For some time he carried on merchandising at Oldenburg, but in 1860 retired to his farm, and during the war he served as captain in the Home Guards and militia. After the war he again engaged in business, and in company with his partner purchased and operated a steamboat on the Missouri and Gasconade Rivers. In 1876 Mr. Oncken was elected probate judge and presiding judge of the county court, and removed to Hermann in 1878. His career in this official capacity has been an honorable and creditable one. October 12, 1860, he was married to Amanda Doyon, who was born in Hermann in 1843; she is the daughter of Joseph Doyon, a Canadian. Eight of twelve children born to this worthy couple still survive. The parents of Judge Oncken, Christian D. and Charlotta (Knodt) Oncken, were natives of Varel on the Jahde, Germany, born in 1783 and 1800 respectively. The former was an officer in the German army, and took part in the battle of Waterloo. He died in 1842 and his wife in 1878.

Louis C. Ott, county school commissioner, is the son of Jacob and Henrietta (Hoffman) Ott. The father was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1823, and the mother in Lippe-Detmold, Germany, in 1827. In 1848 he came to America and located in Gasconade County. About a year later she crossed the ocean, and they were married in that county, after which they settled on the place where they still live in Section 28, Township 45, Range 5. He was a gardener in the old country, and after coming here followed agricultural pursuits. He is a Republican in politics, and both belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Louis C. was born on the home place in 1860, was reared a farmer boy and educated in the common schools, but completed his schooling in Central Wesleyan College, where he attended three years. In 1880 he began teaching in the schools of Gasconade County, and has continued this occupation ever since. In 1887 he was elected county school commissioner. In politics he is a Republican in National affairs. In 1886 he married Miss Maggie Roedel, a native of Moniteau County, Mo., born in 1863. To this union was born one daughter, Lizzie M. L. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ott are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ott is a successful teacher, and an intelligent wide-awake commissioner.

Albert Pfothenhauer, farmer, is the son of Andrew and Margaret (Phillipp) Pfothenhauer, who were born in Saxony in 1826, and Switzerland in 1830, respectively. The father came to the United States some years before the mother, who came in 1844. They were married in Gasconade County, and here the-

father followed agricultural pursuits, at which he was very successful. He was in the militia for some time during the war. He died in 1862 and she in 1871. Both were members of the Evangelical Church. In their family were six children, four sons and two daughters, Albert being the second child. He was born on the farm he now owns in 1854; was educated in the district schools. In 1874 he married Miss Matilda Schultz, sister of August Schultz. She was born in Wurtemberg in 1855, and by her marriage became the mother of six children, five now living, two sons and three daughters. Mr. Pfothenauer has been a farmer all his life, and has a good farm of 120 acres. He is a Republican in politics.

Michael Poeschel, retired merchant and founder of the Stone Hill Wine Company, of Hermann, Mo., was born May 30, 1809, in Altenburg, Saxony, Germany. He immigrated to the United States in 1839, locating in Hermann, Mo., where he founded the Stone Hill Wine Company, in 1861, which has gained a world-renowned reputation. The firm name was M. Poeschel & Scherer. Wine was first made here from grapes in 1846 in small amounts by himself, Messrs. Riefenstahl, Strecker, Langendoerfer and others. The first quantity shipped to market was in 1848 (a thousand gallons), by Mr. Poeschel. He became wealthy in that business and retired from active work in 1883. The entire community has been greatly benefited by this enterprise. March 18, 1855, witnessed the marriage of Michael Poeschel to Catherine Wagner, daughter of George A. Wagner (deceased). To their union have been born six children, four of whom are living: Johanna, Amalia (Mrs. Adam Starck), Hedwig (Mrs. George Kraettly) and Helena. Mr. and Mrs. Poeschel are members of the Lutheran Church, and are well known and worthy citizens of the county.

Melchior Poeschel, retired wine-grower of Hermann, was born near Altenburg, Germany, November 12, 1813, and is the son of John Poeschel, a native of the same. Melchior came to the United States in 1854, settling in Hermann, where he has since lived, and where he engaged in wine growing until the fall of 1881. His first marriage was to Sophia Fleischer, who bore him nine children, only one now living, Louis, a resident of Roark Township. Mrs. Poeschel died, and her husband took for his second wife Johanna Rosine, and three children were born to this union: Oscar (deceased), Allwin and Ida. The second wife died, and Mr. Poeschel married Wilhelmina Rulle, whose maiden name was Flake. Mr. Poeschel is an old settler of the county, and is an influential citizen.

William Poeschel (deceased) was one of the old settlers of Gasconade County, born in 1829, in Saxony, and was the son of John Poeschel. He came to America in 1846, and the same year enlisted for the Mexican War but only served about one month. His company being disbanded he went with a train to carry provisions to the army, and in that capacity served about two and a half years. In 1850 he married Miss Theodora Neidhardt, a native of Baden, Germany, born in 1828, and who came to this country in 1849. After marriage they settled upon the farm where his widow still lives, and which consists of ninety-five acres, of which eight acres are in grapes. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and she of the Catholic. He died in 1870. He was a stirring, successful farmer and wine-grower, and, although starting with nothing, succeeded in becoming one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. In their family were seven children, two sons and five daughters. One son, William F., was born in this county March 4, 1857, and was educated in Hermann, finishing school at St. Louis. He remained at

home with his mother until 1879, when he married Amanda Colling, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Colling, who were early settlers of Gasconade County. She was born in that county December 25, 1859, and by her marriage became the mother of two children, one son and one daughter. After marriage they settled upon the farm on which they are now living, 186 acres, and in this county William F. has lived all his life, and is accounted a stirring young farmer and a good citizen. He is a Republican in politics.

Louis Poeschel, another successful farmer of Roark Township, is the son of Melchior and Sophia (Stedzner) Poeschel. The father was born in Saxony in 1813, and the mother in Prussia in 1819. While in the old country the father followed the occupation of a stone-mason, and since coming to this country has followed agricultural pursuits and wine-growing. They made the trip to America in 1854, and located in Gasconade County, where, the same year, the mother died, leaving nine children. The father has married twice since then, and by his second marriage had three children. The father is still living, and is a member of the Evangelical Church, of which his first wife was also a member. Louis was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1839, was reared on a farm, and in the spring of 1854 he and his brother came to America about two months before their parents. During the war he served in the Home Guards, the Third Missouri Reserve Corps, and was transferred to the Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He then served seventeen months on a gunboat on the Mississippi River—in all he served about three years. After the cessation of hostilities he returned to Gasconade County, where he has farmed ever since. In 1864 he married Miss Mary Streker, a native of Gasconade County, and the result of this union was the birth of twelve children, six sons and six daughters. Two of the sons are deceased. Mr. Poeschel has 160 acres of good land, besides some town property, and has made this county his home for thirty-four years. He is a Republican in his political views, and he and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church, to which they contribute liberally. They are highly esteemed in the community, and are recognized as substantial citizens of the county.

Charles F. Pope, teacher, justice of the peace of Third Creek Township, and notary public, was born at Muenster, Westphalia, in 1839. The domicile of his parents was Detmold, the capital of the principality of Lippe-Detmold. Lost both parents while yet very young. Was adopted by his guardian and his wife, who were childless. Received a good education at the college in said city; came to the United States late in 1854, and settled in Third Creek Township early in 1855. Was married in 1859 to Miss Charlotte A. Waterman, who died in 1878, leaving him eight children. Served during the war in Company F, Third Regiment Missouri State Volunteers. Followed agricultural pursuits chiefly till 1870, when he took up teaching as a profession. Has, by the experience gained by constant application and love of the work, become one of the most successful educators of the county. Served his fellow-citizens since 1874, uninterruptedly, as justice of the peace, and, since 1876, as notary public; runs an independent collecting agency and practices in the inferior courts. A public-spirited and industrious man, he is a liberal supporter of all laudable public enterprises. His political creed is Republicanism, and he cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He is a Presbyterian, and a liberal supporter of the church.

Adolph J. Prudot, dealer in provisions, fancy groceries, etc., at Hermann, was born in St. Louis, Mo., January 28, 1844, the son of Albert and Josephine

(Billet) Prudot, natives of Lorraine, France (now a German province), who came to the United States in 1835, locating in New Orleans, La. In 1840 they removed to St. Louis, Mo., thence to Hermann, and after a residence of about fourteen years, to Carondelet. Sebastopol, Ill., became their home after a short time, and there the father (who was born in 1800) died October 4, 1874. His widow subsequently died at the home of a sister, in Greenville, Ill., June 16, 1884, at the age of seventy-four. Mr. Prudot was a mechanic by trade, but afterward followed farming. Adolph J. was the seventh of nine children in the family, five of whom are now living: Eugenia Price, who married Nicholas J. Price, of St. Louis; A. P., living at Carondelet, Mo.; Josephine, wife of P. Martin, of Greenville, Ill., and August. The subject of this sketch received the rudiments of an education at the public schools of St. Louis, and when fourteen years of age learned the occupation of hair-dressing and wig-making, at which he worked three years. For two years thereafter he was employed as salesman in a grocery house of the same city, later, was with a confectionery firm, and after two years more went to New Athens, Ill., and was occupied in general business two years. Returning to Hermann he subsequently opened a saloon, and finally conducted a hotel for some time, but, in 1871, his present successful business commenced to receive his attention. The trade which he now controls is both extensive and lucrative. June 16, 1870, Mr. Prudot was married to Sarah A. Steiger, daughter of Dr. Steiger, of Hermann. Their only child, Constance, died when quite young. Mrs. Prudot is a step-daughter of Dr. John Feldman, of Hermann.

Adam Puchta. Among the German settlers who came to Gasconade County were John Henry and Mary (Schulteis) Puchta, natives of Ober Kotzau, Bavaria, Germany, born in 1802 and May 13, 1810, respectively. The father had previously been married, and by this union three children were born, only two living: Frederick and John Adam. The mother of these children died in 1832, and June 22, 1833, the father married Miss Schulteis, who bore him eight children, seven now living: Catherine, Margaret, Anna, Charles, Mathilde, Emil and Pauline. The first three were born in Germany, and the rest in America. The father, while in his native country, was a farmer and butcher by occupation. In 1839 they sailed for America and made their home in Gasconade County, where both spent the remainder of their days. He lived to be fifty-five and she seventy-seven years of age. Both belonged to the Evangelical Church. The second child born to the first marriage, John Adam, was born in Ober Kotzau, Germany, November 27, 1831, and came with his parents to Hermann, Mo., in 1839. April 15, 1853, he drove an ox team to California, and was there nearly three years, mining gold. After returning he married Miss Clementina Riefenstahl, daughter of George Riefenstahl, one of the early settlers of Hermann. By this marriage he became the father of one child, a daughter, deceased. In 1858 his first wife died, and in the following year he married Miss Bertha Riefenstahl, who was born in 1838, and who was a sister of his first wife, and the first girl baby born in Hermann, Mo. She bore him two children, one son and one daughter: Clementine (deceased,) and Henry John, who was born April 4, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Puchta are members of the Evangelical Church, as was also his first wife. He settled in the woods, cleared a fine tract of land of 100 acres, and has been successfully engaged in farming and wine-growing. He has held the offices of school director, roadmaster, etc., and is a Democrat in his political belief. His brother, Frederick, also came to Hermann, Mo., in 1839.

August W. Reinholz, a resident of Richland Township, was born in Han-

over, Germany, February 11, 1849. His father, John Reinholz, was also a native of Germany, who crossed the ocean and is now living with his son, August W. The latter came to the United States in 1867, and after living about one year near Chicago spent considerable time in traveling through the West. He then returned to Franklin County, Mo., where he lived upon a farm until the fall of 1878, when he purchased his present farm and settled upon the same. This fine farm consists of over 159 acres, upon which our subject is engaged in stock-raising, fruit-growing, etc. In 1872 he selected his companion through life in the person of Miss Mina Fraese, daughter of Henry Fraese, of Franklin County, Mo. This marriage resulted in the birth of six children, two now living: Annie and Emma. Mrs. Reinholz died in November, 1882, and in 1883 Mr. Reinholz married Miss Dora Teman, who bore him four children, three now living: August, Louis and Otto. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

Andrew Rengeisen, farmer, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1820, the son of Frederick and Catherine (Schmidt) Rengeiser. The father was a farmer and died in 1838, at the age of sixty-five. Previous to his marriage to Miss Schmidt he had married a Miss Marks, who bore him five children. Six children were born to the last union. In 1848 the mother and four children, including Andrew, came to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania. There they remained until 1866, when the mother and the daughter came to Gasconade County, where the mother died in 1869, and the daughter about 1883. Two brothers live in Pennsylvania, one a coal miner and the other a farmer. Andrew Rengeisen mined coal for several years in Pennsylvania, and then engaged in farming. He was married in Bavaria in 1845 to Philipina Waggener, a native of Bavaria, who bore him ten children, nine now living: Michael, Frederick, Louis, Andrew, Henry, Adam, George, William and Barney. Since 1866 Mr. Rengeisen has lived on his present farm of about 350 acres, three miles southeast of Bem, and is one of the influential and progressive farmers of the county. He is an earnest worker for the cause of education, and for the general upbuilding of the country. Politically a Republican, his first presidential vote was for Scott in 1852. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Arnold Rhump, an enterprising farmer and present assessor of the county, is also of German nativity, born in Westphalia, December 14, 1834. Peter Adolph and Minnie (Knipp) Rhump, his parents, were also natives of that country, where they lived and died. The father was a wire manufacturer and served in the German army under Gen. Blücher, during the war with Napoleon, participating in many battles, among which was that of Waterloo. Three sons and three daughters were born to them, four of whom survive, two living in Germany, and Arnold and a sister, who came to the United States in 1855, locating in St. Louis County, Mo. The subject of this sketch was engaged in farming for five years, then moved to the city of St. Louis, where he was occupied as salesman in a mercantile establishment another five years. Coming to Gasconade County, he started a store at Woolam, which he disposed of after conducting some six years, and again became engaged in merchandising as a salesman at St. Louis. Two years thereafter he became permanently located in this county, and since then has farmed in different localities, having owned a number of farms. In 1883 he was elected assessor of Gasconade County, again in 1885 and in 1887 was re-elected, serving in an acceptable manner. Mr. Rhump's career has been a successful one, for his present position has been obtained entirely through his own unaided efforts. During the late war he served in the State Militia. Politically, he is a stalwart Republican, and

anti-prohibitionist, and while a merchant at Woolam served as postmaster. It is worthy of mention that while not a man to court notoriety, he is a liberal contributor to those measures tending to the upbuilding of the county and vicinity in which he makes his home.

Judge August Riek, associate judge of Gasconade County, and farmer, of Section 35, Roark Township, was born in Prussia, Germany, December 9, 1827, and is the son of Ernst Adolph Riek (deceased), a native of Saxony, who immigrated with his family to the United States in 1842, settling in Hermann, and here died in 1861, at the age of eighty-eight years. In 1855, August, in partnership with his brother, Constance Riek, now of Dallas, Tex., established the Music Hall in Hermann. October 22, 1859, he married Anna Weher, daughter of Christian Weher (deceased), and the result of this union was the birth of thirteen children, twelve now living, viz.: Louise, Constance, Augusta, Huldah, Ida, Lina, Otto, Oswald, Max, Anna, Adam and Lola. Louise married Charles M. Linhart, of St. Louis, and has two children: August and Anna. Constance married Clara Heckmann, and is living in Dallas, Tex. He has one child, Alexander. Augusta married Frederick W. Hueller, of Hermann, and has one child, Henry. Judge Riek moved to his farm in 1867, and was made United States general storekeeper and gauger of the First District of Missouri, with his office at St. Louis, for eight years. He was elected associate justice of this county in 1876, served two years; was elected again in 1886, and still holds that position. He has also served on the English and German school boards several times. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for several years, and of the I. O. O. F. for the past thirty-six years.

Robert Robyn, the present popular cashier of the Hermann Savings Bank, was born at St. Louis, Mo., March 24, 1852, and is the second of seven children born to Henry and Alvine (Angelrodt) Robyn. The former was born near Emrich, in Holland, September 9, 1824, the son of Deidrich Robyn, a cloth dealer of that place, and in 1841 he immigrated to America, locating at St. Louis, where he followed the profession of music teaching, teaching in the public schools a number of years, and also in the State Blind Asylum, where he adopted the now universal Braille system to music, for the blind, and invented the type for printing the same. In November, 1878, he started to return to his old home on a visit, but, while *en route*, the vessel on which he took passage collided with another, and he was drowned. The mother of Robert was born at Carlsruhe, Baden, May 15, 1831, the daughter of Ernst C. Angelrodt, of Baden, who for several years was the Baden German consul at St. Louis, and later consul general for the Grand Duchy of Baden. He was quite prominent in St. Louis affairs, platted and laid out the town of New Bremen, as an addition to the city of St. Louis, and was one of the incorporators and an original director in the Missouri Pacific Railway, etc. Returning to his native country, he died there in 1872. Mrs. Robyn now resides in New York City, where she moved in 1879. The subject of this sketch was reared at St. Louis, obtaining a good education in the public schools, and in March, 1866, accepted a position in a commission house. Later he entered the employ of the Traders' Bank, and afterward was appointed messenger of the St. Louis city council. In 1870 he commenced rail-roading as brakeman on the Missouri Pacific, came to Hermann in February, 1875, and since that time has been variously engaged. In 1876 he was occupied in the grocery business; in 1877 was appointed justice of the peace, and the same year was also appointed town clerk and elected to the school board; in 1878 he discontinued the grocery business; in April, 1879, was re-appointed town

clerk and re-elected to the school board. In May, 1879, he entered into the real estate business with Mr. E. Neuenhahn, and purchased a set of title abstracts of Gasconade County; in April, 1880, was a delegate to the Missouri Immigration Convention; on the 19th of the same month was appointed cashier of the Hermann Savings Bank, and in May, 1883, elected a director; in 1884 was made president of the school board, and again in 1885; in September, 1884, was elected chairman of the Eleventh Congressional District Republican Committee, and in 1886 served as chairman of the Congressional Convention at Rolla. In April, 1886, he was elected treasurer of the school board, and in 1887, president. Mr. Robyn was married August 22, 1874, to Carolina Wesselhoeft, who was born in New York, January 11, 1851, the daughter of Carl Wesselhoeft.. They have one son, Hans Bodo, born September 9, 1877.

Joseph Roth, farmer, is the son of Matthew and Margaret (Bovarie) Roth, both natives of Bavaria, where they spent all their lives on a farm, he being burgomaster. In their family were nine children, eight sons and one daughter. The father was born in 1785, and died in 1854. The mother was born in 1796, and died in 1854. Of the children four of the sons came to the United States, the first in 1845 and the last in 1854. Joseph was born in Bavaria, in 1830, and followed the occupation of a butcher in the old country. In 1853 he came to America, and worked in the rolling mill at Wheeling, Va. Two years later he came to this county, and settled where he now lives, owning 240 acres of choice land. In 1857 he went to Wheeling, and chose his wife in the person of Miss Jane Oberg, who was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1833. When Mr. Roth came to America he had little or nothing with which to make a start, and all he has was made by his own efforts. He is a Republican in his political views.

John H. Ruediger, a leading farmer of Roark Township, Gasconade Co., Mo., is the son of Louis and Catherine E. (Siebert) Ruediger, both natives of Hesse Cassel, Germany, the father born in 1771. After marriage they spent the balance of their days in their native country, the father engaging in agricultural pursuits. The latter lived to be sixty-four years of age. Out of the family of thirteen born to this marriage, two came to the United States, John H. and a brother named Jacob, who died leaving two sons. John was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, in 1821, was reared as a farmer boy, and, after reaching manhood (in 1847), took for his companion through life Miss Anna C. Armbruster, also a native of Hesse Cassel, born in 1826. After marriage they came direct to Gasconade County, and after living two years in Hermann, settled on their present farm, which consists of 120 acres. The fruits of this marriage were fourteen children, six sons and eight daughters. Mr. Ruediger has given to his sons 120 acres, besides what he now has. He is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. While in Germany he was one of the body guards of the Grand Duke of Hesse Cassel, and after coming to this country was in the militia. His father was in the war against France from 1813 to 1815.

Henry Ruediger, farmer, of Roark Township, is the son of Jacob and Catherine E. (Schaefer) Ruediger, who were born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, in 1802 and 1799, respectively. After marriage they farmed in Germany until 1849, then came to America and settled in Gasconade County, Mo., where they passed the remainder of their days. In their family were three sons, two of whom came to the United States before the parents and the other with them. The father lived to be about fifty-three years of age, and the mother about sixty-eight; both were members of the Evangelical Church. Henry was the second

child of the above marriage, and was born in Hesse Cassel, in 1828. At the age of twenty he left his native country to escape military service, immigrated to America, and here engaged in agricultural pursuits. During the war he served in the Home Guards. In 1862 he married Miss Regina T. Oetterer, who was born in Prussia, in 1838, and when ten years of age was brought to this country by her parents; they were among the early settlers. To Mr. and Mrs. Ruediger were born five children, of whom four are now living. All the family are members of the Evangelical Church. After marriage Mr. Ruediger settled upon his present farm, which consists of 160 acres. He has been a resident of this county for forty years and is accounted a good citizen. He is a Republican in his political views.

Henry H. Ruediger, farmer, of Gasconade County, and son of John H. and Anna C. (Armbruster) Ruediger, was born in Roark Township in 1852, and received a limited education in both English and German. He remained working for his father until twenty-four years of age, when he began for himself as an independent farmer. In 1876 he married Miss Mary Louise Buttermann, a native of Roark Township, and the daughter of John G. Buttermann. The result of Mr. Ruediger's marriage was the birth of three children, two sons and a daughter. After marriage Mr. Ruediger settled on his present farm, which now consists of eighty acres. Both he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church, and he is an intelligent, stirring farmer, and a member of one of the old settled families of the county. He is a Republican in politics, and has been road overseer for three years.

Herman H. Rulle, dealer in hardware, stoves and agricultural implements, was born near Berlin, Germany, July 19, 1849, and immigrated to the United States in 1851, settling in Hermann, Gasconade Co., Mo. His father, Hermann Rulle, who is now deceased, was married to Wilhelmina Flake. She is yet residing in Hermann, Mo., and is sixty-six years old. The immediate subject of this sketch left home at the age of fourteen and went to St. Louis, where he learned the tinner's trade, at which he still works more or less. He began his present business in Hermann, in December, 1878, and carries a full line of goods pertaining to his kind of business. In 1872 he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Annie W. Strickland, daughter of John Strickland, of St. Louis. To their union were born seven children: Rosa, Edward, William, Alwin, Rudolph, Tillie and Frank. Mr. Rulle is a member of the Masonic fraternity and I. O. O. F. He also belongs to the Lutheran Church.

John M. Schaumburg, one of the old and prominent settlers of Gasconade County, was born in 1822, in Hesse Cassel, Germany, and is the son of Henry and Catherine (Schaefer) Schaumburg, both also natives of Hesse Cassel. The father was a farmer and an inn-keeper, and for about twenty-five years burgo-master of his native village. He lived to be sixty-five years of age and she seventy-four. Their family consisted of seven sons, of whom five came to America. John M. grew to manhood on the farm, and in 1847 came to America, and has made Gasconade County his home ever since. In 1848 he married Miss Christina Humburg, who was born in Hesse Cassel, in 1825, and came to Gasconade County with her parents, Jacob and Anna C. Humburg, in 1867. To this marriage were born nine children, five sons and four daughters. During the war Mr. Schaumburg served in the Home Guards. He is a Republican in politics, and both he and wife are members of the Methodist Church. He has a fine farm of 205 acres, and has been a resident of the county for forty-one years. He had a fair start in life but by hard work has kept adding to his property until he now owns his fine farm.

Louis Schaumburg, teacher, and son of John M. and Christina (Humburg) Schaumburg, was born near Hermann, October 22, 1850. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools until seventeen years of age, when he entered the Central Wesleyan College, at Warrenton, Mo., where he remained a year. He afterward attended the Iowa Wesleyan University one and a half years, and made a special preparation at the Kirksville Normal for the profession of teaching. He has taught fourteen terms successfully, as will be shown from the fact that eleven of these terms were taught in the same district. In 1883 he was chosen county school commissioner, and served two terms. In 1879 he married Miss Caroline Huxol, who was born in this county, February 16, 1856. They have no children born to them, but have adopted a boy named Bennie Schaumburg. Few teachers in this county have taught more terms than Mr. Schaumburg, and none have given better satisfaction. He is a Republican in his political views.

John Scherer, one of the oldest, and justly conceded to be one of the most influential citizens of Hermann, was born in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, July 4, 1822, receiving as he grew up an excellent education in both public and private schools. Subsequently he served an apprenticeship of five years in a store, and then filled a position as clerk until 1853, when he immigrated to America. Upon reaching this country he joined a brother in Detroit, Mich., and in 1861, upon the inducements of Michael Poeschel, was led to come to Hermann, Mo., to engage in the wine growing business. Together they established the firm of M. Poeschel & Scherer, which, in 1878, was sold to the present owners, they remaining in the firm, however, until 1883, under the firm of M. Poeschel, Scherer & Co., when the firm was changed into the Stone Hill Wine Company. At this time Mr. Scherer is a member of the Gast Wine Company, of which he has served as president for several years. He was instrumental in the organization of the Hermann Savings Bank, and in 1883 was elected its president, a position which he still holds. He has also been connected officially with the public schools of Hermann, and for a number of years has served as president of the Agricultural Association. In 1864 Mr. Scherer was married to Miss Mary Steiger, a lady of American nativity. Their happy union has been blessed with seven children, five of whom survive. The father of the subject of this sketch, John Scherer, was also a native of Germany; his wife's maiden name was Sophia Koch. They died when their son was a small boy.

Hermann Schlender, retired merchant, of Hermann, was born in Hanover, Germany, January 14, 1820, and is the son of Christ Schlender (deceased), a native of the same place. Hermann came from the old country in September, 1848, and settled in Hermann, then a small village. When in his native country he clerked in a store, and after coming to Hermann worked in a tanyard, and later was engaged in the wine growing business. In 1857 he engaged in merchandising, which he continued until 1876, when he retired. He was married February 6, 1857, to a widow, Mrs. L. C. Franksen, born Wesselhoft, who died January 14, 1888. She was a noble woman, full of good deeds, loved and respected by all. Mr. Schlender was secretary of the Hermann Mutual Fire Insurance Company for twenty years, was for seven years treasurer of the town of Hermann, and was also a member of the school board for several years. He is a man much respected and esteemed by all his acquaintances. Since living in Hermann he has seen many changes to the advantage of the place.

Casper Schuebert, lumber dealer and furniture manufacturer, of Hermann, was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 12, 1825. His father, Michael Schuebert

(deceased), was a native of the same place, and came with his family to the United States, in 1833, settling in Ohio, and here Casper remained with his father until fourteen years of age. The parents then removed to Cincinnati, where the father was engaged in the lumber business. In 1843 Casper went to New Orleans and purchased cedar lumber for his father. In 1844 he came to Hermann, which city he has since made his home. He went to California, in 1850, overland, with an ox team, and here mined gold for a year and a half. He then engaged in the coffee and spice business, lost all in the great Sacramento fire of 1853, and returned to Hermann in 1854. He made star candles a year, and then returned to his former business of cabinet making and lumber dealing, which occupation he has followed since, except during the late war, when he enlisted in the three months' service, Company P, Missouri Battalion, and then served almost a year in Company B, Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in which he was first lieutenant. He resigned for disability, and was on guard duty the remainder of the time. May, 1855, he married Mary Star, who bore him one child, now deceased. Mrs. Schuebert died January 20, 1857. October 20, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Link, the daughter of Louis Link (deceased), and the result of this marriage was the birth of four children: Louisa, Albert, Matilda and Anna. Louisa married Fred Ochsner, of Hermann; and Albert was married December 13, 1887, to Miss Malvina Rincheval, of Hermann. Mr. Schuebert has been town trustee, also a member of the school board, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

Frederick Schuetz (deceased) was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, where he grew up and received his education. In early life he learned the saddler's trade, though later he engaged in agricultural pursuits. For a companion in life he chose Christiana Prenzel, also a native of Wurtemberg, and to their union were born nine living children, of whom seven are in the States, and two in South America. In 1865 the parents and children came to America, found their way to Gasconade County, and here the father and mother passed the remainder of their days, the former dying at the age of fifty-eight, and the latter at the age of sixty-five. The youngest of the boys, August, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1851, and was educated in the old country. On coming to this county he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has since continued this occupation, being the owner of 138 acres. In 1878 he married Margaret Pfoth-hauer, a native of Gasconade County, who bore him six children, two sons and four daughters. He is a Republican in politics, and is a wide-awake, thrifty young farmer, being highly respected by all who know him.

William W. Schulte (deceased) was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1813, where he grew up, and for ten years worked at making tile for roofing and brick. In 1838 he married Miss Anna M. C. Ahring, who was also born in Hanover, in 1812. They then started for America, settled in St. Louis for some time, and then came to Gasconade County, settling on Second Creek, and here Mr. Schulte died, in 1875. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, as is his wife who is now living on the old farm. Of their family of seven children, William F. is the only son now living in this county, where he was born in 1845. While growing up he learned the blacksmith's trade, but never worked at the same to any great extent. Having worked among the farmers until 1865, he married Miss Louise C. Danna, a native of Franklin County, Mo., born in 1845, and the result of this union was the birth of three children—all sons. In 1870 his wife died, and the following year he married Miss Henry G. Doerman, a native of Gasconade County, born in 1859. To them four children were born,

three sons and a daughter. In 1865 Mr. Schulte settled upon the place where he now lives, and which consists of 324 acres. He has passed all his life in this county, and is accounted a good farmer. He is a Republican in his political belief, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

John H. Schwarze, of the firm of Binkhoelter & Co., merchants at Morrison, is one of the county's most successful young business men. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., June 29, 1861, and until the age of twelve years remained at home with his parents, then going to St. Louis again from the farm to which they had moved, and while there he passed two years in attendance at the public schools. Subsequently he entered the employ of the Eau Claire Lumber Company, and later occupied a prominent position, continuing with the concern some eleven years. In February, 1887, upon coming to Morrison, a partnership was established with Mr. H. Binkhoelter, in general merchandise, and they now carry a very complete stock of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, groceries, etc., conducting the largest business of the kind in the county. In connection with their store they have a lumber yard and wheat elevator, where, as elsewhere mentioned, they handle annually 100,000 bushels of wheat. October 4, 1884, Mr. Schwarze was married to Miss Charlotte Klute, of St. Louis, and they have two children: Richard H. and an infant. Mr. Schwarze is a member of Morrison Lodge, No. 390, A. O. U. W. His parents are still residents of Warren County. Hermann Schwarze, the father, was born January 1, 1831, in Prussia, and there followed merchant tailoring; while a young man he immigrated to America, locating at St. Louis, Mo., and was engaged as a mechanic until his removal to Warren County, in 1863, where he now attends to farming. Mrs. Louisa Schwarze was born in January, 1837. Six of their original family of eight children are now living.

George W. Sewell, judge of the southern district of Gasconade County, was born January 18, 1833, in Roane County, Tenn., of which locality his parents, William and Sarah (Lacey) Sewell, were also natives. They came to Missouri after their marriage, locating in Pulaski (now Phelps) County, where the father attended to farming in connection with his ministerial labors, until his death shortly after. His widow subsequently married John Miller, a resident of Gasconade County. George W. was the fourth of five children in his parents' family, two of whom are living. At the age of nineteen he left home and commenced life for himself as a hired hand, remaining in the employ of others until November 17, 1853, when he married Miss Cyrena Pryor, daughter of Pleasant Pryor. She was born in Warren County, Mo., April 15, 1835. This union has been blessed with eleven children: Pleasant, Jennie, John L., James A., William E., Ben. L., Cleon C., George A., Arva A., Mary E. and B. B. Following his marriage, Mr. Sewell rented land and began farming on his own resources, finally, by energy, perseverance and economy becoming the owner of 160 acres, a comfortable place, which he succeeded in getting under cultivation. In 1855 he went to Maries County, remaining there until 1863, when he settled upon his present location, and for the last few years, in connection with agricultural pursuits, he has worked some at the carpenter's trade. In November, 1886, he was elected judge of the southern district of Gasconade County, a position the duties of which he has since proved himself well qualified to discharge. Judge and Mrs. Sewell are members of the Baptist Church. In politics the former is a Republican.

Capt. Jackson Smith, farmer, of Bourbois Township, was born in St. Louis County, thirteen miles southwest of the city, in 1833, and is the eighth of six

sons and four daughters born to Henry and Jane (Watson) Smith. The father was probably born in St. Louis County, and the mother in one of the Carolinas. Mr. Smith's people were among the pioneers of St. Louis County when the city of St. Louis was a mere French trading post of bark shanties. Henry Smith married, and lived there until 1839, when he removed to Gasconade County, on Bourboise Creek, where he built a water-mill, and operated the same until his death, in 1851. He served a number of years as a ranger against the Indians, and was for many years justice of the peace in St. Louis and Gasconade Counties. The mother of Jackson died in 1841, and of the seven children now living only two are in the same county. After the death of his first wife Mr. Smith married Mrs. Mary Ann Sorrell, who bore him one child, now deceased. Jackson Smith received his education in the common schools, and after the death of his father began working for himself as a farm hand, which he continued but a short time. He then began teaching school in the winter and followed farming in the summer, for about eight or nine years. In 1858 he married Miss Mary, daughter of Hon. James A. and Elizabeth Matthews, formerly of Tennessee, where Mrs. Smith was born, but early settlers of Gasconade County. Her father was county judge fourteen years, was a member of the Legislature, and was a prominent citizen. He died in 1871. Her mother is still living, and is eighty years old. The following five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith: Webster A., James A., Henry A. W., Scippio A. and Elizabeth Jane. Since 1859 Mr. Smith has been on his present farm of 240 acres, situated two miles east of Cleavesville. He was captain and adjutant of the Thirty-fourth Enrolled Missouri Militia. He was formerly elected lieutenant of Company K, but received the commission of captain and adjutant first, and held the same until the close of the war. A Democrat politically, his first presidential vote was cast for James Buchanan in 1856. He voted twice for Abraham Lincoln and once for Grant, but since that time has voted the Democratic ticket. His eldest brother, Judge Samuel Smith, now of Cuba, but formerly a prominent citizen of Bourbois Township, served some years as county judge of the southern district of Gasconade County.

Hermann Sobbe, a prominent citizen and extensive wine-grower of Morrison, Gasconade Co., Mo., was born in Salzkotten, Germany, February 21, 1841. His parents were William and Agnes von Sobbe, *nee* Meyer, also residents of that place. The father, William von Sobbe, was born in August, 1803, and died at the age of fifty-six, in 1859, at which time he was serving his country in the capacity of postmaster, at Salzkotten. The mother, Agnes von Sobbe, *nee* Meyer, was born in 1799, and ended this life July 4, 1851. The elder Sobbe served his country in the army as lieutenant. Of this union two children were born: Hermann, the elder (the subject of this sketch), and August, and they were educated in the schools of their native place. After completing their course Hermann served as apprentice in a mercantile house, after which he enlisted in the Prussian army, participating in the war with Denmark. After the war, securing his leave of absence, he immigrated to America, locating at this place in the year 1864, where he at once engaged in farming. In 1867 he began the culture of grapes, which proved so successful that he discontinued agricultural pursuits to devote his entire time to the latter. In the spring of 1866, at the time of the Austrian War, he again returned to Germany, to report for duty to the Prussian Government. In the fall of the same year, returning to this country with his young wife, Ferdinandine, *nee* Kerchoff, he again took up his profession—farming. Of this union two children were born, who, how-

ever, preceded their mother in death, which occurred in January, 1869. In March, 1878, Mr. Sobbe married Miss Ottilie Rommel, of Hermann, Mo., his present wife. Of this union two children were born: Hugo and Hedwig. Besides being engaged in the culture of grapes he is also engaged in the nursery business, as a member of the firm of Rommel & Sobbe, whose business extends all over the United States. He is a member of Lodge No. 123, A. F. & A. M., and Robert Bloom Lodge, No. 46, I. O. O. F., both of Hermann, Mo., and is a Republican in politics. In this connection it is fitting that a short sketch be inserted of Mr. Sobbe's cousin, Julius Meyer, who was instrumental in laying out the town of Morrison. He was born near Salzkotten, but owing to the death of his parents, which occurred when he was quite young, he was taken into the family of his aunt, Mr. Sobbe's parents. In the year 1861 he came to America, locating in Montgomery County, staying, however, only a short time, when he returned to Germany. Again returning to America, he located at Morrison, in 1864. In 1868 he married Miss Emelina Ahrns, a native of Missouri, by whom he has two children, Walter and Mathilda.

Henry Sohns, wine-grower and lime-burner of Hermann, was born in Baden, Germany, January 28, 1838, and is the son of John G. Sohns (deceased). Henry came to the United States in 1865, and lived for some time in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Aurora, Ind., until 1866, when in April of that year he came to Hermann, and has there lived ever since, engaged in the wine business since 1869 or 1870. He has three acres of grape vines, and made 3,000 gallons of wine in 1887. He has also been engaged in burning lime ever since he came to this place. He ships wine to St. Louis, Chicago, Des Moines and other points. He was married November, 1868, to Lena Sohns, daughter of George M. Sohns (deceased), and to this union were born nine children, five now living: Henry, George, Louise, Jane and Rosalinda. Mr. Sohns never seeks official honors. He is a member of the K. of P. and K. of L., also a member of the I. O. O. F.

Hamilton Souders, farmer and blacksmith of Brush Creek Township, was born in Washington County, Ind., in 1828, and is the eldest of a family of seven children born to Benjamin and Nancy (Teauge) Souders, natives of Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively. When young both moved northward with their parents to Indiana, where in a few years they were married and spent the remainder of their days in Washington County. The father was a farmer and died in 1851. His father, Frederick Souders, was a native of Virginia, was of German descent, and died in Indiana. The mother of Hamilton Souders died in 1852. Hamilton received but little education, was reared on the farm and was married in 1854 to Miss Lydia Ann, daughter of Andrew Naggle, a native of Washington County, Ind. Seven children were born to this union, six now living: Andrew B. (who is living on the old farm), George Henry, Joseph Levi, Mary E. (Mrs. Isham Holliday), Caroline (deceased), Nancy J. (Mrs. William Vincen) and Marion H. The same year of his marriage Mr. Souders came to Gasconade County, moved on his farm, only two acres of which had been cleared, and in a part of the house he now occupies. Mr. Souders now has over 300 acres, 100 of which are improved, and the most of which was obtained by his own efforts. It is one of the best farms in the county. Mr. Souders is a Republican, politically, and is a member of the Baptist Church. His wife died February, 1885. She was also a member of the Baptist Church.

Abram Souders, another successful farmer of Brush Creek Township, was born in Washington County, Ind., in 1844, and is the youngest of a family of seven children born to Benjamin and Nancy (Teauge) Souders. [For further particu-

lars of parents see sketch of Hamilton Souders, whose sketch just precedes this.] Abram was left an orphan at an early age, and when nine years of age he came with his eldest brother to Gasconade County, where he has ever since lived. He received but very little education, and at the age of sixteen began for himself. At the age of twenty-two he married Miss Melvina, daughter of James and Elizabeth Morris, who were formerly from Washington County, Ind., where Mrs. Souders was born. To Mr. Souders and wife were born six children, viz.: Alice E., Mary C., Emily J., Charles E., Cora E. and Francis M. Mr. Souders has lived on his present farm of 114 acres, situated four miles northwest of Oak Hill, on Big Bourbois Creek, since his marriage, and can testify with pride to the fact that the most of his property was obtained by his own individual efforts. He is a farmer and thresher by occupation, and owned the first steam thresher in the vicinity. He threshed 30,000 bushels one season. He is a Republican in his political views, and his first presidential vote was for U. S. Grant.

Charles F. Spery, proprietor of the Hermann Machine Works, was born in Germany July 17, 1858. His father, Joseph Spery, of St. Louis, came to the United States from Germany in 1844, and was back to his birthplace several different times. It was while he and wife were on one of these visits that Charles was born. The father lived in Philadelphia, Penn., twelve years, working at his trade of watch-case maker. In 1864 he settled on a farm near Hermann, where Charles was reared and educated. The father is now living in St. Louis. Our subject followed farming. In his twentieth year he built a small steam yacht of his own, without experience or assistance, which proved so successful that he obtained a position as pilot and engineer on the river. In his twenty-fifth year he went into the sawmill and lumber business, on the Gasconade River, but soon after failing health caused him to sell his boat and sawmill. He then went to Philadelphia, to learn the machinist trade, where his parents then lived. In March, 1885, he established the machine-shop business. He repairs machinery of all kinds, and is also engaged in manufacturing. April 19, 1888, he added to his business a foundry for all kinds of castings. March 3, 1882, he married Miss Matilda Metzler, who bore him one child, now deceased. Mrs. Spery was the daughter of Ferdinand Metzler. She died September 9, 1884. In 1887, May 10, Mr. Spery married Miss Rosa Kraemer, daughter of Frederick Kraemer, of Chamois, Osage County, Mo. She was born in Hermann. Mr. Spery is a Knight of Labor, a member of the fire company, and also a member of the Lutheran Church.

William H. Spery, a successful farmer of Roark Township, is the son of Joseph and Caroline (Stedley) Spery, natives of Baden, Germany. The former was born in 1824, and the latter in 1838. They immigrated to America, and settled in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1851, and February 1, 1864, located in Gasconade County, Mo., becoming successful farmers and vine-growers, on the farm now owned by their son, William. The latter was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1861, and when about three years of age was brought to this county by his parents, reared on the farm where he now resides, and secured a fair education in the common schools. At the age of twenty he went to Philadelphia, where he ran a saloon for two years. He then returned to this county, and in 1886 married Miss Louise Birkel, who was born on Wohlt's Island, about three miles above Hermann, in 1866, and who is the daughter of Frank Birkel. One child is the result of this union. After marriage Mr. Spery settled on his present place of location, and here has a fine farm of 169 acres, seven of which are in

grapes. Mr. Sperry in a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. He is a wide-awake young man and a good farmer.

August Spohrer was born in Richland Township, Gasconade County, Mo., in 1852, and is the youngest child born to Frank and Katharine (Fischer) Spohrer, natives of Baden, Germany. They came to Gasconade County in 1852, and settled on Gasconade River, Richland Township, where the father died in 1865, and the mother previous to this, in 1855. The father followed agricultural pursuits, and was an excellent farmer. August remained with his father until his death, after which he lived with his brother. He attended the common schools in his neighborhood a short time, and at St. Louis six months. He worked on a farm near Des Moines, Iowa, in 1872, and in 1873 moved from Leavenworth, Kas., on a stock farm. January 22, 1875, he married Cordelia, daughter of Eli and Letitia Dennis, formerly of Tennessee, where Mrs. Spohrer was born in 1855, in Grainger County. They came to Gasconade and Osage Counties in 1858. Six children were born to Mr. Spohrer's marriage, four of whom are living: Dora, Mary, William and Oscar. Mr Spohrer has since lived on his farm sixteen miles west of Hermann, on Gasconade River, which consists of 140 acres of valuable land. He is an excellent farmer and stock-raiser, and makes a specialty of breeding thoroughbred, short-horned cattle, and Poland-China and Berkshire hogs. He is a Republican in politics, his first vote being for Hayes in 1876. He is a member of the A.O.U.W. His brother, William Albert Spohrer, who died March 28, 1881, was a single man. He served three years in the Union army, in Company C, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, first under Gen. Fremont, and operated in Tennessee, Alabama, etc., and was mounted orderly when discharged. Only three children—two sons and one daughter—of his father's family are now living, and all in Richland Township; the daughter, Mrs. Louisa Bohl, the sons, Louis and August Spohrer.

Dr. G. A. Spreckelmeyer, present county coroner, and one of the successful practitioners in the community, is a native of Franklin County, Mo., born February 10, 1857. His parents, Dr. F. and Charlotta (Miller) Spreckelmeyer, were of German nativity. The former immigrated to America in 1835, locating at Dundee, Franklin Co., Mo., where he practiced his profession for a long time, next moving to within three miles of Berger, his present place of residence. He was born September 1, 1812, and his wife's birth occurred in 1835; she followed her husband to America in 1849. The subject of this sketch was brought up to an agricultural experience until his fifteenth year, then entering upon a course at Wesleyan College, at Warrenton, Mo., where he remained for two years. Following this he was engaged in teaching school two years, and upon commencing his professional study entered the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, in 1876, from which institution he was graduated after a thorough course, March 5, 1879. Soon after he chose a location at Lange's Store, three miles south of Morrison, where he has continued to enjoy a lucrative practice until the present. His time is also taken up largely in the work attendant upon the duties of coroner. Dr. Spreckelmeyer was married, in 1874, to Mary E. Lange, whose birth occurred at Fort Madison, Iowa, December 8, 1854. To this union a son and daughter have been born.

George Starck was born in Rhine Hessen, Germany, October 1, 1845, the son of Louis Starck, a native of the same place. George Starck came to the United States in 1866, and made his home in New York City for about six months. In the spring of 1867 he came to Hermann, Mo., where he has since resided, and

been engaged in the wine business. April 2, 1872, he was united in marriage to Laura Feldmann, daughter of Dr. John Feldmann, of Hermann. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of four children: Ottmar, Laura, Olinda and Louis. Mr. Starck erected a fine brick residence in 1885. It is very conveniently arranged, and is the most expensive private residence in the county, being 42x50 feet, two stories high, with a handsome French roof. The kitchen is 15x20 feet, and is a model of convenience. The house is heated by steam, and lighted by gas, which is manufactured on the premises. Mr. Starck is one of the proprietors of the Stone Hill Wine Company, in Gasconade County.

D. F. Stoenner, justice of the peace and farmer of Boulware Township, and native of the same, was born in 1848, the third of six children of Caspar H. and Katie (Schliencamp) Stoenner, who were natives of Hanover, Germany. The father was born about 1813, and in 1842 left the old country and came to St. Louis, Mo., and in January, 1843, came to Gasconade County. Here he afterward made his home, and became one of the esteemed citizens of the county. He died in March, 1884, and his wife in 1862. Both were members of the Evangelical Church. Of their five children who are living, one daughter resides in St. Louis, and the rest of the family in Gasconade County. D. F. Stoenner was educated in both English and German, and in 1873 was married to Sophia, daughter of Kasten and Rebecca Buschmann. Mrs. Stoenner was born in Gasconade County, and became the mother of four children, two of whom are living: Henry and Ella. Mr. Stoenner has always lived on the old home farm, where he owns 173 acres of well improved land. Since 1886 he has been justice of the peace, and for thirteen years he has been district clerk and director. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Grant. He and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. Mrs. Stoenner's father was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1820, and in the winter of 1836 came with his parents, Henry and Margaret (Kasten) Buschmann, to St. Louis, Mo., and about two years later to Gasconade County, where the father died in 1841, and the mother in 1878. Kasten Buschmann was married in St. Louis, and since 1851 has resided in Gasconade County. He is one of its wealthy citizens, and from 1860 to 1864 was sheriff and collector of the county. Since 1865 he has been notary public, and is now postmaster of Bay Postoffice. He and wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

Henry W. Stoenner, dealer in general merchandise and standard farm machinery, carrying a stock of goods to the value of \$7,000, annual sales about \$15,000 or \$16,000, has been engaged in the business since 1878, at Bay Postoffice, and is one of the county's leading business men. He is assistant postmaster in the Bay Postoffice. He was born near Bay, in 1854, and is the son of Casper H. and Mary (Schlienkamp) Stoenner, formerly of Germany, where they were married. They came to the United States in 1840, settled in Gasconade County, being among the first German settlers on Punching Camp Creek, and at a time when there were only a few houses in Hermann. Here the mother died in 1862, and the father in 1883. He was a farmer, and both were members of the Evangelical Church. Henry W. received his education in both the English and German languages, and at the age of seventeen began for himself as clerk at Drake, where he remained one year. After that he was in Osage County two years, then in Hermann for the same length of time, and was in the State of Kansas for three years, engaged in the grain business. He then commenced his present business, which he has continued successfully ever since. In 1877 he married Miss Dora M., daughter of Kasten Buschmann, who is postmaster at Bay, and who is one

of the first German settlers of Gasconade County. To this union three children were born, one only living—Annie R. Mr. Stoenner in a Democrat in politics, casting his first vote for S. J. Tilden, and he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

Judge William Toedtmann, another successful farmer and stock-raiser of Richland Township, was born in Lippe-Detmold, Germany, in 1831, and is the third of seven children born to Gottlieb and Mary (Siker) Toedtmann, who came to the United States about 1843, settling in Boulware Township, where the father took up a claim on Gasconade River, but one year later moved back in the valley, where he improved a good farm. He was a farmer and carpenter by occupation, and died in 1869, at the age of sixty-eight. The mother is still living on the old farm, and is about seventy-eight years old. William attended school in his native country until he came to the United States, when he attended the English schools for about four months. He assisted in improving the farm until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, served in the Fifteenth Army Corps, operated in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky and South Carolina, was in fourteen engagements, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, through the Siege of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold's Point, Resaca, and through the Georgia and Atlanta campaigns without being wounded or captured. He was mustered out of service at Nashville, Tenn., about May, 1865. He enlisted first as a private, but was immediately made corporal, and afterward sergeant. He then returned home, purchased his present farm of 160 acres, situated fifteen miles west of Hermann, and in 1867 married Miss Katie, daughter of George Meyer, a native of Pennsylvania, but one of the first settlers of Gasconade County, where Mrs. Toedtmann was born. She died in 1868, and in 1870 our subject took for his second wife Miss Louisa Meyer, a native of Gasconade County, and the daughter of William Meyer. Of the nine children born to Judge Toedtmann and wife, only three are now living: Charlie, Lizzie and Hulda. Judge Toedtmann is extensively engaged in the breeding of short-horn cattle, and Berkshire and Suffolk hogs. The Judge is a prominent man in the county. In 1878 he was elected county judge for the Ninth District, re-elected in 1880, and served four years with satisfaction. He was formerly a member of the school board, and is a public-spirited man. He was formerly a Republican in his political views, and his first presidential vote was for J. C. Fremont, in 1856. He is now a Democrat and a member of the Reformed Church.

August Toedtmann, magistrate of Richland Township, was born in Lippe-Detmold, Germany, in 1840, being the son of Goettlieb and Mina (Siker) Toedtmann, both natives of the same place as August. Having lived in their native country until 1848, they came to New Orleans and on to this county, where they settled on the Gasconade River. The father lived to be about sixty-six years of age, and the mother is still living. Grandfather Toedtmann was a soldier against Napoleon I, and the father of the subject of this sketch was exempt from military duty, being the only son. By trade he was a carpenter, and in connection carried on farming. He was a Democrat in politics. Of their family of six children, four sons and two daughters, August was the youngest. He received a limited education and in 1861 enlisted in the Home Guards, and after serving three months, volunteered, for three years, in Company B, of the Fourth Missouri Infantry, United States army. By special order they were discharged in 1863 at Benton Barracks. Since then he has farmed in this county. In 1863 he married Catherine Goetz, a native of this county, and to this union

were born six children, three sons and three daughters. He is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the G. A. R., Masonic fraternity, A. O. U. W., and in 1886 he was chosen justice of the peace of Richland Township. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife a member of the Evangelical Church. For forty years he has been a resident of this county; two of his daughters are married and settled in this county.

August Wacker, farmer and stock-raiser of Canaan Township, was born in Prussia, in 1828, the eldest of four children born to Hermann and Wilhelmina (Ramhorst) Wacker, who died in the old country. The father was a farmer, and was three years in the regular army; he was born in 1801, and died in 1872. The mother was born in 1799, and died about 1876. August Wacker attended the common schools until fourteen years of age, when he began working for farmers. He came to the United States in 1856, and was the only member of the family who left their native land. He was married in 1857 to Charlotta Pauge, a native of Hanover, Germany, who, with another sister, came to Missouri to meet their elder sister. Her parents died in Germany. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wacker: Henry, William, Charlotta (Mrs. T. J. McMillan), Emma, August and Anna. Since his marriage Mr. Wacker has lived in Canaan Township, and for about nineteen years on his present farm. He is one of the most extensive land-owners and stock-raisers of Gasconade County. He has about 540 acres after giving his children about 500 acres. He started with little or nothing, cleared about six acres upon which he settled in a log cabin. He now has one of the best farms in Gasconade County. During the war he was in Company H of the Third, or Col. Matthews' regiment, of the Missouri Militia. He has taken a great deal of pains in the education of his children, having them taught in both the German and English languages. His daughter Charlotta is a teacher. Mr. Wacker is a Republican in his political views, his first presidential vote being for Lincoln. He is a member of the Evangelical Church.

Anton Walker, Sr., is the son of Kasper and Barbara (Baumann) Walker, both natives of Switzerland. He remained a bachelor until forty years of age, when he married and reared a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. He was a farmer by occupation, and both lived all their lives in their native land. He was one of the Swiss soldiers who impeded Napoleon on his Italian campaign. He lived to be seventy-nine and she sixty-one years of age; of their children three sons came to America. Anton was born in Switzerland in 1821. On reaching manhood he went to Paris, France, and for about five years worked as a dairyman. In 1847 he came to America, and after running on the Mississippi River a short time came to this county in 1848. From 1850 to 1855 he made three trips to California to mine gold, and while upon one of the return trips the ship ran upon a rock about 300 miles south of San Francisco. On board were about 800 passengers, and all would undoubtedly have perished for food and water had not a ship passed by and picked them up. For seven days they hung on the rock, and the last two or three days their fare was limited to one potato a day. In 1856 Mr. Walker married Miss Matilda Gulden, a native of New Jersey, born in 1837, and the daughter of Ferdinand and Wilhelmina S. (Trautwein) Gulden, who came from Bavaria, Germany in 1833; her father died and Mrs. Gulden married Daniel F. Byersdorf. Ten children were the result of Mr. Walker's marriage, five sons and five daughters. During the war he was in the militia; he votes for the man in all political matters. He owns 365 acres in this and Osage Counties, and as a farmer has been quite successful.

Robert Walker, prosecuting attorney of Gasconade County, and one of its leading young attorneys, was born near Hermann, Mo., October 15, 1858. His father, whose birth occurred in Switzerland November 19, 1821, left there at the age of nineteen, and after living at Paris, France, several years, came to America in 1848; the gold excitement then prevalent induced him to visit California, and in all he made three trips there, purchasing cattle in Missouri and driving them across the plains, where they were sold at a good profit; he also engaged to some extent in digging gold. In the spring of 1856 he purchased a farm in the northern part of Gasconade County, on which he settled and where he still lives. In the spring of 1856, Miss Mattie Gulden became his wife; she was born in New Jersey, August 9, 1837, and when a child accompanied her parents to near Hermann, where she was reared. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood and early manhood almost entirely on the farm, and during his younger years attended the public schools in the winter seasons. When about twenty years old he entered Central Wesleyan College, at Warrenton, attended one year, and then taught school for four winters in the country, working the farm during vacation. In the fall of 1884 he became a student of law at the Missouri State University, graduating in the spring of 1886. In the following fall he became a candidate for prosecuting attorney, and as an independent was elected, after which he removed to Hermann, and began the practice of his profession in connection with his official position.

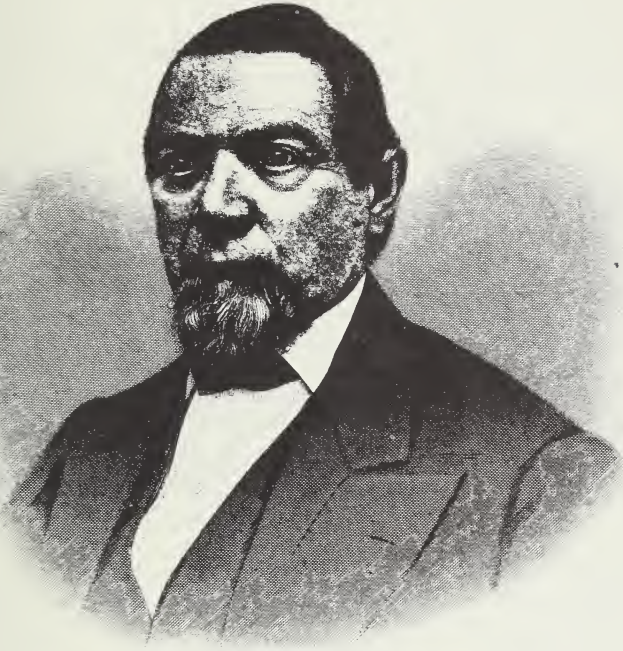
Christopher Weber was born in 1839 in Gasconade County, Mo., and is the son of Sylvester and Veronica (Hubeli) Weber. The father was born in Saxony in 1801, and the mother in Switzerland in 1811. While growing up, the father learned the carriage-makers' trade, at which he worked until he came to this country in 1832. He then worked for several years in the car shops at Philadelphia, Penn. The mother came to America when only eleven years of age, and was married to Mr. Weber in Philadelphia. They came to Gasconade County in 1837, and entered the land where Christopher now resides, being among the very early settlers; here they passed the remainder of their days. He died in 1860 and she in 1873; he was a Democrat in politics. Of their family of eleven children only two are now living, our subject and a sister. The former was reared on a farm, and during the war served in Company F, Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served about fifteen months. After the war he returned to the farm. In 1865 he married Miss Ida Naegelin, a native of Gasconade County, born in 1847, and the daughter of George Naegelin; nine children were the result of this union, four sons and five daughters; two of the daughters died. Mr. Weber has a farm of 152 acres on which is one of the finest stone houses in the country, besides good out buildings; he has about three acres in grapes. He is a Republican in politics, and is a good farmer.

Christ Wehmeyer, an enterprising stock-dealer of Morrison, Mo., was born in Prismende, Germany, August 23, 1843, and is the son of Frederick and Catherine Wehmeyer, themselves natives of the same country, who immigrated to the United States, and located in Warren County, Mo., when Christ was quite a young boy. While in Germany the father was a tailor, but after coming to this country his attention was turned to farming, his home continuing to be in Warren County until his death in 1861, at the age of fifty-eight; she was of the same age at the time of her death, four years later. Christ and a brother, John C., at present a resident of Gasconade County, are the only children living of the original family of six. In 1863 he removed from Warren to Franklin County, and thence to Osage County in

1866, where he lived until 1882 with the exception of the years 1872 and 1873, when he was engaged in stock-dealing in Washington, Franklin County. Since the date mentioned he has made his home in Morrison, and from a small start has come to be a prominent stock-man of the county, shipping annually from \$20,000 to \$25,000. During the late war he served eight months in Company H, Twenty-third Missouri (United States service), but owing to ill health was discharged. March 11, 1865, Mr. Wehmeyer was married to Miss Mary Rusch, a native of Switzerland, daughter of Jacob Rusch. This union has been blessed with five children, two of whom survive: Bertha and Martha. Anna, Henry and an infant are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wehmeyer are members of the Methodist Church, and the former is much interested in Sunday-school work, having served as superintendent several years. Politically, he is a Republican.

Chrisostomus Will, another early settler of Gasconade County, was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, in 1819, and is the son of Peter and Gertrude (Herbst) Will. The father was also born in Hesse Cassel in 1776, and the mother, who was nine years younger than her husband, was born in Bavaria. The father was a farmer and was for twenty-one years burgomaster of his village. He and wife spent their entire lives in Hesse Cassel, and both lived to be sixty-two years of age. Eleven children were born to their marriage, five sons and six daughters, of whom only two came to America: Magnus, who came in 1838 to Cincinnati, Ohio, was here married and worked at the stone-mason's trade until 1842, when he came to Hermann. He died in 1888, leaving a widow and twelve children. Chrisostomus remained in the land of his birth until 1848, when he joined his brother in Hermann. In 1850 he took for his wife Otilia Fritz, a native of Alsace, born in 1831, and who lived but five years after marriage, leaving three children, two sons and a daughter. In 1856 Mr. Will married Mrs. Marianna Stolle, *nee* Mueller. She was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1830, and to her marriage to Mr. Will became the mother of ten children, three of whom are living, one son and two daughters. Mr. Will and wife are members of the Catholic Church, as was also his first wife. He served in the militia during the war, and is a Democrat in his political views. He has lived on his present farm, which consists of ninety acres of good land, for twenty-nine years, and is a member of the St. Joseph's Association of youths and men.

J. P. Wiseman, an enterprising farmer of Canaan Township, was born in Bourbois Township, in 1841, and is the youngest of six children born to Jonathan and Eleanor (Fitzgerald) Wiseman. The father was, perhaps, born in Virginia, and the mother in Kentucky, in 1811. The latter went with her parents to St. Louis County, was married there, and a few years later she and husband moved to Gasconade County. The mother died when the subject of this sketch was eleven days old, and the father died on the Mississippi River when he was sixteen years old. Young Wiseman was reared by his uncle, Fieldon Phelps, of St. Louis County, but who afterward removed to Franklin County, and when Josephus was about six years old removed to Canaan Township, where the latter received a very limited education. During Price's raid through Southeastern Missouri he was captured in Franklin County, and imprisoned at Rock Island, Ill., over four months. After the war he remained with his uncle until 1872, when he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Rev. William and Virginia Bridges, natives of Virginia, who came with their parents to St. Louis County, but afterward went to Franklin County, where they were married, and where they still live. Mr. Bridges has been a Baptist minister for nearly thirty years. To Mr. Wiseman and wife were born five children, viz.: F. William, Fannie L.,



Yours truly
Charles D. Eisenhower

Tallitha V., Leslie P. and Hattie O. Since his marriage Mr. Wiseman has lived on his farm four miles northeast of Owensville—118 acres in the home place and eighty and forty in other tracts. He is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Seymour in 1868. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity of Cedar Lodge, No. 37, at Owensville, and of Owensville Lodge, No. 378, A. O. U. W.

August Wohlt, of the Hermann Ferry and Packet Company, at Hermann, was born in Gasconade County, Mo., August 3, 1853, and is the son of Henry Wohlt, of this county. August received a fair education in the common schools, and came to Hermann in 1875, where he has been engaged in his present business. Prior to this, however, they built a boat, and now own and run the ferry (steam). They built the "Royal" in 1884, a small steam packet, with which they do a general coasting business on the Missouri and Gasconade Rivers, and are doing well. May 12, 1878, he chose for his companion through life Miss Caroline Sperry, daughter of Joseph Sperry, of St. Louis, and the result of this union was the birth of two children, both deceased. He never aspires to official positions, and is a hard working, industrious citizen. He is a member of the Hermann Fire Company, and the Triple Alliance, with headquarters at Troy, Mo.

Gustave Wohlt, of the Hermann Ferry Company, was born in Gasconade County, Mo., May 31, 1862, and is a son of Henry Wohlt, of Graf's Island, one and a half miles above Hermann. Gustave Wohlt was educated in the common schools of Hermann, and May 6, 1885, was united in marriage to Miss Julia Heckmann, who is a daughter of Henry L. Heckmann, of Hermann, Mo. Mrs. Wohlt was born in Hermann, Gasconade Co., Mo., during the war, August 8, 1864. They had one daughter, Olivia, born April 15, 1886, and died April 25, 1886, and one son, Gilbert (living), born August 27, 1887. Mr. Wohlt engaged in his present business in 1883, the firm then consisting of two persons, Gustave and August Wohlt, brothers. The present firm consists of three persons, Gustave Wohlt, August Wohlt and William L. Heckmann. The subject of this sketch is a worthy young citizen of the county, and a member of the K. of P.



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Ackerson, John O	J	Bass, Thomas, Jr.	C	Boas, Francis M.	W
Adams, Addison	C	Bass, Wm. D.	C	Boeger, August	F
Adams, Francis M.	W	Baughner, E. H.	W	Boeger, Simon	G
Adams, William J.	J	Baughner, Eugene C.	W	Boemler, Henry	J
Adams, John F.	F	Bauman, Henry R.	F	Böing, Wm. C.	G
Ahrens, William	F	Bay, Matthew	F	Boemler, Michael	J
Albersweth, Ed. J.	F	Bean, Andrew	W	Bolte, A. H.	F
Alberswerth, Henry	F	Backer, Fred. W.	F	Bonaker, Daniel	J
Alder, Charles	F	Becker, Hubert	J	Borberg, Charles	F
Alderson, John A.	J	Becker, John F.	F	Boring, Robt. A.	W
Allen, Monroe	F	Beckmann, Bernhard	F	Bowen, Sherman W.	J
Allsman, Wm. P.	C	Beckmann, Fred. T.	F	Boyce, Gabriel	J
Altheide, August	F	Beckmann, Fred	F	Boyer, John B.	W
Ambs, Louis A.	F	Beckmann, Wm.	G	Boyne, Edwin	J
Anders, Valentine	F	Beezley, Joel	C	Brackmann, Wm.	J
Anthony, J. Rush	W	Begemann, August	G	Bradford, Joseph	J
Anthony, Stephen	C	Beiermann, Julius	G	Brady, Henry	J
Anthony, Wm. S.	W	Bell, Andrew J.	F	Braerle, Wm.	G
Apprill, Phillip	G	Bell, Dr. Jno. B.	W	Brauer, Otto	F
Arend, H.	F	Bell, Wm. M.	F	Breckenkamp, A. H.	F
Armstrong, James	F	Bement, John W.	J	Breckenridge, Smith	W
Armstrong, Marsters	F	Bengeisen, Andrew	G	Brennan, Dan'l A.	F
Arnold, George	J	Bennett, James F.	W	Bridel, John C.	J
Ashcroft, Lucius D.	J	Bensing, Hermann	G	Brierton, James	J
Aubuchon, F. T.	W	Berger, Wm.	G	Brinkmann, Dr. E. W.	G
Aubuchon, Joe. M.	J	Bergmann, Andrew	F	Brinkmann, F. Wm.	G
Bacon, Thomas	F	Bergmann, Rudolph	F	Brinkmann, Jno. F.	F
Bagby, J. P.	F	Bergmeyer, Engelh.	J	Briscoe, Jno. R.	C
Bagby, Julian	F	Bergner, Theodore	G	Brix, William	F
Bage, Wm. E.	J	Berry, Rev. Edw.	F	Brockner, Jno. H.	F
Bailey, Henry	J	Berryman, J. C.	W	Brockhausen, Dr. C.	F
Bailey, John M.	J	Berthold, F. W.	F	Brown, Addison H.	F
Baker, David N.	W	Beyersdorf, Dr. F.	F	Brown, Clark C.	F
Ball, John J.	J	Bienke, Herman H.	F	Brown, Robert T.	W
Barbarick, Jos. H.	J	Binkhoelter, Henry	G	Brueggemann, F. W.	G
Bardot, Joseph	F	Bissell, N. H.	J	Bryan, Arch. S.	F
Bareis, Jacob	G	Blackwell, Aquilla	J	Bryan, Robt. C.	W
Barner, Wm.	G	Blair, Isaac J.	C	Bub, Henry	W
Barrett, John C.	F	Blank, Wm.	J	Bugg, R. M.	W
Barrett, John T.	F	Blanton, John A.	F	Buhr, Henry J.	F
Bartle, J. H.	F	Blevins, Isaac M.	C	Bullington, Jas. W.	G
Bass, Elias A.	C	Bliss, Dr. Elias W.	W	Burgess, Thomas	J
Bass, Thomas	C	Blom, Frederick F.	F	Burgess, Thos. L.	J

Burt, Samuel	F	Cresswell, Joseph	W	Elders, Dr. G. W. N.	J
Burton, McK.	W	Cresswell, Stephen	W	Elkins, Richard A.	J
Busch, John B.	F	Criswell, John L.	F	Ellett, Dr. Boyle L.	F
Busch, Julius F.	F	Cross, Jacob C.	C	Elliott, Matthew P.	J
Buschmann, Geo. H.	G	Crowe, John T.	F	England, Benj. F.	J
Bush, Isidor	J	Crull, Dr. Amanaus	J	Eppler, George	G
Bush, Raphael	J	Cunningham, Ward	J	Ernst, John	F
Bust, Robert	W	Curtis, Daniel	C	Eshbaugh, Arthur F.	J
Butler, David	J	Curtis, Edw. E.	W	Euler, Henry	J
Butler, Dr. P. N.	F	Daniels, Chas. L.	W	Evans, Ellis G.	C
Butler, Dr. P. N. Jr.	F	Daniels, Wm. J.	C	Evans, James S.	W
Buttenmiller, W. H.	F	Danuser, Christian	G	Evans, John F.	C
Buxton, John	J	Daugherty, P. E.	W	Evans, Sam'l D.	W
Buxton, Wm. J.	J	Davidson, Benj.	W	Evans, Wm. C.	C
Byrd, John T.	J	Davidson, N. B.	F	Evens, John	W
Byrne, M. F.	J	Davis, Wm. H.	C	Evens, Robt. H.	W
Byrne, Patrick	J	Day, Evan B.	W	Evens, Wm. H.	W
Cairns, John A.	C	Day, George D.	C	Everson, Thomas	C
Campbell, Chris.	J	Dearing, Richard H.	W	Faina, Vincent	J
Cantley, August A.	F	Declue, John F.	W	Farrar, Jesse P.	F
Cape, Rev. Jas. P.	J	Degen, John M.	F	Farrar, Richard	F
Cape, John M.	J	Deggendorf, Joseph	W	Farrar, Dr. Wm. H.	J
Cardwell, James N.	F	Denny, R. B.	F	Farrow, Albert U.	C
Carr, Albert F.	W	Dent, Mark W.	W	Farrow, Henry P.	C
Carr, Jacob W.	C	Denton, John L.	C	Ferguson, W. H.	C
Casey, Andrew	W	Derking, Louis	F	Feste, Eugene	J
Casey, Edmund	W	Detchemendy, J. L.	W	Feth, Joseph	F
Casey, Morgan	W	Devol, Wm. C.	C	Fink, Andrew	F
Casey, Wm. J.	W	Dieckgraebe, Louis	G	Fink, Christ	J
Caughell, Dr. F. H.	G	Diedrich, Chas. H.	F	Finney, John	F
Charles, Thos. A.	J	Dinning, Louis F.	W	Fisher, Finis C.	F
Chiles, T. W.	F	Doerman, Wm.	G	Fitzgerald, Jesse	G
Clark, Mrs. Eliza T.	J	Doggett, Dr. G. W.	F	Fitzgerald, Patrick	C
Clark, Francis M.	F	Donnell, Eli F.	J	Fitzgerald, Squire	F
Clark, H. W.	F	Dougherty, Jas. P.	J	Fleming, John	C
Clark, George D.	C	Douglas, J. N.	J	Fletcher, J. W.	J
Clarke, Jas. W.	J	Douglass Jersey Co.	J	Fletcher, Smith B.	J
Clarke, John T.	W	Dover, Bonaparte	J	Flutsch, Christian	G
Close, C. C.	F	Drake, William F.	F	Flynn, John	W
Coffee, Dr. Joel T.	C	Droege, John G.	F	Flynn, Michael M.	W
Cole, John C.	J	Duckworth, Webs.	F	Forbes, Geo. W.	C
Cook, John L.	C	Duffy, John	J	Foster, Geo. R.	J
Cole, Joshua	J	Dumphy, John B.	W	Foster, John T.	J
Cole, Lewis	J	Dunlap, David E.	C	Frech, Andrew L.	J
Coleman, Anderson	F	Dunlap, John A.	C	Frech, John	J
Coleman, M. A.	F	Eaton, Jas. A.	C	Frechmann, Henry	G
Colman, Amos L.	J	Eaton, Dr. Jesse L.	W	Frentrop, Gustav, Jr.	F
Connolly, Rev. J. A.	J	Eaton, John M.	C	Freund, Gustave A.	G
Cosby, Lewis T.	J	Eberlin, Christian	G	Frick, Adolphus	F
Coxwell, Robt.	J	Eckert, Joseph	F	Fricke, Bernard	F
Crahan, Chris. J.	J	Ehlers, Oscar	F	Frost, E. F.	J
Craig, Robert	F	Eimbeck, Dr. A. F.	F	Frost, Geo. H.	J
Craig, Sam'l J.	C	Eimbeck, Chas. F.	F	Gaebler, Ernst	G
Crawford, S. W.	J	Eisenhauer, Jos. C.	J	Gallenkamp, C. F.	F
Cresswell, Geo.	W	Eitzen, Chas. D.	G	Gamel, Wm. A.	J

Garrison, J. W.	J	Harrison, Wm. J.	J	Humes, Wm.	J
Gerber, Philipp	F	Harvey, Geo. P.	W	Hundhausen, Julius	F
Gibbs, Wm. A.	C	Hausmann, Louis	F	Hundhausen, Julius	G
Gibson, Dr. Alex.	C	Haverstick, Wm. J.	J	Hunter, Wm. T.	W
Gibson, Samuel D.	W	Hawkins, Augustus	W	Hurtgen, Henry	J
Gibson, Thomas R.	C	Hawkins, Geo. W.	F	Huskey, John	J
Giebler, Eberhardt	F	Hawkins, Hyrcanus	W	Ion, Wm. C.	W
Giersa, Andrew M.	F	Headlee, Rev. J. H.	W	Isbell, Dr. John	F
Godat, Eugene	W	Heckmann, Wm. L.	G	Jackisch, Robt.	G
Godt, Arnold	F	Helmendach, John	G	Jacobs, Dr. Otto	F
Goebel, Gert	F	Hemker, Henry	F	Jaeger, Wm. F.	F
Goeller, George, Sr.	F	Hemme, Charles	J	Jahraous, Jacob	F
Goessling, Rev. W.	F	Hendrich, Philip	F	James, Dr. T. A.	J
Goff, David D.	J	Hennes, Rev. John	F	Jamieson, Alex. D.	W
Goodrich, Dr. C. F.	F	Henslee, Jesse R.	W	Jamison, Thos.	C
Gorg, Paul	F	Hensley, Rev. Joel	J	Jarvis, Dan'l L.	J
Gough, Chas. L.	W	Henze, Henry	G	Jarvis, Thornton	J
Grace, Dr. Thos. J.	G	Herman, Otto	J	Jasper, Anton	F
Grass, Anton	G	Hemdon, Edw. T.	C	Jeffries, Cuthbert S.	F
Gray, Chas. B.	W	Herzog, Wm.	G	Jeffries, Edwin H.	F
Green, James A.	C	Hethcock, Benj. F.	C	Jenni, Florian	J
Green, James F.	J	Hiatt, Dr. Jas. S.	F	Jewett, Wm. S.	J
Greene, Michael W.	J	Hibler, Wm. R.	C	Jobgen, Henry	J
Grenia, Moses	W	Hicks, Chasteen	W	Johnson, Albert W.	C
Griffith, James L.	C	Higginbotham, C. W.	W	Johnson, Christ.	F
Groff, Andrew M.	F	" Little B.	W	Johnson, Frank	G
Grossman, Gottlieb	G	" Thos. W.	W	Jones, Chas. C.	F
Guibor, Dr. F. E.	J	" W. W.	W	Jones, James B.	C
Gutohrel, Peter	J	" Z. F.	W	Jones, Dr. S. Paul	F
Guy, T. W.	J	Hill, I. W.	F	Jordon, Jacob	G
Haas, Hermann	J	Hiller, Jacob R.	C	Joyce, John Henry	G
Hacke, Fred	J	Hirzel, Rudolph	F	Kahle, John H.	G
Haid, Daniel Jr.	F	Hobein, Fred. W.	G	Kahmann, Anthony	F
Halbert, Preston	C	Hoelscher, Frank H.	F	Kahmann, Geo. H.	F
Halliburton, Wm	C	Hoffman, A. W.	F	Kahmann, J. Wm.	F
Hamel, Gust	J	Hoffmann, Robt.	F	Kahmann, John B.	F
Hamel, Gust J.	J	Hoge, Dr. M. W.	G	Kaiser, Adolph	F
Hamlin, James R.	C	Hollmann, Henry C.	F	Kamper, Herman H.	F
Hamlin, Dr. M. M.	F	Hollow, Jas. E.	C	Karstedt, Christ. F.	G
Hamill, Joseph H.	J	Holtgrewe, H. H.	F	Karte, Charles	J
Hancock, Shadrach	W	Homas, James B.	W	Kattelman, August	G
Handcock, C. H. R.	F	Honeck, Henry	G	Kelling, H. A.	F
Hansen, Frederick	F	Hopson, John	J	Kelly, Lewis	J
Hanvy, Wm.	J	Horine, C. Thos.	J	Kelsey, Arthur	W
Harbison, Dr. Milton	J	Horton, John C.	W	Kemper, Christ.	G
Hardesty, Dr. N. H.	C	Horstmann, Chris.	G	Kerckhoff, C. M.	J
Hardie, Robt.	W	Hueller, Fred W.	G	Kerr, Wm.	F
Harlow, Alonzo T.	J	Huff, Wm. D.	W	Kessler, Rudolph E.	G
Harmon, Reuben	W	Hug, Stephen	J	Key, J. A.	C
Harris, Edgar P.	C	Hughes, James M.	W	Key, James M.	C
Harris, Frank	W	Hughes, John M.	W	Kielmann, F. Louis	G
Harris, L. E.	C	Hughes, Mahlon	W	Kinsey, Jacob M.	C
Harris, Wm. H.	J	Hull, Dr. W. W.	J	Kirk, Wm. J.	J
Harrison, Alex	W	Humberg, Conrad	G	Klee, Wm.	G
Harrison, Josiah R.	J	Humberg, John	G	Kleinschmidt, C. H.	J

Kleinschmidt, Louis	J	McFry, Geo. W.	J	Meyersieck, Wm.	F
" Louis	J	McGready, F. F.	W	Miles, Bradford S.	F
" Wm.	J	McGready, Israel	W	Miller, Chas.	F
Klenk, Geo. Wm.	G	McGready, Wm. E.	W	Miller, John	J
Klenke, John C.	F	McIntosh, Andrew J.	F	Miller, Wm.	G
Klinge, Conrad	G	McIntosh, David	C	Ming, James M.	F
Klingsieck, Charles	F	Macke, John H.	F	Mintrup, Jos. A.	F
Klossner, Fred.	G	McKee, Dr. F.	J	Mitchell, Jno. R.	F
Knapp, Frank J.	J	McLean, Dr. Elijah	F	Mockbee, Dr. Geo.	MJ
Koch, Fred. Wm.	F	McMahon, Wm. J.	J	Moehlmann, Henry	J
Koeller, Philip	G	McMillan, Thos. J.	G	Mohrmann, Hy. M.	F
Kohler, Leo	J	McMullin, Eli J.	J	Moore, Robert	C
Köhler, Xavier	J	McMullin, R. W.	J	Moore, Robt. C.	J
Koppitz, A.	F	McMurtrey, W. F.	W	Moore, Wm. H.	F
Kraettly, George	G	McNulty, John	J	Morgan, Robt. G.	J
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Krekel, Edmund	F	Mallow, Henry B.	W	Moss, John	C
Krog, Henry	F	Maness, Wm. Riley	J	Moos, Thomas E.	J
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Lanc, Dr. Albert	F	Martin, John L.	W	Mueller, Wm.	F
Langenberg, Henry	F	Martin, John R.	F	Muench, Ferdinand	F
" Wm. F.	G	Martin, John W.	C	Muench, Louis	F
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Leising, Joseph	G	Matthews, Elijah B.	W	Munroe, O. M.	J
Leisner, August C.	G	Maune, Louis	F	Murphy, Clayton T.	F
Leisse, Casper W.	F	Mauntel, Fred J.	F	Murphy, Jas. T. Jr.	F
Letcher, Robt. F.	W	Maupin, A. W.	F	Murray, Edw. M.	F
Leweke, Wm. F.	G	Maupin, Edw. B.	J	Murray, Hugh	W
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Lintner, Wm. J.	F	Mauthe, Wm. J.	J	Neale, Geo. F.	J
Little, Matthew	C	Maxwell, Zachariah	C	Neely, Jacob B.	F
Lockhart, W. A.	C	May, Wm. H.	F	Nelson, John J.	J
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Long, James	W	Mellies, Henry L.	G	Neukum, Theo.	F
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Loomis, Geo. C.	W	Meyer, Christian H.	G	Nichols, N. H.	W
Lowe, Thaddeus A.	F	Meyer, Henry Aug.	G	Nicholson, Thos.	W
Lowry, James D.	W	Meyer, Hermann	J	" Wm.	W
Lynch, Calvin V.	C	Meyer, John Henry	G	Nierdieck, Fred. L.	F
McCallister, Sam'l	F	Meyer, Louis	G	Noelke, Joseph	F
McClanahan, H. E.	J	Meyer, Wm.	G	Noelker, Henry	F
McClure, Mrs. Rach.	J	Meycr, Wm. H.	F	Nolte, Henry	G
McDermott, Dan'l J.	J				

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Norwine, Andrew J.	W	Reutlinger, Solomon	J	Schulte, Wm. W.	G
Norwine, Conrad	W	Rhump, Arnold	G	Schultz, Chas.	F
Ochsner, Fritz	G	Richardson, Booker	J	Schumacher, Edw.	F
Oelschlaeger, C. F.	G	Richardson, Jacob F.	W	Schwarze, Jno. H.	G
Oeters, Henry	F	Richardson, Shelton	J	Schwarzer, Franz	F
O'Fallon, Chas. C.	J	Richeson, Sam'l	W	Schweer, Geo. W.	F
O'Fallon, John	J	Riek, August	G	Schweer, Julius H.	F
O'Mara, Eugene	W	Ritter, John	F	Scott, Alfred W.	W
Oncken, Christ. D.	G	Roach, Wm. R.	C	Scott, Henry L.	W
Oncken, Francis	G	Roberts, E. J.	F	Scott, Lewis C.	C
Osborn, John	F	Roberts, Henry	J	Scott, Lylburn H.	C
Ostertag, Michael	J	Roberts, M.	J	Seaburn, L. L.	F
Ott, August	F	Robyn, Robert	G	Seckman, Henry	J
Ott, Louis C.	G	Rodley, Dr. Jno. E.	F	Seifert, Theodore	F
Otto, Wm. H.	F	Roedder, Charles	F	Self, Lemuel	C
Otto, Wm. H. Jr.	F	Roehrig, Robert	F	Sewell, Geo. W.	G
Panhorst, Fred. W.	F	Rogge, Louis	J	Shearlock, Rich. C.	J
Park, Daniel M.	J	Rohlfing, Otto	J	Shelton, A. L.	F
Park, Louis C.	F	Rohrer, Charles H.	F	Shelton, Winchester	F
Parkin, Jos. & Jno.	W	Rombach, Julius	F	Shepperd, Jno. A.	W
Parr, James R.	F	Rose, C. C.	W	Shookman, Nicholas	F
Pecaut, Adolph	J	Roth, Joseph	G	Shore, Stephen D.	W
Pehle, Fred. Wm.	F	Roth, Joseph J.	F	Simpson, James B.	C
Peterson, Christ.	F	Rowe, Wm. J.	J	Simpson, John J.	C
Pfotenhauer, Albert	G	Rowland, Burrell P.	F	Sitton, Harvey	W
Pickens, Jas. M.	C	Rozier, Louis J.	J	Slais, W. J.	W
Pike, Geo. W.	F	Ruediger, Henry	G	Slawson, Nathan	J
Pimlott, Rev. Jno R.	F	Ruediger, Henry H.	G	Sloan, Oliver C.	W
Pinnell, Andrew B.	C	Ruediger, John H.	G	Sloan, Thos. Dounel	W
Pinnell, Ethal A.	C	Ruge, Adolph	F	Smith, Reuben	C
Plackmann, Hy. W.	F	Ruge, Wm. G.	F	Smith, Chas. D.	W
Poeschel, Louis	G	Rulle, Herman H.	G	Smith, Henry W.	C
Poeschel, Melchoir	G	Rusche, Frederick	F	Smith, Jackson	G
Poeschel, Machael	G	Russell, Benj. F.	C	Smith, James C.	W
Poeschal Wm.	G	Sanders, Geo. W.	C	Smith, Richard	F
Pope, Chas. F.	G	Sands, R. C.	F	Smith, Thomas	J
Poston, Dr. H. D.	W	Sappington, Dr. W. L.	J	Smith, W. B.	F
Powell, Wm. T.	C	Schaffer, Leopold M.	F	Snody, Duthon B.	C
Powers, Dr. W. H.	F	Schatz, Benj.	F	Snyder, Theo. M.	F
Prudot, Adolph J.	G	Schaumburg, Jno. M.	G	Sobbe, Hermann	G
Puckta, Adam	G	Schaumburg, Louis	G	Sohns, Henry	G
Purves, John W.	F	Scherer, John	G	Soph, Joseph	F
Ramsey, H. M.	C	Schiller, John	F	Souders, Abram	G
Ramsey, John P.	W	Schleef, Sam'l H.	F	Souders, Henry	C
Rathbun, G. R.	J	Schlender, Hermann	G	Southall, Elbert E.	W
Rauschenbach, O.	J	Schlochtemeyer, Hy.	F	Spalding, Norman G.	F
Reagan, Benj. B.	C	Schmidle, Paul	F	Specking, Bernard J.	F
Reed, B. F.	F	Schmidt, Christ	F	Sperry, Chas. F.	G
Reinhard, Charles	F	Schmidt, Heinrich	F	Sperry, Wm. H.	G
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Renick, Thomas A.	F	Schueddig, Chas.	F	Spreckelmeyer, Dr.	GG
Rennaux, Dr. Laf. D.	C	Schuerkamp, Gottl.	F	Springgate, Wm. P.	F
				Starck, Geo.	G

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Steines, Frederick	F	Trentmann, J. L.	F	Welch, Thomas	J
Steinhaus, August	F	Troutt, Wm. R.	W	Wenom, John	J
Steinman, P.	J	Tugel, Henry M.	F	Whitsett, James	F
Stephens, John T.	W	Tully, John W.	J	Whitsett, S. B.	F
Stipp, Peter H.	F	Turley, Eber C.	W	Whitson, J. F.	F
Stock, Henry	F	Ulrich, Herman A.	F	Wiley, G. J.	F
Stocking, Chas. A.	W	Upchurch, Jacob J.	C	Wiley, S. S.	J
Stoenner, D. F.	G	Valentine, W. E.	F	Wilkinson, Laban	C
Stoenner, Henry W.	G	Vandiver, W. D.	W	Will, Christostomus	G
Stone, Jacob C.	W	VanHoefen, Dr. S.	F	Will, Frederick	W
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Sullivan, Stephen H.	F	Vitte, A. A.	F	Williams, Dr. Sam'l	C
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Sumwalt, Sam'l N.	C	Voss, Robert	F	Williams, Thos. L.	J
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Teasdale, John	W	Walker, Robt.	G	Wilson, John M.	J
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Terry, W. M.	F	Wall, Isiah	F	Winistoerfer, Jos.	F
Terschluse, H. W.	F	Wallace, John	W	Winkelmeyer, Hy.	F
Theobald, John	J	Wallen, Henry C.	W	Wiseman, J. P.	G
Thomas, Francis N.	C	Walls, James E.	C	Wishon, Jonathan	W
Thomas, Wm. H. H.	J	Walls, Wm. M.	C	Wohlt, August	G
Thurmond, Jas. E.	F	Walser, Albert	W	Wohlt, Gustave	G
Tiemann, C. H.	F	Walter, Ernst	F	Wolff, George	F
Tieman, Herman H.	C	Walton, Hamden O.	F	Wood, Chas. W.	F
Tiemann, Martin	F	Wappler, H. Fred.	J	Wood, David P.	F
Tilden, Chas. B.	J	Ward, Henry B.	C	Wood, Geo. W.	F
Toedtmann, Aug.	G	Waring, T. A.	W	Wood, Joel K. P.	W
Toedtmann, Wm.	G	Washburn, Wm. H.	J	Wood, Paris E.	W
Toelke, Chas.	F	Waters, Freeman D.	J	Woods, Geo. C.	W
Toelke, John A.	F	Waugh, Chas. S.	W	Wortmann, Fred.	F
Townsend, S. C.	W	Weaver, John L.	J	Yeary, Henry P.	C
Townsend, W. H.	W	Webb, Harrison H.	C	Young, Dr. Matthew	F
Trail, Eldridge B.	F	Weber, Christopher	G	Zeigenmeyer, Louis	F
Trask, Andrew H.	C	Wehmeyer, Christ	G	Ziegler, Alexander	J
Trask, Marvin W.	C	Wehmueller, Aug.	F	Zeirlin, Richard W.	F
Travis, Rev. David	J	Wehrmann, Fritz	F	Zeis, Henry	F
Treece, Martha	C	Whermann, Louis	F	Zimpfer, Martin	J
		Weimer, John Clay	F		



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