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HISTORY
OF
HENRY COUNTY
MISSOURI

By
UEL W. LAMKIN

ILLUSTRATED

HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
1919



“TO MAKE THE PAST PRESENT, TO BRING THE
PRESENT NEAR.”

—*Macauley.*

PREFACE

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The story of Henry County is one of achievement and development. The men and women who came to this county to make their homes on the, then frontier of the West, during the first half of the nineteenth century, laid the foundation for the present and future greatness of this—the Banner County of Missouri. Many of them were descendants of ancestors who had been pioneers on other borders. Many came from Kentucky—some from farther south, and still others from the East. They were typical pioneers, not unlike the average Missouri early settlers of whom a large portion were native Americans. They came here to make homes for themselves and their families. They were honest, sincere, industrious and God-fearing men and women, and the high rank that Henry County holds at this day, among her sister counties of the State and nation is, in no small measure, due to the honest motives and sincere devotion to duty of this hardy, self-reliant and liberty-loving vanguard of civilization, who perhaps “builded better than they knew.” In recounting the story of Henry County, many of the descendants of these pioneers have played a conspicuous part in the affairs of the county, through all the years of its history, and many of these pioneer family names are prominently identified with the county at the present day.

The purpose of this work is not to present a philosophical treatise, on the causes and effects of matters connected with the history of Henry County, nor to fathom the unknown motives of man. It has been the aim, rather, to chronicle the events which may be of interest to those of the present and future. An effort has been made to present the main historical events which have transpired within the borders of the county, in chronological order, or as nearly so as possible. Major events of a State and national character have been touched upon, only as they affected Henry County, as well as the country as a whole. Many conditions and circumstances have had an influence in shaping the destiny of Henry County, and it is hoped that none of the more important of these have been overlooked in this volume.

Biography has ever been recognized as the foundation of all history and it has been well said that the family is the unit of society. There-

fore, due recognition as been given in this work, to family and biographical history. Individual histories of many representative men and women of today, as well as of the past in Henry County, are here recorded with painstaking accuracy, which will remain an imperishable record of value as the years come and go.

Every effort has been put forth to make this history of Henry County accurate in detail, and comprehensive in scope, and while the limitation of human endeavor is ever present, especially in a work of this character it is firmly believed that this contribution to the annals of Henry County will meet with the approval and appreciation of a reading public.

Grateful acknowledgment is hereby made to the people of Henry County for their steadfast co-operation in this undertaking and the substantial encouragement which they have given.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Clinton, Missouri, March 19, 1919.

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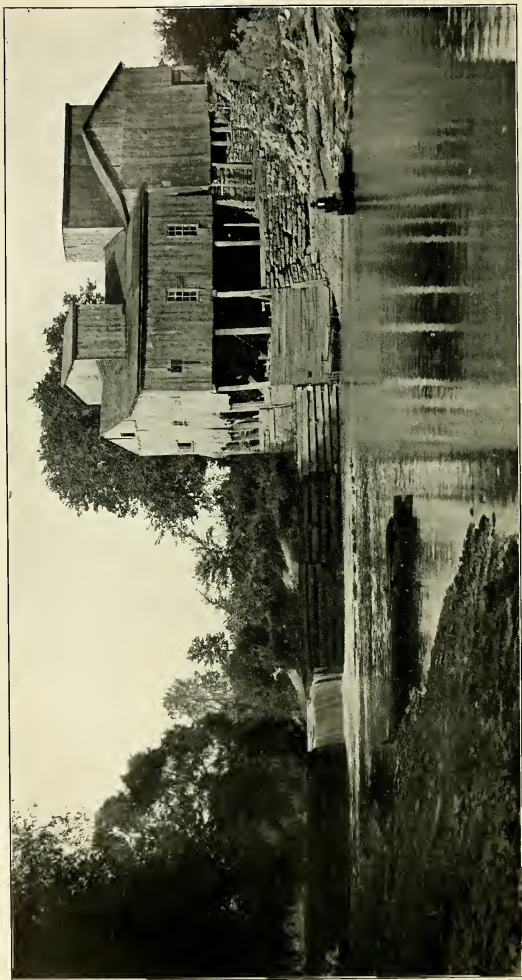
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JACKSON'S OLD WATER MILL.

History of Henry County

CHAPTER I.

BEFORE THE WHITE MAN

ORIGIN OF WORD MISSOURI—EARLIEST EXPLORATIONS—FORT ORLEANS—MOUND BUILDERS—OSAGE INDIANS—THEIR KNOWLEDGE, HABITS, HOME LIFE, WEAPONS OF WARFARE—HARMONY MISSION.

The history of Henry County is more or less interwoven with the history of Missouri of which we are a part. It is not the province of a local history to recite in detail the events in the life of the State as a whole; only so much of it will be included as will connect the history of the county, after its organization, to the time when it was merely a part of the wilderness which stretched from the Mississippi westward to the Rocky Mountains.

It is uncertain just what is the precise meaning of the word "Missouri"; it seems to have been derived from the language of the Sioux Indians. The Indians known to us as Missouries, dwelt near the mouth of the Missouri River; some authorities say that the word is supposed to refer to the drowning of people in the stream and may possibly be a corruption of the word meaning "Smoky Water." However that may be, of this we are certain; this which we now call Missouri, was once a part of the great territory of Louisiana which was bought by Thomas Jefferson from the French, and out of which were carved the wonderful States of this Middle Western country.

The writer will not attempt to recount the stories of early explorers of Missouri. Men like DeSoto, Joliet, Marquette and LaSalle, who made

explorations through the Middle West, are part of American rather than part of Missouri or Henry County history. It is possible that DeSoto came into the southern part of the State and even into the foothills of the Ozark Mountains. It is certain that the French people base their claims to the Mississippi Valley on the explorations of the others named; it is equally certain also, that aside from the fact that these explorations gave a basis for the claim to sovereignty, no importance attaches to them so far as the history of the State is concerned.

To serve therefore only to mark the continued course of immigration to the entire West, is it recited that the first permanent settlements made in what is now Missouri, were at Sainte Genevieve in 1735 and in St. Louis in 1764. Earlier, temporary settlements had been made, one of these being at Fort Orleans on the Missouri River; the exact site of which can not be determined, but in all probability it was not far from the mouth of the Grand River, or about where Charitan, Saline and Carroll counties join. Early in the eighteenth century, men had been sent into Missouri to search for silver. French trappers and hunters from Illinois had made their way up the Missouri River on hunting expeditions. The Spanish at Santa Fe in 1720 fitted up an expedition to explore this region and counteract the influences of the French in these explorations. This organization of the Spanish was given the name of the Spanish or Great Caravan and was destroyed by the Missouri Indians and their kindred tribes, all of them allies of the French. Possibly as a result of this expedition, the French settled at Fort Orleans, which was the nearest of any of the early white settlements to the present boundary lines of Henry County, although it was not a permanent one.

Neither will it be the purpose of this history to make an extended inquiry into the peoples who lived within the present boundary lines of Henry County prior to the coming of white men. Some authorities say that the people who lived in this section of Missouri—the so-called mound-builders—were at least of as high a type as those who lived in the Pueblo country or in Mexico, Central America or Peru.

We know more about the Indians who succeeded the mound-builders and who lived in this southwestern territory at the time of the coming of the white men. In his remarkable work, "The History of Missouri," on which Hon. Louis Houck, of Cape Girardeau, spent much of his energy of recent years, the author gives us a fine description of the Osage Indians, whose territory extended from the Great Bend of the Missouri down to the Arkansas River and east to the Mississippi. The Osages were of re-

markable height, not many being less than six feet high. "The instances of deformity were rare among them; they were fleet in their movements." It is hard to believe the things which are told as to their activity; it was not uncommon for them to walk a distance of sixty miles in a day. A Little Osage chief claimed that he was at Braddock's defeat with all the warriors that he could muster and that in the expedition they were absent from their villages but seven months. The Osages possessed all the characteristics of the Indian; they talked little; they were not noisy except when drunk; they were generally distinguished from other Indians by the fact that they were not given to drunkenness, for among the Osages it was rare and ridiculed.

They had knowledge of astronomy, knew the Pleiades, the great dipper, the morning and evening stars; the moon regulated their calendar; insanity was unknown among them, the blind were cared for, sickness and pain were borne with great bravery. As to definite settlements of these Indians, we know nothing. Their main dependence was, as one may surmise, on hunting and fishing and the small crops of beans and pumpkins which they raised. They hunted bears and beavers, after which came what we might call their farm life. The wild fruits, the nuts, such as walnuts, hazel-nuts and pecans, added to their rations. They were, as many Indians, of unattractive appearance. With buffalo robes thrown over their shoulders, some with limbs exposed and others with no covering but the cloth about their loins, they presented a disgusting appearance. A few of the women were daubed with red and adorned with beads. The dress was usually composed of moccasins for the feet with leggins for the legs and thigh, a breach cloth, an overall or hunting jacket slipped over the head, all made of leather and softened by applications of fat or oil. The women allowed their hair to grow long and parted it on the top of their heads, letting it hang over their shoulders. The Osages were kind and hospitable. They lived in lodges generally constructed with upright posts planted firmly in the ground about twenty feet in height with a crotch at the top, and placed about twelve feet distant from each other. In the crotch of these posts was a large pole over which they bent small poles, bringing the ends down and fastening them to a row of sticks five feet in height, which formed the flank walls of the lodges; they covered this shell of a building with a matting made of rushes. The doors were at the ends; the fire in the center of the building, the smoke going through a hole in the roof, left for that purpose.

The cooking utensils were very simple in kind and very limited in quantity. Everyone carried a knife, used at mealtime or for self-defense.

They had no regular time for eating their meals and very little variety for their food. In common with all Indians, the laborious operations were performed by the women.

The domestic institutions were different from those of any other Indians west of the Mississippi. There were three classes of men—some were warriors or hunters, others cooks, others doctors; the doctors were also priests and magicians. The cooks were either of general service or were attached to some particular family. Very frequently, warriors who had outlived their usefulness would take up the duties and profession of a cook and would live the remaining portion of their lives, attached to some particular patron. The government was an oligarchy; the chiefs were hereditary. The Osages had no regular code of laws.

In common with all other Indians, they adorned their ears with earrings, shaved the hair of their head except a lock on the crown which they platted and ornamented with wampum and feathers, decorating and painting their faces. They usually ornamented their necks with a profusion of wampum and beads.

These former inhabitants of Henry County were a war-like nation of savages. They were remarkable for their skill in the use of the bow and arrow; the bows were about four feet long and made out of hickory or similar wood, using for a cord a buffalo or elk sinew. The arrow was some two feet long with an elongated, triangular spear-head made of sheet iron; the difference between the hunting and the war arrow was that the spear-head of the war arrow was lightly attached, so that when withdrawn from the wound this spear-head would remain. According to Pike, the country around the great village of the Osages, which is near the present site of Papinville in Bates County, is "one of the most beautiful the eye ever beheld, the Osage River winding round and past the village, giving advantages of wood and water and at the same time an extensive prairie crowned with rich and luxuriant grass and flowers, gently diversified by rising swells and sloping lawns, present to the warm imagination the future sight of husbandry, the numerous herds of domestic animals which are no doubt destined to crown with joy those happy plains."

It was in this section of Missouri, in 1821, that the Harmony Mission was established, on the banks of the Marais Des Cygnes, about six miles from where it joins the Osage. This Mission was about fifteen miles from the great Osage village, suggested above as being near the present town of Papinville. The location is described as follows:

"Our limits embraced excellent timber in abundance, vast prairie for plowing and pasturing; the only minerals known in this vast country, stone and coal, on the surface of the ground and within a few rods of our buildings, and a large region of limestone sufficiently near for convenience. Our river bottoms are rather low for cultivation, without draining; but our prairies are high and inclining toward the creeks which receive and carry off all the surplus water. The soil of our prairies is a dark, rich loam about two feet thick, beneath which we have clear clay as deep as we have yet penetrated. We shall depend on wells for water for family use. The grass of the prairie varies from two feet to seven in height and forms an impediment to traveling equal to that of snow, from eight to ten inches deep."

As to the field for missionary work, it is aptly summed up by some of the missionaries: "It is painful to reflect on the condition of the Indians to whom we have come; the moon, they call Heaven, to which we are all going at death; the sun, they call the Great Spirit which governs the moon and the earth. The moral darkness in which these people are involved is greater than has yet been communicated to the Christian world. It has been commonly reported that they worship God and acknowledge Him as the first great cause of all things; this, however, will, I believe, be found to be a misrepresentation. From the best information I can obtain, it appears that they are an idolatrous race and that they worship the sun, the earth, the moon and the stars. They worship these creatures of God as creators. If asked who made the sun, moon, earth, etc., they can not tell. It is no uncommon thing to see them start immediately after their morning devotion on some mischievous and atrocious expedition—perhaps to murder some neighboring tribe or to steal their substance. Many of them are playing cards around me while I am writing and uttering in broken English the oaths which are so commonly uttered at the card table. Both card-playing and profanity, they have doubtless learned from the traders who pass much of their time in the village."

The above account of the Osage is included in order that we may know something of the people who undoubtedly lived in Henry County prior to the coming of the white man. No doubt, the road from Jefferson City to the Harmony Mission crossed the present limits of Henry County and missionaries who came out to work in this early Christian establishment so well described in Atkeson's History of Bates County, traversed many times the fields of the western part of Henry.

CHAPTER II.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS

CESSION BY FRANCE — POPULATION — FIVE DISTRICTS — THE TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA.

It is not necessary to trace the history of Missouri prior to the time when, as a part of Louisiana, it was ceded by the French to the United States. At the time of this session, the actual transfer of the territory by Spain which had been agreed upon in 1800 had not been made. In April, 1803, the agreement was entered into by France to sell this country to the United States, the treaty being ratified by Congress in October of the same year. This accounts for the fact that when Captain Amos Stoddard of the United States Army went from New Orleans to St. Louis, to act as an agent of the American Government in accepting formal possession from France, he also acted as an agent for the French Government and accepted formal possession from Spain, on the same day lowering the Spanish flag and running up in its place the emblem of France, which was immediately permanently displaced by the Stars and Stripes as the symbol of the permanent authority of the United States Government.

At the time of this transfer, Missouri had a population of ten thousand, due, in great part, to migrations from regions east of the Mississippi River. These migrations came from two different sources—first, from French settlements in the Illinois country and second, from more recently established American settlements in Kentucky and Tennessee. More than a half of the population of Missouri in 1804 were Americans. Very few Spaniards had settled in the province, especially in the State of Missouri, even though Louisiana had been controlled by Spain for thirty-five years prior to its purchase by the United States. Until the coming

of the American, the population of the Missouri country was almost exclusively of French descent. By 1810, the population had grown to be twenty thousand, this primarily due to American immigration.

At this period in the history of Missouri, it was divided for purposes of administration and settlement, into five districts. The St. Charles district included all the territory lying between the Missouri and the Mississippi Rivers, the oldest settlement being St. Charles, which was founded in 1780.

The territory between the Missouri River on the north and the Meramec on the south, extending indefinitely to the west and including the country now known as Henry County, was included in the St. Louis district. At the time of the transfer, St. Louis had a population of about one thousand. Several other settlements, all of them in the extreme eastern part of the district along the Meramec River, had been made by this time.

South of the St. Louis district lay the St. Genevieve district, in which was located the first permanent white settlement in Missouri. This was the most populous part of the State at the time of the transfer. South of the St. Genevieve were the Cape Girardeau district, in which Cape Girardeau was the first settlement, and the New Madrid district, which extended as far south as the present site of Helena, Arkansas, and in which district the town of New Madrid was the first settlement.

At the time of this transfer Spain had divided the colony, for local administration, into two provinces called lower and upper Louisiana, Missouri being included in the upper province, for which there was a lieutenant-governor residing in St. Louis. Shortly after the ratification of the Louisiana Purchase treaty Congress passed an act providing for the government of the newly-acquired territory. Acting in accordance with the provisions of this act, the President appointed Amos Stoddard as Commandant of upper Louisiana. In 1804, Congress divided the territory, all south of the thirty-third parallel being designated as the territory of Orleans, while all north of that line was to be known as the district of Louisiana, which for purposes of administration was put under the government of the territory of Indiana.

In response to a petition of remonstrance, Congress provided, in 1805, for a separate territorial organization for the district of Louisiana and changed its name to that of the Territory of Louisiana. Executive authority was vested in a governor appointed by the President for a

term of three years and legislative power was to be exercised by this governor and three judges who were appointed by the President for a term of four years. There was no provision for a delegate to Congress nor for elective officers of any sort in the territory. In 1812, the territory of Orleans was admitted into the Union as the State of Louisiana, at which time the name of the territory of Louisiana was changed to Missouri. There was created a Legislature of two houses composed of a legislative council of nine members, appointed by the President, and a House of Representatives made up of members elected for two years by the people. In 1816, there was another change made in the government of the Territory of Missouri, the legislative council being elected instead of appointed by the President, the Legislature to hold biennial instead of annual sessions.

In 1819, that part of Missouri which lay south of the present boundary line of Missouri and north of the thirty-third parallel, was detached and named the Territory of Arkansas.

Shortly after the above-named changes, came the struggle of Missouri for admission as a State.

Court House, Clinton, Mo.



HENRY COUNTY COURT HOUSE, CLINTON, MO.



UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE, CLINTON, MO.

CHAPTER III.

SOME MEN OF EARLY MISSOURI HISTORY

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON AS TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR—DANIEL BOONE—LEWIS
AND CLARK—PIKE—GOVERNOR BENJAMIN HOWARD—EARLY SETTLERS.

It is no doubt interesting to know, although the fact has no particular historical significance, that at the time Upper Louisiana was attached to the territory of Indiana, the Governor of Indiana Territory was William Henry Harrison, afterwards President of the United States. When the separate territorial organization was granted to the territory of Louisiana, the first governor appointed was General James Wilkinson. As secretary, Dr. Joseph Browne, a brother-in-law of Aaron Burr, was appointed at the request of the latter. Wilkinson was succeeded by Captain Merriwether Lewis of the celebrated Lewis and Clark Expedition.

There are several picturesque characters appearing in Missouri history prior to its admission to the Union. In every way, the most notable and most picturesque, was Daniel Boone, whose family had come from England to Pennsylvania, where Daniel was born the same year (1732) that marked the birth of George Washington.

From Pennsylvania, the Boones went to western North Carolina and from thence to Kentucky, where he established Boonesborough, in 1775. Without going into details of the explorations and adventures of Boone, it may be noted that he came from Kentucky to Missouri and explored and hunted over the central part of the State.

Soon after the purchase of Louisiana, President Jefferson sent out a party of exploration under the leadership of Capt. Merriwether Lewis, who was private secretary to President Jefferson, and Capt. William Clark of the United States Army, the latter a brother of George Adams Clark of Revolutionary fame. This company, composed of nine Revolutionary

soldiers, some boatmen and interpreters, began the ascent of the Missouri River in 1804. They proceeded on up the river to its head waters, exploring the surrounding country and collecting such facts as they could about the Indian tribes, the fertility of the soil and the tributaries of the Missouri River. They spent the winter of 1804 and 1805 east of the Rocky Mountains. They then crossed the Rocky Mountains and proceeded to the Pacific Ocean. Both Captain Lewis and Captain Clark afterwards became territorial governors of Missouri, the former succeeding Governor Wilkinson as stated above. Two Missouri counties were named for these two explorers, and their wonderful journey will ever be recounted as a part of the history of the State.

Another explorer, no less noted, and whose services to the State of Missouri were almost as distinguished as those of Lewis and Clark, was Capt. Zebulin Montgomery Pike, in 1810. The account of these journeys in which the head waters of the Arkansas, the Platte and the Kansas Rivers were visited, was published together with the maps and atlases of the country. These journeys of Captain Pike served to quiet any lingering disturbance over the cost of the Louisiana Purchase. Pike County, Missouri, is named for the famous explorer, as is the famous Peak of the Rockies.

Governor Merriwether Lewis is said to have committed suicide in 1809, while on his way to Congress, although it has been doubted as to whether or not he did so. President Jefferson, in his biographical sketch, credits the rumor. As his successor, President Madison appointed Governor Benjamin Howard, whose last official act was to issue a proclamation calling an election in November for a delegate to Congress. The "Mother of Counties" was settled during his term of office and was named for him.

Governor Howard was succeeded by Captain William Clark, the other leader of the exploring party named above. Governor Clark remained as territorial governor until the admission of Missouri into the Union. He was a candidate for first governor of the new State, but was defeated by Alexander McNair by a vote of 6,576 for McNair to 2,556 for Clark.

After 1815, there was a greater immigration to Missouri than ever before. From Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina, came numbers of pioneers who pushed their way out through St. Charles up the Missouri River. They brought with them stock of all kinds and numbers of slaves; there were of course, no railroad nor were there

any steamboats. The wagons filled with the household goods and followed by herds of cattle and sheep, wended their way over scarce broken trails to the place where their owners would make their future homes. When they reached the spot where the pioneer decided to locate, a log cabin would be erected surrounded by a rail fence, and the settler would hunt and trap until he could raise his first crop. He found food and clothing in the forests around him. The Indians whom he met were not all friendly. He had few books and papers and little money. He raised his own food and exchanged the things which he made for other products which he wanted. The only money which he had was the Spanish dollar, which he proceeded to divide into halves, quarters and lesser amounts. One of these, the eighth part of the dollar, came to be known as a "bit" and the common expression of today designates twelve and a half cents as a "bit," or a quarter as "two bits."

The house of the early pioneer was made of large logs hewn into proper shape and fitted into each other by notches in the ends. They hung the doors on wooden hinges and fastened them with a latch on the inside from which a latch-string ran through the door to the outside. Greased paper served in place of glass to admit light into the room through the window.

The first division of Missouri was into five districts named in a preceding chapter. In 1812, these five districts were reorganized into five counties, the State of Arkansas being nominally a part of what was New Madrid County. In 1815, Lawrence County was created out of New Madrid County and in 1816 all the territory north and west of the Osage River and was made a new county and called Howard County, in honor of the Governor. This County of Howard has since been known as "the Mother of Counties," because out of her boundaries have later been made thirty-one Missouri counties and part of ten or twelve counties of Iowa. As constituted, this county was larger than Vermont, Massachusetts, Delaware and Rhode Island. From 1818 on, many more counties were formed, as the population increased and the means of communication grew better. When the State was admitted into the Union in 1821, there were twenty-five counties in the State. The population, however, was confined to the territory along the Mississippi River and up the Missouri.

CHAPTER IV.

MISSOURI ADMITTED AS A STATE

THE FIRST PETITIONS—THE MEMORIAL OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE—BOUNDARIES—THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—THE SECOND COMPROMISE—DATE OF ADMISSION—THE FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The story of the State's admission to the Union is told in detail in Shoemaker's "Missouri's Struggle for Statehood." Only a brief account will be given here. Two years had not elapsed after Congress had created the territory of Missouri with the highest degree of territorial organization, until petitions began to pour in upon the Congressmen asking that Missouri be admitted to the Union. On the eighth day of January, 1818, the third anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, the first one of these petitions was introduced. Early in April of that year a bill was presented authorizing the people of Missouri to form a constitution. It did not pass either house.

In November of 1818, the Legislature of Missouri drafted a memorial asking the admission of the State. No other instance is recorded where a territorial Legislature applied to Congress for the admission of the territory as a State in the Union. The bill which was introduced in Congress as a result of this memorial failed in the Senate because of an amendment which provided that no more slaves should be brought into Missouri and that all slave children in the State should become free upon reaching the age of twenty-five years.

The third bill regarding admission was introduced early in December, 1819. It was at this session of Congress that Maine sought admission into the Union. The Senate joined the two bills and added an amendment which provided that slavery should be prohibited in all the territory ceded by France, commonly known as the Louisiana Purchase,

north of the parallel 36 degrees and 30 minutes, the southern boundary line of Missouri, except the State of Missouri; this was the celebrated Missouri Compromise. After considerable conference, the enabling act was approved on the 6th of March, 1820, by the terms of which the inhabitants of the territory of Missouri were authorized to form a constitution and government. The boundaries of the State, beginning where the thirty-sixth parallel crosses the Mississippi River, ran north of the St. Francois River, thence north along that river to the parallel 36 degrees and 30 minutes, thence west to a line running due north and south to the mouth of the Kansas River, thence north to the parallel intersecting the rapids of the Des Moines River, thence along that parallel to the Des Moines River, down the Des Moines River to the Mississippi and down the Mississippi River to the place of beginning. It will be noted that the above boundaries did not include the northwestern part of the State of Missouri, including the counties of Platte, Buchanan, Andrew, Nodaway, Atchison and Holt; these were added through the so-called Platte Purchase, nearly twenty years later.

The convention to frame the Constitution met in Saint Louis, early in June, 1820. The chief question which was to come before the convention, was that of restriction of slavery. There seemed to be, however, but few of the counties in which there was any contest for seats in the constitutional convention between those who favored restriction of slavery by the State and those who opposed it. There was not a delegate elected who was in favor of restricting slavery in the State.

In the convention the most popular member, David Barton, afterwards elected first United States Senator, was the president. There were forty-one members, representing seven different lines of descent, twenty-six of them being English. Seventeen of the delegates came from Maryland, Kentucky or Virginia; eight from Tennessee and North Carolina; five from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, three from Pennsylvania or Spanish Upper Louisiana. Thirteen farmers and thirteen business men sat in the convention. Of the other delegates, nine were lawyers, two doctors, two surveyors and two teachers. This convention was in session something over thirty days. It is said to have spent for stationery \$26.25. The constitution adopted by it took effect immediately without an act of the people. This is the only Constitution or constitutional revision made between 1820 and 1830 in six different States, that did not require submission to the people. Shoemaker, in his *Struggle for Statehood*,

mentioned above, states that "there was no demand on the part of the people for such a referendum or adoption; the people of Missouri Territory wanted an immediate State Government without further delay; the delegates possessed the confidence of their constituents, the Constitution was generally acceptable and the convention itself was opposed to such a course."

One of the provisions of the Constitution was that the Legislature should enact a law preventing free negroes and mulattoes from coming to and settling in the state. This caused considerable friction in Congress, when, after a large amount of debate and many attempts to settle the matter, a second Missouri Compromise was effected by the efforts of Henry Clay, although the Compromise was prepared by Thomas of Illinois. This Compromise provided that Missouri should be admitted whenever her Legislature should pass a Solemn Public Act, repeating the clause in reference to the exclusion of free negroes and mulattoes. This was done by the Missouri Legislature, called in special session at Saint Charles to pass the Solemn Public Act, which was of no value whatever from a constitutional point of view.

Shoemaker states that Missouri must be regarded as having been admitted into the Union on July 19, 1820, the day on which the convention adopted the Constitution; however, President Monroe did not issue the proclamation declaring Missouri admitted into the Union as the twenty-fourth State, until he had received a certified copy of the Solemn Public Act, as passed by the Missouri Legislature. This proclamation was issued on the 10th of August, 1821. The constitutional convention issued writs for general election the same day that they adopted the Constitution, or on the 19th day of July, 1820. The first general election was held on August the 28th, 1820. Alexander McNair was elected governor. Fifty-seven representatives and fourteen senators were elected to the General Assembly. In Howard County there were thirty-nine candidates for the General Assembly and nineteen made the race in the city of St. Louis.

The first General Assembly met in the Missouri Hotel in St. Louis in 1820. The most notable business transacted was the election of David Barton and Thomas Hart Benton to the United States Senate. Ten new counties were created, three presidential electors were chosen and Missouri was really a State.

CHAPTER V.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES

LILLARD COUNTY ORGANIZED—ITS FIRST COUNTY COURT—FIRST DIVISIONS—
TEBO TOWNSHIP—REV. HENRY AVERY—FIRST TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—FIRST
ELECTION—EARLY HENRY COUNTY SETTLERS—FIRST FARM IMPLEMENTS—
OTHER EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

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The History of Henry County may properly be said to begin on the 16th of November, 1820, only a few months before the official proclamation of President Monroe, announcing the admission of Missouri as a State into the Union; for it was on that date that Lillard, now Lafayette County, was organized. This county embraced the entire territory now included by the present boundaries of Henry County. In addition, it extended as far north as the Missouri River, while to the south of us it included the northern part of our neighboring county of St. Clair. The northern line of this new County of Lillard was the Missouri River; the eastern boundary was the range line between ranges 24 and 23; the south boundary the Osage River as far west as the Kansas boundary, while the west boundary of Lillard County is the present western boundary of the State of Missouri. So, this new county included all of the counties of Lafayette, Johnson, Cass, Jackson and Henry, about one-half of St. Clair and nearly four-fifths of Bates.

The county seat of Lillard County was established at Mount Vernon, which was situated on the Missouri River some miles below Lexington. On the eighth day of December, 1820, the County Court, composed of James Lillard, Sr., John Whitsitt and John Stapp, who had received their commissions from Alexander McNair, who had been chosen on the twenty-eighth of August as Governor of Missouri, met for the first time. The first clerk of Lillard County was Young Ewing. In 1823 the county seat

was moved from Mount Vernon to Lexington, the present county seat of Lafayette County.

This marks the beginning of the history of Henry County. We have no record of white settlers having definitely located in the present boundary lines of Henry County until nearly ten years later, though hunters and trappers no doubt were to be found throughout the county as early as 1825 or 1826. As stated in an earlier chapter, the Osages and Shawnee Indians occupied all of the territory of the Osage and Grand River country, which must have abounded in game of all kinds. Doubtless the missionary trail from Jefferson City to Harmony Mission, in what is now Bates County, passed through the present limits of Henry County and many a story of Indian life and adventure and many a circumstance of pioneer days could have been told concerning these hunters, trappers and missionaries who lived their lives in this county before a time when we have any written record of their existence.

The first municipal division of Lillard County of which we can find any record, was called Lexington township. In May, 1830, was organized Davis township. At the same time Blackwater township was organized. The dividing line between these two townships was the range line between ranges 25 and 26, running as far south as the Osage River; this range line is the line which marks the eastern boundary of the present townships of Shawnee, Fields Creek, Clinton and Fairview, so that the twelve townships in the present boundaries of Henry County which lie west of this range line belonged to Davis township of Lafayette County, which was the new name given to Lillard County. The seven townships that lie east of that line, or the present townships of Windsor, Tebo, Springfield, Deer Creek, Leesville, Bethlehem and Osage, belonged in Blackwater township. These two townships as such, soon pass out of the history of Henry County. There seems to be nothing to definitely fix their relationship. On the other hand, the one township which is definitely located with the history of Henry County and which remains today firmly fixed in the minds of all of those who think of the municipal divisions of the county, is the township of Tebo. This township was organized on the twenty-first of May, 1832. The description which appears upon the records is as follows:

"Ordered that the following shall be the line and boundaries of Tebo township in Lafayette County, Missouri: Beginning where the main Blackwater crosses the eastern line of this county, it being the line be-



NEW CHRISTIAN CHURCH, CLINTON, MO.



M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, CLINTON, MO.

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

tween ranges 23 and 24, thence up the said creek opposite to Uriel Murray's, thence due west to the line between Lafayette and Jackson Counties, thence south with said line to the middle of Osage River, thence down the same to the line between ranges 23 and 24, thence north on said line to the place of beginning; and the number of taxable inhabitants residing in said township are about thirty-five polls, which is ordered to be certified."

It will be noted by the above record that reference is made to Jackson County, which was organized as a county on the fifteenth of December, 1826. To "translate" this order so that it can be read without difficulty, it may be explained that the line between the ranges 23 and 24 is the eastern boundary of Henry County; while the point "Opposite Uriel Murray's" and the line drawn from that point due west to the line between Lafayette and Jackson Counties, is the northern boundary line of Johnson County. From the Jackson-Lafayette line due south to the Osage River, the western boundary of Tebo township ran; while the southern and eastern boundaries were the channel of the Osage River and the eastern line of Henry and Johnson Counties. It will thus be seen that this township of Tebo included all of Johnson and Henry Counties and half of St. Clair.

At the same session of the County Court of Lafayette County, it appeared that twenty or more petitioners had recommended that the Rev. Henry Avery receive his commission as justice of the peace for Tebo township of Lafayette County and consequently he was appointed to that office, the date of his appointment being May 21, 1832.

At the same session the home of John Brummet, who lived in what is now Johnson County, a short distance north of the Henry County line, was designated as the polling-place; and James Warren and Chesley Jones, residents of the territory now included in Henry County, were named as two of the three judges of election for a period of two years.

In November, 1832, James McWilliams, who was living in what is now Windsor township of Henry County, was appointed first constable; and it is said that the first fine which he ever collected was collected from Drury Palmer, who is said to have paid a fine of one dollar because of a trespass committed by his horse.

We find the record of but one election held at the house of John Brummet; this seems to have been merely a local matter. We find the record showing that the election of 1832 was held at the home of Alfred

Askins. In this election, two of the most distinguished Americans who ever contested for the Presidency were candidates. Upon the Democratic ticket appeared the name of Andrew Jackson, who is referred to today as one of the great apostles of Democracy; upon the Whig ticket was the name of the great Kentuckian who served in the United States Congress before he was old enough to qualify under the terms of the Constitution of the United States, and whose compromises gave him the title of "The Great Pacificator." So far as Tebo township was concerned, it shows that Andrew Jackson received twenty-four votes, while six electors cast their ballots for Henry Clay. At this election the clerks were Drury Palmer and Henry Avery, while Thomas Arbuckle, who has been credited with putting up the first cabin within the limits of Henry County, was one of the judges of the election.

From 1828 to 1832 we can note the coming of several men whose names are closely connected with the early history of Henry County. Thomas Arbuckle, Thomas Kimsey, Mathew and James Arbuckle, Isom Burnett, Thomas Collins and P. D. Wade are said to have come between the years 1828 and 1831. In 1831 appeared Thomas Anderson, the first blacksmith in the county; Henry Avery, noted above as being the first justice of the peace; William Ogan, P. W. Sissel, Drury Palmer, William Gladden, William Crowley, Alfred Askins, James and Jesse McWilliams, William Simpson, Fielding Pinel, Mason Fewell, James Warren, Chesley Jones, Valentine Bell, George W. Lake and Zekiel Blevins, all are reported to have settled in this county in the year 1831.

It is not necessary in a narrative of this kind to discuss in any detail the hardships and experiences of these early pioneers; in other books, notably in social and industrial histories, are given accounts of the early life of the men and women who blazed the way for us who have come later. It is sufficient for us to pay our silent tribute to their many virtues and to strive to so live that we may prove worthy of the heritage which they have left us.

In 1831 the Rev. Henry Avery built his cabin; the first one known to have had window-glass in the windows. Two sash with four lights each appeared in the walls of this modern house. His children had slept in a wagon-box prior to the building of the cabin, a sort of sleeping-porch it might be called. In this cabin was held the first term of court of what is now the present organization of Henry County.

Henry Avery also brought the first plow and the first four-wheeled

wagon. To him is given the credit for first plowing the prairie in the spring of 1832; for this purpose the plow brought from a few miles below St. Louis and four yoke of cattle were used.

It seems strange to us of the present generation, that the prairie lands were shunned by the earlier settlers. Not long ago, the writer speaking to the descendant of one of the old Missourians who settled in Callaway County, heard him complain about the lack of vision of his forefathers. He said that when his grandfather came to Missouri, he secured 640 acres in the hills along the Missouri River, while he could, with less effort, have secured the finer land of the northern part of Callaway or the southern part of Audrain County. The same condition prevailed in Henry County; the necessity for wood and water kept the early settlers along the stream; and gradually they moved out to the prairie country, plowing the virgin soil and raising corn and wheat and oats, as the development of the country either permitted or required them to do.

After 1831 the county continued to grow in population constantly. In 1833 was born the first white male child in Henry County, Preston Blevins, the event taking place within what is now the boundary line of Shawnee township. The first marriage in Henry County was that of a couple whose names are unknown. On the night of the fifteenth of May, 1832, a man and a woman who had ridden four days in search of someone who could marry them, reached the home of Squire Henry Avery, who performed this, the first marriage ceremony to take place within the boundary lines of the present Henry County.

The early history of the county is connected rather with settlements than with the municipal or congressional townships. For instance, the Fields settlement, in what is now Fields Creek township, the Avery settlement, in what is now Tebo township, and settlements in and around Windsor, which included the Arbuckles, the Prices, the McWilliams, Kimseys, Palmers and others. The Parks settlement was started in 1833, nearly all of the family coming from Lincoln County, Kentucky. Mr. John Parks, the father of William Parks, settled on section 5, township 40, range 24, in what is now Leesville township, his descendants scattering over the neighboring sections. Peyton Parks, who platted the town of Clinton, settled in Tebo township in 1834. Besides these "settlements" many other names of early pioneers who came between 1830 and 1840 may be noted. The Walkers, George W. and Pleasant, who had come in 1832, spent eleven days coming from Lexington to Fields'

Creek township, being delayed by swollen streams. William Hatfield and David Ross and Barber Price, appointed constable of Tebo township in 1834; John Buchanan and the Comptons came in 1832. Robert Allen, the first elected sheriff of Henry County, immigrated in 1833; William Goff, one of the first county judges, at whose house was held the first Circuit Court, came in 1835. John Legg, Colby Stevenson, James Fields, who opened a store at Goff's in the spring of 1835, were among the 1833 arrivals. In 1834 the Cecils came to what is now Springfield township. In 1835 came the Wallaces, who ran a store in Fields' Creek township, just north of Clinton. Bethlehem township was settled by James Anderson; Thomas Keeney and Whit Mulholland settled in Bethlehem township in 1836 and Major S. M. Peeler in 1837. Many others, whose names can be traced on the records of the county, appeared during the ten years from 1830 to 1840.

In May, 1834, there was organized a new township called Springfield township. The official order of the Lafayette County Court shows that all of Tebo township east of the range line between ranges 26 and 27 was to be organized as Springfield township. This division of the county obtained when Henry County became a county, on December 13, 1834, under the name of Rives County.

It will be noted that the range line above described is the range line on the west side of Shawnee, Fields Creek, Clinton and Fairview townships, so that the eleven townships east of this line were designated as Springfield township, while the eight townships west of this line comprised Tebo township.

CHAPTER VI.

THE BEGINNING OF THE COUNTY

THE FIRST COUNTY COURT—STORES ESTABLISHED—COUNTY SEAT LOCATED—
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The records show that the first County Court was held at Henry Avery's on the fourth and fifth of May, 1835, the next term being held at the cabin of William Goff in Deer Creek township. Here was held the first term of the Circuit Court, in December, 1835, with Charles H. Allen as judge.

The trading point of the early settlers was Boonville, on the Missouri River. Goods were brought up the Missouri River by boat and thence overland to Henry County. The needs of the growing county demanded the establishment of stores, and so in 1835, not far from the home of Henry Avery, Thomas and Charles Waters opened the first store ever opened in Henry County. Clark and Boggs, the former a merchant of Boonville, opened the second store. Near the home of William Goff James Field opened the third mercantile establishment, while a little later "the store down on the creek" was started by Hall and Ketcham, at the crossing of Tebo Creek. The hard times which followed in the "panic of 1837" caused the failure of all of them except one, and that was owned by Wallace Brothers, at Clinton, where in the year 1836 the county seat was located.

In the year 1834 the Legislature of Missouri, which organized Rives County, appointed a commission composed of Anderson Young and Daniel McDowell of Lafayette County, and Daniel M. Boone of Jackson County, to locate a county seat for the newly organized Rives County. Twenty-one months after their appointment, in the fall of 1836, these gentlemen reported that they had selected the southeast quarter of section 3, township 41, range 26, for the location of the county seat. The County Court accepted the report at its November term, 1836, and appointed Peyton

Parks as county seat commissioner, with full power to lay out and plat the new county seat, to build roads, etc. James M. Goff was named by Mr. Parks to lay off sixty-four lots and the first sale took place in February, 1837. The first building was for the store of Wallace Brothers, which had hitherto been located in Fields Creek township, north of Clinton, but it was moved to the county seat after the commissioners had located it.

At the time of the location there was some rivalry over the matter. It is probable that the present site of Calhoun would have been selected had it not been that the commissioners felt that it lay too far north of the center line of the county. The first hotel was put up by John Nave and was located on the ground now occupied by the Clinton National Bank. Logs are said to have been hauled by Nathan Fields and the buildings themselves obtained the sky-scraping dimensions of one and a half stories.

As was stated earlier, the trading point for the people of the county up to 1836 was Boonville. Even with the establishment of the county seat and the revival of trade and credit that followed the panic of 1837, the wants of the settlers were not as extensive as the average citizen's of today, who is unable to live without the telephone, the automobile and the electric light. Travel was on horseback. Light was given by tallow candles, while the method of communication was the mail which reached them through the postoffice at Muddy Mills, some thirty to fifty miles distant. The land was worth \$1.25 an acre, cows from \$5.00 to \$10.00 apiece; a good horse cost \$25.00, a dressed hog from \$1.25 to \$1.50. Wheat sold for from thirty-five to forty cents a bushel, corn could be bought for fifty cents a barrel and a young calf for seventy-five cents. Farm-hands received from twenty-five to fifty cents per day and their board, while the price for splitting rails was twenty-five cents per hundred.

With the coming of the country store came also the horse-mill, so that it was not necessary to continue to go long distances to have corn ground. In 1835 Richard Wade erected the first horse-mill in Henry County, which was situated on section 7, township 43, range 45, or about three miles west of the Avery settlement. In the same year, William Collins put up a mill in the eastern part of Henry County; in 1838, a grist-mill was established on Honey Creek, by John Dickson, and Huntley's mill, which had a run of burrs for both wheat and corn and which was considered a particularly good mill, was established in Clinton township in 1845.

CHAPTER VII.

THE OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION

JOHNSON AND RIVES COUNTIES ORGANIZED—THE FIRST OFFICERS—THE FIRST SHERIFF—ACTS OF THE COUNTY COURT.

In reality the official history of Henry County as a county separate from that of Lillard or Lafayette may be said to begin with the year 1834; for on the thirteenth day of May in that year the Legislature passed an act organizing the counties of Johnson and Rives. Rives, later called Henry County, was named for the Hon. William C. Rives of Virginia. Its organization was officially recognized on the fourth day of May, 1835, by the convening of the county court consisting of two members. The commissioners named in a preceding chapter were appointed to select a county seat for Johnson County and a county seat for Rives County. At the same session of the General Assembly, the boundary line of St. Clair County was more defined, but as there were not enough settlers in St. Clair County to justify it being set apart as a distinct organization for civil and military purposes it was attached to the County of Rives.

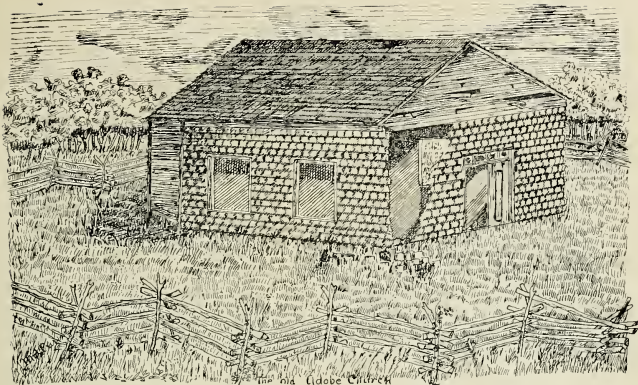
At the first session of the County Court, which met on Monday, the fourth of May, 1835, at the house of Henry Avery, only two judges—Thomas Arbuckle and William Goff—appeared. Jonathan D. Berry was appointed clerk by the judges present. The record shows that Henry Avery was the justice of the peace of Tebo township of Lafayette County and William B. Price was constable. These gentlemen appeared at this first session of the County Court of Rives County and presented their resignations. The Court appointed George P. Woodson assessor and John G. Castleman constable. On the second morning the Court proceeded to lay off the County of Rives into municipal townships, dividing it into

four and naming them Big Creek, Tebo, Springfield and Grand River. The northeast quarter of the county was called Tebo township; the northwest quarter Big Creek; the southeast quarter Springfield and the southwest quarter Grand River. Tebo township comprised the present municipal townships of Windsor and Tebo; the eastern half of Shawnee, the northern half of Springfield and Deer Creek and the northeastern quarter of Fields Creek. Big Creek township was composed of the western half of Shawnee, the northwest quarter of Fields Creek, the north half of Honey Creek and White Oak and all of Big Creek and Bogard. Springfield township was east of the line which divided Fairview, Clinton and Fields Creek townships, while Grand River township was west of it.

The County Court also accepted the resignation of Mr. Avery on the second day of this term, appointed Colby T. Stevenson to succeed him, named the County of St. Clair, which was under the jurisdiction of Rives County, the township of St. Clair, and adjourned.

At the second meeting of the County Court Joseph Montgomery, who had received his commission from Governor Daniel Dunklin, appeared to sit with the other two judges. In passing it may be well to pay tribute to the memory of Governor Daniel Dunklin, for it was he who was the father of the present free school system of the State. To no man is more honor due than to the statesman who can realize the fact that upon public education depends the welfare of any State, and who can, through practical application of his idea, bring such education home to all the children of a commonwealth.

At the second session of the County Court held at the home of William Goff also appeared Joseph Fields, with his commission as sheriff. His bond was approved by Charles H. Allen, judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, and was recorded by the Court. A record of the first three years of the Circuit Court has been lost, but Judge Allen was at Goff's house on the twenty-first of September, 1835, and signed his name as judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit. The Court levied, at an adjourned meeting held on the twenty-third of December, ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation as the tax rate for that year. Merchants' licenses were fixed at \$12.00 for six months. Peddlers were to pay a license of \$20.00 and taverns \$18.00 per year. The poll tax was thirty-one and a fourth cents. Mr. Woodson received for his services as assessor for the year 1835 the sum of \$54.50. The election in 1835 of township officers resulted in the choice of Abraham Banty as constable of Springfield township,



OLD ADOBE CHURCH, BUILT IN SOUTHWESTERN PART OF
HENRY COUNTY IN 1850



THE SMITH LOG CABIN IN LEESVILLE TOWNSHIP

Chesley Jones of Tebo township and Phillips Cecil as justice of the peace of Springfield township. On November 28, 1835, Sheriff Joseph Fields appointed Nathan A. Fields as his deputy, while Fielding A. Pinel had been appointed as circuit clerk pro tempore.

The first sale of school lands was the 16th section of township 42, range 26. These were sold on the first of February, 1836. In this year also the first road was laid out in the county and was the one which started at the Johnson County line "near or at the high point of Post Oaks" and thence to a point designed as the county seat of Rives county, thence south through the County of St. Clair, etc.

In 1836 Phillips Cecil, justice of the peace, died. This is the first death of record whose will is recorded. His wife, Polly Cecil, was administratrix. Peyton Parks was appointed assessor for the year 1836 and the same tax levy was made. Joseph Fields died early in 1836, leaving Nathan Fields, his son and deputy, as acting sheriff until after the election of that year, when Robert Allen was elected. Jonathan Berry, who had been appointed county clerk, resigned at the August term and Fielding A. Pinel, formerly circuit clerk, now became county clerk.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE COUNTY SEAT LOCATED

CLINTON SURVEYED—NEW COURT HOUSE ORDERED—CENSUS TAKEN—FIRST
LOTS SOLD.

In surveying the city of Clinton Mr. Goff had as his assistants James Gladden, Robert Sproul and William George. For the survey Mr. Goff received \$42.75. The first lots sold by Mr. Parks amounted to \$1,356.48. Even after the County Court had appointed superintendents to plan for a new court house, it was some months before they looked after the patent for the quarter section on which the county seat was to be located. The following order was therefore made and placed upon record :

"John F. Sharp is appointed agent for and in behalf of the County of Rives to deposit with the registrar and receiver at Lexington \$200.00 for the purpose of obtaining a pre-emption right to the quarter section of land on which the seat of justice for Rives County has been located; and it is further ordered that said county pay said agent \$2.50 for each day he may be necessarily engaged in transacting said business."

The entire bill which was presented and allowed to Judge Sharp for transacting the business outlined in the above order was \$12.50.

Meanwhile the court had appointed Judge Sharp and Thomas B. Wallace, who had succeeded William Goff as treasurer of the county, as commissioners for a new court house. In December, 1837, these gentlemen reported on a plan for the court house which was to be a brick structure for which the county was to pay the sum of \$2,500 after the contract had been let to the lowest and best bidder. The contract to build it was let in January, 1838, to John D. Mercer, who was to complete the court house within eighteen months and who was to be paid for it in three equal payments. Judge Sharp was appointed county commissioner for

the permanent seat of justice with the full power to transact business in the name of the county. After the lots in the first plat were sold, another survey was ordered. In passing it may be noted that for one lot sold at private sale George W. Lake paid \$8.00 for what was supposed to contain a half acre of ground.

The census of Rives County was taken in 1836 for which Robert Allen was paid \$35.00. This and many other of the early records have been lost, so that it is impossible to state what this census showed.

After the sale of lots, it was ordered that the County and Circuit Courts should be held at Clinton. At the last session of the County Court held before going to Clinton the commissioners who had selected the permanent seat of justice of Rives County presented their bill. The two gentlemen from Lafayette County were given \$12.00 each, while Mr. Boone of Jackson County was paid \$14.00, for their services in determining the location of the county seat of a county in Missouri.

In this last term of court held at Goff's house, a blind man by the name of George Manship became the first pauper taken charge of by the county.

After it was decided to locate the county seat at Clinton, there was no determined county seat fight. Mr. Mathew Davis succeeded Judge Sharp as superintendent of the court house building, while Thomas B. Wallace remained as the other commissioner until the completion of the work. What is not known to many of the present residents of Clinton is the fact that at the same time a public well was deemed necessary; this was made possible by the offer of A. W. Bates and Thomas B. Wallace, who contributed \$100.00 toward the making of a well on the condition that the County Court would make up a like amount.

CHAPTER IX.

BEFORE 1840

EARLY SETTLERS IN CLINTON TOWNSHIP—THE FIRST PREACHERS—WINDSOR TOWNSHIP—MUDDY MILLS—EARLY SCHOOLS—DEEPWATER TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED—"THE NORTH CAROLINA COLONY"—THE LORD'S CHURCH—CALHOUN LOCATED—THE NORTHWEST SETTLERS—THE SOUTHWEST SETTLED—THE OSAGE COUNTRY.

In previous chapters we have traced the history and settlement of Henry County prior to the year 1840. We have seen how the early settlers came to the northeastern part of the county and from there down into what is now Clinton township. In Clinton township, which was then partly in Grand River and partly in Springfield township, James Sears and his son Frank, John Nave, William Owen and P. J. Bison, from North Carolina, had come from 1830 to 1840. A man named Johnson had conducted his school as early as the year 1833. As was the custom with the school teachers of that day, he went about from house to house and in that way met all the people of the community as well as the children. It may be that the present relative inefficiency of the country school comes from the fact that the teacher does not go about from house to house, but remains in the district where she is teaching only between Monday morning and Friday evening and sees no one except the children whom she meets at school and the one family at whose home she stays at night.

A Presbyterian named Addison Young was the first preacher in this section of the county. As early as 1831 he preached in the various residences of the early settlers. The Methodists were represented by Abraham Mellice and the Baptists by Thomas Keeny. Prior to 1835, however, there was neither church nor schoolhouse in Grand River town-

ship, all the preaching being done and all the school being taught in the residences of the settlers. The first child born in Clinton township was Ermie, a daughter of John Nave, who was born in 1837. Doctor Hobb was the first doctor who resided within the limits of the present township of Clinton.

As was stated above, the first settlers in the county were found in the northeastern part. Here in addition to those mentioned before, came and located in what is now Windsor township Thomas Anderson, who was the first blacksmith in Henry County and who settled near the present town of Windsor. Within the next few years came James Woodward, the Goodins, I. N. Hughes, Colby Stephenson and others who have helped to make the history and the every-day life of the northeasternmost township of Henry County. From Kentucky and Tennessee came the Taylors, the Palmers and the Williamsons, all of whom were found in Henry County at the time of the 1840 census. For these people, Boonville on the Missouri River was postoffice and trading post, where they took everything which they could gather from their pioneer's life to exchange for the necessary merchandise. Colby Stephenson, one of the first justices of the peace for Tebo township, opened up the first school in this part of Henry County. This was in the fall of 1833 in an old deserted cabin on Tebo Creek, which was some two and a half miles south of the present township of Windsor. Abraham Mellice, referred to above as preacher in what is now Clinton township, an old-time Methodist circuit rider, preached in Windsor township as early as 1832.

While many persons went to Boonville for their mail and to trade, there was a postoffice at Muddy Mills, a few miles beyond the present site of Sedalia in Pettis County. The doctor who came to this part of the county prior to 1835 was a Doctor Sappington of Saline County; however, in 1835, Doctor Thurston and Doctor Hogan both settled near Calhoun. Doctor Hogan remained but a short time and left Doctor Thurston as the sole practitioner in the northeastern part of the county. In 1835 appeared the first school house, supplanting the old deserted cabin on Tebo Creek. In this school house during the winter of '35 and '36, was taught a three months' term of school. The teacher, Thomas Irason, conducted a subscription school for which the tuition charged was one dollar per child per month. Some thirty children attended this school; among them were Jim-Tom Barker, Elizabeth Ann Barker, afterwards Mrs. Covington; R. L. Avery, P. G. Avery, Robert Pleasant, Fennel

Wade, John Wiley and Robert and Alexander Brummett, who lived about a half mile north of the county line.

Again, as was the case of the old-time teachers, Mr. Irason boarded around and got acquainted with all of the people in the neighborhood. Hall and Fletcher's store on Tebo Creek was established early in 1835, the same year that Field's store was started in the Goff settlement, and supplied the people of the northeastern part of the township. In the same year a horse mill was started in this section of the county. In 1839 R. F. Taylor, who afterwards founded the city of Windsor, located on section 5.

The year 1835 also witnessed the first settlement on Deepwater Creek by a man named Morris. He was later followed by Mr. Shelton, by the Greggs in 1837 and by William McCown and William Tyree in the year 1839. In 1840 John Schmedding, who lived with Henry Walbert and his sister Elizabeth, married Elizabeth Walbert, the ceremony being performed by the Reverend Asa Jones. This was the first wedding in the southeastern quarter of Henry County, then called Grand River township. This house was in the present boundary of Deepwater township, which was formed in the year 1840. Deepwater township was organized in July, 1840, and its boundaries were defined by the following order of the County Court:

"Ordered that an additional township be taken off of Grand River township to be called Deepwater as follows: Beginning at the county line of Van Buren County (now Cass) on the divide between Grand River and Deepwater, thence down said divide in a northeasterly direction to the range line between 25 and 26 (in August following it was changed to range line between 26 and 27), thence south to the county line, thence west to the southwest corner of Rives County, thence to the beginning."

As originally organized, it will be seen that this township comprised all of the present townships of Deepwater, Walker and Bear Creek, a part of White Oak, a part of Davis, a part of Clinton and a part of Fairview. A little later the line was changed, leaving out the portions of Clinton and Fairview townships. Again, there was a little variation in an order dated the second of May, 1842.

It has been recited in an earlier chapter that in May, 1834, the Lafayette County Court had changed the name of Tebo township, which comprised all of Johnson and Henry Counties, and half of St. Clair, into the name of Springfield township. In 1835 the first County Court, which

met at Henry Avery's house, changed the name back to Tebo, establishing the northeastern quarter of the township as Tebo township and the southeastern quarter as Springfield township. At Alfred Askin's house, in 1832, was held the first election.

The history of this part of the county is very much the same as the history of other newly-settled Missouri country. In 1839, however, came a group of people from North Carolina. They were called "The North Carolina Colony." They formerly came from Maryland, coming in wagons the whole distance, crossing from Kentucky into Illinois in the latter part of 1839, finally reaching the vicinity of the Sardis Baptist Church on the second day of November. Among these were the Walls, John C. Stone, Mason Fewell, William Howerton, Mrs. Sarah Lindsey and her sons; of these Richard Wall settled in Big Creek township, John C. Stone in Deepwater, William Howerton and Mason Fewell in Tebo and Mrs. Lindsey and her sons in Fields Creek. These people have left their mark upon the entire history of Henry County, coming with enough wealth to enable them to have the confidence which some of the earlier settlers did not have. They secured a large acreage of land and laid the foundations for some of the large farms and estates now existing in Henry County.

The Sardis Baptist Church was organized on the fourteenth of May, 1839. In an old log school house on Tebo Creek they held their worship. To read the names of the charter members of this church is to name the highest type of pioneers who came to Henry County. Henry Avery, John W. Williams, John Brummett, Benjamin G. Parker, Valentine Bell, Susan Hudson and Nancy Williams were among those early pioneers who helped to found and support this probably best known of Henry County country churches. In 1839 Rev. Henry Avery and Rev. James Fewell were joint pastors. In 1856 a frame church building costing \$600 and in use more than fifty years was built.

In 1835 James Nash located the present town of Calhoun. It had no growth, however, until the following year, when commissioners were appointed to find the county seat for Rives County. Mr. Nash therefore procured the services of one John S. Lingle to plat the town which he had founded and which he named in honor of South Carolina's great statesman, John C. Calhoun. To add, as it were, a finishing touch to his work, he donated two acres of ground for a public square. Of this two acres, one acre was properly set aside as a public park, the other consumed by the wide streets which surround the park and which add to

the usefulness and convenience of the present square in the town of Calhoun. The question of location of the county seat might have been more serious had Calhoun been nearer the center of the county, for more than four hundred of the settlers of Henry County lived north of Grand River. As it was, when the commissioners determined upon Clinton, there was no determined effort on the part of Calhoun to take it away. As soon as the town of Calhoun was platted, the settlers who had settled around Goff's began to move. James Fields, who had a store at Goff's, put up the first house at Calhoun. In the winter of 1836-37, John and William Goff opened up a grocery store, while James Fields and Hall and Fletcher opened up general stores in the town of Calhoun. In the following summer came the McCormick's Dry Goods Store. By the fall of 1837, Calhoun was the leading business town in Henry County.

The plat of the town covered forty acres, as laid out by Mr. Nash. The first lot sold of which there is any account was bought for eighteen dollars on the eleventh day of May, 1837. In June James W. Fields bought two lots for which he paid \$25.00. In 1837 James Fields was appointed postmaster of the first postoffice in the county, which had been at Goff's from 1835 to 1837 with William Goff as postmaster. He moved the postoffice to Calhoun the same year a postoffice was established at Clinton.

The first teacher was Miss Lucy McCord, who taught two or three terms of school beginning in the year 1837.

Asa Hendrick of Brown County, Kentucky, came to the northwestern part of Henry County in the spring of 1837. His nearest neighbor, named Smith, a pioneer like Hendrick, lived in Cass County. John Scroggs and Joshua Page, the latter a minister of the Christian Church, came in the fall of 1837. In 1838 an old log school house was erected in which the above named Rev. Joshua Page taught the first school. At the home of Asa Hendrick was established the first voting precinct in the township. The first voting precinct in what is now Big Creek township was at the home of Thomas Kimsey. He was a descendant of Littleberry Kimsey, who came in 1830 at the same time Abner Martin and his two sons came. Henry Lotspiet came in 1835. William Fox, William Bidwell, John Swift and the Andersons were also among the early settlers.

It is said that the first white man who came into what is now Walker township was a man by the name of Greenup, who settled in Walker township in the year 1835. His nearest neighbor was two miles away, his next to the nearest neighbor was five miles away. Dr. Amasa Jones,



OLD SETTLERS' REUNION OF UNION AND CONFEDERATE VETERANS HELD AT URICH, MO.

a prominent preacher, who had been connected with the Harmony Mission in Bates County for more than a dozen years, is said to have come by Greenup's place and to have offered to buy it. Jones was followed the next year by a preacher at Harmony Mission named John H. Austin. Mr. James Gates also settled in this township. Mr. M. Gregg and Robert Gregg came to Walker township in 1839; George Cowen and Joe Harness about the same year. In 1840 Doctor Jones organized the first church in the township, two years later building of adobe brick the first church in the western part of Henry County. This was probably the first building to be used exclusively for church purposes built within the limits of the present County of Henry. Hitherto a building had served the joint purpose of school and church. This one was used solely for church purposes. John H. Austin, mentioned above, was the first justice of the peace and the first constable of the township.

The first settlement in what is now Osage township was in 1835, Alexander Bowles, Captain Royster and Whit Mulholland coming that year. In the next two years came George Bowles, William Stewart, David White, John Johnson and Reuben Good. Other early settlers were James Smith, Montgomery Wright, Overton Parks and George Thornton. The first ferry across Grand River was kept by John T. Thornton, who settled in Osage township, a few miles below Brownington. The ferry was run at the place since known as Thornton's ferry. The second ferry was run by David White, at the crossing of Grand River near Brownington. Albert Denning and Jane McNew seem to be the earliest settlers of what is now Fairview township, they coming in 1839 and being followed by other members of the Dunning family during the next two or three years. The Tays, Guttridges, Kings, Brownings and others settled in what is now Bear Creek township early in 1838.

Earlier in this narrative mention is made of the Parks settlement in the eastern part of Henry County, now in Leesville township. Following the Parks family came Labon Rigg and others. Benjamin Putnam, Pattison Gordon, John Williams and Reuben Parks arrived in 1835.

Chesley and Thomas Jones, Joseph Potter, John Anderson, J. P. Turner, Joseph Wyparks, David Logan, William Witherspoon and Jesse Bunch were others among the settlers who came prior to the year 1838. One of the most remarkable characters in the early history of the county was Rev. Daniel Briggs, who settled in what is now Leesville township, in the year 1838 and who was afterwards the organizer of the Tebo

Church. The Tebo Baptist Church was built in 1841. In addition to Daniel Briggs and his wife other original members of this church were William Butler, John Anderson, Mary Putnam, Robert Briggs and Zachariah Fewell.

As pointed out earlier in this history, the early settlers established their homes along the banks of the streams. Tebo and Barker Creeks were among the first settled. Phillip Cecil from Virginia, Bennett Haralson and Cyrus Robinson came to Henry County in 1830; William A. Gray and the Bantes in 1836.

The first election in the township was held at the house of Abraham Bante. The Trollingers and the Guyes came in 1837 and 1838, as did the Fewells and William Chandler.

The first school in this section of the county was taught by W. A. Gray in the winter of 1838 and 1839 and was like other schools of its time a subscription school.

In what is now Deer Creek township some settlers were found as early as 1833. Howell Lewis settled in 1836; William Goff, named many times heretofore, was the first settler and the first postmaster; his sons, John and Ephraim Goff, came with him. C. C. Bernau, a county judge for a number of years, settled a few years later, as did the Wileys and John S. Lingle, the father of the Lingle brothers, long connected with Henry County affairs. It will be recalled that John S. Lingle laid out the town of Calhoun.

CHAPTER X.

FROM 1840 TO 1850

THE GROWTH OF THE COUNTY—ST. CLAIR—OTHER COUNTIES—TOWNSHIP OF CEDAR—THE FIRST DRAMSHOPS—THE ASSESSED VALUATION—THE FIRST BRIDGE.

From 1840 the growth of Henry County has been steady and marked by no particular incidents which were not common to the history of many other parts of our State. The names of the early pioneers recorded in the previous chapters of this volume can be as late as the date of the present writing found among the citizenry of the county. It has not been the intention of the author to try to list all of those who came during the period prior to 1840 any more than it is his intention to try to enumerate everyone who has played an important part since that date. He has cited these as being types of men and women and their names are given more to connect the history of the county than to single them out for special preferment. From now on it is the writer's purpose to chronicle the events which may be of interest to those of the present day. It will be more a running narrative than a philosophical treatise on the causes and effects of matters connected with Henry County history.

In 1840 a new township was created along the southern boundary line of Rives County. Up to that time it will be remembered that St. Clair County was under the civil and military jurisdiction of the County of Rives as was the territory south of St. Clair County. This was entirely too far for its government to be satisfactory, so at the February term of the County Court, in 1840, a new township was organized to be called Cedar township, the boundaries of which were to be as follows:

"Bounded on the south by the County of Newton; east by Polk; west

by Bates and north by the south boundary of township 37 of ranges 27 and 28."

Dade and Jasper Counties were organized in 1841, Cedar township in 1843 and Lawrence in 1845, so it seems that the new township of Cedar was curtailed as soon as it was organized. It must be remembered that this region was under the civil and military jurisdiction of Rives County. In August, 1840, an election was held for constable. Stephen R. Wright was elected. He brought the returns of that election to the Rives County Court, traveled 150 miles, paid his own expenses, was away from home a week and received five dollars for his services and expenses. The following year St. Clair County was organized out of that territory lying immediately south and Rives County had no more distinct authority over this newly-organized township of Cedar. In the year 1840 the judges of the County Court began the practice of allowing themselves two dollars per day for each day's attendance at the court. Prior to this the amount which each one had been allowed was \$1.50. The census of 1840 was taken by the sheriff, who was paid \$97.50, or \$1.50 a day for sixty-five days, to record it. How many people were in the county at the time is not made a matter of record in the county. Elsewhere in this volume will be found a copy of the act of the Missouri Legislature which changed the name of Rives County to Henry County. At the same session of the Legislature the name of Van Buren County was changed to Cass and St. Clair County was organized as a separate county.

In the year 1840, on the third day of May, Preston Wise presented to the County Court a petition for dramshop license, which he secured by paying a tax of \$15.00 to the State and \$22.50 to the county, together with an ad valorem tax. This was the first establishment of this kind in the county. More than seventy-five years was to elapse before the last saloon passed out of existence. The license above named, granted to Preston Wise, was for a saloon in Clinton. At the same time Mathew Arbuckle and Sabine Jones received licenses for dramshops in Henry County. The one which was granted to Mathew Arbuckle was for an establishment in Calhoun. No restrictions were placed upon Sabine Jones as to where he should open up his establishment. From time to time, applications were received by the County Court and were granted to all those who applied for them.

The first assessed valuation in Henry County was placed on record in 1842. The total was \$197,000.00. Five hundred and five polls were

also listed. In 1845 the valuation had nearly doubled, it having reached the sum of \$351,000.00. In 1842 the first school township was organized in the county. Of this Mr. William Akens was the school commissioner. This organization was in congressional township 43, range 26. In the election of 1841 there were two candidates for the office of sheriff and collector which was then a combined office. William R. Owen and P. J. Buster were the candidates. Buster received the certificate of election and Owen immediately filed a contest which was decided in his favor; the costs of the suit amounting to \$161.43, were paid by Owen, who immediately filed a bill against the county for its payment. This the County Court refused to allow. Owen immediately proceeded to mandamus the court. The suit was decided in his favor and the costs of the first contest for office ever instituted in Henry County was therefore paid by the county.

It is interesting to know the price of land in the town of Clinton at about this time. The price of lots which had hitherto been as low as \$5.00 each, had now raised to \$9.00 apiece, while A. C. Marvin paid \$15.00 for ten acres of land in the southwest part of town.

On July 4, 1916, there was unveiled in Calhoun a monument to William Bayliss, the Revolutionary soldier who died in this county on the eighteenth of June, 1843. William Bayliss was from Kentucky and had been a lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army in 1776. He was afterwards a soldier in the war of 1812.

The first bridge of any size built in Henry County was started in the fall of 1845 and completed in May, 1846. Fifteen hundred dollars had been appropriated for its building, but the total cost was \$1,470—one of the few instances where public buildings have come within the original appropriations. This bridge was on the road between Clinton and Harmony Mission in Bates County, over Grand River, at a place called Big Ripple.

For the fiscal year ending May, 1847, the record of the receipts and disbursements show that the county had fallen in debt \$47.56.

CHAPTER XI.

FIRST THINGS AND EVENTS IN HENRY COUNTY

First white child born, Susan I. Avery, October 36, 1832.

First male child born, R. P. Blevins, October 20, 1833.

First child born, Julia Anne Sherman, a negro, whose mother belonged to Robert Mean, Sr. This child was born July 14, 1832.

First resident minister, Henry Avery, who came in July, 1831.

First school, 1833. An Irishman named Johnson taught school in several places in Fields Creek township. Rev. Colby S. Stevenson taught in the fall of 1833 a few miles south of Windsor.

First resident physician, Richard Wade, who came to Tebo township in 1833.

First horse-mill put up by Dr. Wade in 1833.

First County Court held at Henry Avery's May 4 and 5, 1835.

First Circuit Court at William Goff's, September 21, 1835.

First postoffice, 1835, William Goff, postmaster.

First water-mill put up by Littleberry Kimsey, on Honey Creek, 1837.

First marriage performed by Henry Avery, parties unknown.

First recorded marriage certificate, November 12, 1835, Abraham Mellice performed the ceremony for Thomas A. Knox and Miss Nancy Allen.

First will of record was that of Phillip Cecil, dated July 23, 1836.

First deed of record is one to secure a store debt and was signed by John Anderson, who owed Hall and Ketcham \$51.62 and who put up as security in the hands of George P. Woodson three yoke of oxen.

First ferry was started by Edward Mulholland, who was granted a license to keep a ferry across Grand River on section 9, township 40, range 25, he paying to the state \$2.00 for the privilege. His right was to be six cents for a man, twelve cents for a man and horse, twenty-five cents for a one-horse wagon, thirty-one cents for a two-horse wagon,

fifty cents for a four-horse wagon, hogs, cattle and sheep four cents each.

First sale of slaves on record belonged to the estate of B. Cox and took place in February, 1838.

First coroner's inquest was on the body of Peggy Givens, the total expense, including everything except coffin, amounted to \$6.80.

First pauper under care of County Court, George Manship.

CHAPTER XII.

THE ORIGIN OF NAMES IN HENRY COUNTY

RIVES—CHANGED TO HENRY—CLINTON—BLAIRSTOWN—CALHOUN—DEEPWATER
—LEWIS STATION—MONTROSE—URICH—WINDSOR.

Henry County organized as Rives County on December 13, 1834, first named in honor of William Cabell Rives, United States Senator from Virginia, who was born in 1795 and who died in 1864. Senator Rives was educated at Hampden Sydney and William and Mary and studied law under Thomas Jefferson. He served in the militia in 1814 in the second war with Great Britain. He was elected to Congress in 1822, was later appointed minister to France by President Jackson. In 1832 he became United States Senator, but resigned in 1834 because he was unwilling to vote to censure President Jackson for the removal of the United States bank deposits, of which Rives personally approved, but to which the Legislature of Virginia was opposed. In 1835 he was elected to the United States Senate as a Whig and was again appointed minister to France in 1849, under Zachary Taylor. Mr. Rives was not in sympathy with the secession of Virginia. His daughter is the celebrated author, Amelia Rives.

On account of the change of politics of Mr. Rives, the Legislature of Missouri, in the year 1841, changed the name of Rives County to Henry County, in honor of Patrick Henry, another Virginian who rendered so much service to the cause of America at the time of the Revolutionary War. The following is a copy of the Act of Legislature of Missouri changing the name:

“An Act to Change the Name of Rives County.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. That all that portion of country bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of section 30, township 44, of range 28; thence south, to the line between townships 39 and 40; thence east, to the line between ranges 23 and 24; thence north to the southeast corner of Johnson County; thence west to the beginning, shall compose the County of Henry.

Section 2. All laws in force relating to the county of Rives be construed to apply, in all respects, to the county of Henry, and all acts and things done and performed, and contracts made, or which may be done or made, before the first day of September next, in the name of the county of Rives, shall be as valid and binding in that county and all others, as if made or done in the name of the county of Henry; and all matters and business which is commenced, or which shall before the said first day of September, be commenced in the name of the county of Rives, shall be continued in the name of the county of Henry, and all officers, civil or military, appointed, or to be appointed for the county of Rives, shall be deemed and taken to be appointed for the county of Henry, and are hereby authorized to act as such.

Section 3. All courts, heretofore established and directed by law to be held in the county of Rives, shall in all respects apply to the county of Henry.

Approved February 15, 1841."

At the same time that the name of Henry County was changed from Rives to Henry, the name of Van Buren County was changed to Cass County because of the so-called treachery of former President Martin Van Buren to Senator Lewis Cass, nominee of the Democratic party. The origin of other names, as given by David W. Eaton in the Missouri Historical Review, are as follow:

Clinton, county seat of Henry County, selected by commissioners, Henderson Young and Daniel McDowell, of Lafayette; and Daniel M. Boone, of Jackson. They fixed upon the present site of Clinton and signed a patent to the site to the county, dated May 1, 1843. Named for DeWitt Clinton, Governor of New York, one of the prime movers in constructing the Erie Canal.

Blairstown, laid out by a railroad company, and named in honor of John I. Blair, a noted capitalist.

Calhoun, laid off in 1837, by James Nash and named for the statesman, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

Deepwater, founded by Keith and Perry Coal Company, of Kansas City, and takes its name from the stream of deep water nearby.

Lewis Station, named for Howell Lewis, an early settler. Lewis was a chairman in many of the government surveys in Benton and Henry Counties.

Montrose, platted in 1870, by Brad Robinson, for the railroad company.

Urich, platted in 1871, by H. C. McDonald, and named for the French General "Uhrich," who so heroically defended Strasburg against the Prussians in 1870. The first "h" was dropped to simplify the name.

Windsor, founded by R. F. Taylor, and laid off in 1855 and for a time was called Belmont. Robert D. Means is responsible for the present name by calling it Windsor Castle, after the residence of Queen Victoria in England. Name was changed from Belmont to Windsor by Act of Legislature, December 9, 1859.

CHAPTER XIII.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

THE PRAIRIE REGION—ALTITUDE—FORESTS—CLIMATE—SOIL TYPES—SUMMIT
SILT LOAM—OSAGE SILT LOAM—BATES SANDY LOAM—OSWEGO SILT LOAM—
STATISTICS.

While it is not the purpose of the author to give any detailed statement as to the geology or topography of Henry County, yet it may be well to record herein some facts gathered from the bulletin on "The Soils of Missouri," published in 1918 by Doctors Miller and Krusekopf of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri and from the latest figures given by the Missouri Department of Labor, concerning the surplus products of Henry County. Henry County is located in the southwest Missouri prairie region, of which the above authors speak as follows:

"This region represents the smoothest portion of the State and is characterized by level to gently rolling topography. These features are due to the character of the underlying rocks which consist largely of shales, limestones and sandstones, and which dip to the northwest at a very low angle. From such a structure is derived a succession of flat plains and rolling escarpments. Where the clay shale beds prevail, the country is flat; where sandstones or limestones prevail, the hills are generally low and rounded. Where the rocks of the upper carboniferous occur, as in Jackson and parts of Cass and Lafayette Counties, there are very frequent alternations of limestones with shale, and the resultant surface is more rolling or undulating. In the remainder of the prairie region, wide, gently sloped valleys and streams with gentle grades, broad flood plains and broad rounded divides are characteristic. In short, it is a mature topography—a smoothness of long continued erosion."

This prairie region is the eastern edge of the great plains region

which extends to the Rocky Mountains. This part of Missouri is underlain by carboniferous rocks; the lower beds of these consist chiefly of shales and sandstones and the soils that form are varied in texture. In the region of the upper coal measures there is a greater alternation of shales with limestones. In general, the various horizons of the carboniferous rocks occur in irregular belts extending from northeast to southwest.

The altitude of Henry County is about 900 feet, which is about 100 feet lower than Morgan County and some 200 feet lower than the southern part of Jackson.

At the time of settlement, a large portion of Missouri was forested. In the prairie regions of which Henry was a part, belts of timber varying from a few rods to ten miles or more could be found all along the larger streams. In the extreme eastern and southeast part of Henry County was an area of scrub-oak timber approaching the definition of a forest.

In climate, Henry County is at about an average with other parts of Missouri. The annual mean temperature of the State is about fifty-four degrees. The mean temperature in January is about thirty degrees in the central counties, while in July the temperature ranges from seventy-seven degrees in northwest Missouri to eighty degrees in the extreme southeast. Periods of extreme cold are of short duration.

The mean annual rainfall, taking the figures for the last twenty-one years, is from thirty-five to forty inches, the forty-inch line running along the southern boundary of Henry County.

Several soil types are found in Henry County. Those described in the bulletin above referred to are the Summit silt loam in the northern part of the county, practically covering Bogard, Shawnee and half of Big Creek townships; the Osage silt loam, which varies in width from one-half mile to three miles in the Big Creek and Grand River bottoms, while the rest of the county is about equally divided between the Bates fine sandy loam and the Oswego silt loam. The bulletin above referred to describes these soils as follows:

The Summit silt loam, frequently known as black limestone land, includes the greater part of Jackson, Cass, Bates and Johnson Counties, and portions of Vernon, Henry, Pettis and Lafayette Counties. It is pre-vaillingly a heavy silt loam with a rather heavy, plastic silty clay sub-soil. Typically, the surface soil is a black, dark brown or very dark gray silt loam, ten to eighteen inches in depth, and containing a good supply of

organic matter. The subsoil is a dark drab to dark gray clay loam, changing at about twenty-four inches to a yellowish gray, granular, silty clay, mottled yellow and gray. The gradation from soil to subsoil is gradual, and is not marked by a sudden change in color or texture. Usually the true subsoil is not reached at less than eighteen inches, where the soil material becomes compact and waxy and the content of organic matter quickly decreases. Lime concretions and calcareous streaks are found at various depths in the subsoil. The Summit silt loam as a whole is rather uniform, such variations as occur being of minor importance, and needing only brief consideration.

Poorly drained areas, usually at the head of shallow draws, are black in color in both soil and subsoil, and in texture are almost a clay loam. Such areas are frequently known as gumbo. Another variation is the so-called mulatto land, the surface soil of which is a dark brown mellow silt loam, grading at about fifteen inches into a yellowish brown or reddish brown crumbly, silty clay loam. The subsoil averages lighter in color and texture than the corresponding layer in the Summit silt loam. The soil material is derived chiefly from limestone and shale, the former probably entering into the formation more largely than the latter. The mulatto land occurs along streams, and averages more rolling in topography and has more limestone outcrops than the typical soil. In its agricultural value it is equal or superior to the latter, and is especially prized for alfalfa. It is extensively developed in Jackson, Cass and Johnson Counties.

Included in the Summit silt loam are small areas of Summit stony clay loam. These occupy the isolated hillocks, the sides of ridges and escarpments and stony slopes near streams. In these areas thin bedded limestone outcrops and fragments of the stone are scattered over the surface, making cultivation difficult. The soil material is dark gray to yellowish brown plastic clay. Most of the land of this character is in pasture and orchard to which it is well suited. The larger part of the Summit soil in Clay, Ray and Carroll Counties belongs to this phase.

Throughout its entire extent, the Summit silt loam has a level to gently rolling surface, admirably adapted to an extensive type of farming. The undulating topography is everywhere sufficient to insure good drainage. The streams and draws flow through shallow valleys, and the level of the plain is rarely more than twenty to fifty feet above the valley bottoms. In general, the areas north of the Missouri River average more

rolling than the main body of the type south of the river. The depth of the soil mantle is deep, frequently fifty to sixty feet, and the underlying rocks are rarely exposed. Limestone has entered more largely into the composition of the soil in the northern part of the area than in the southern part. The original vegetation consisted of prairie grass, with narrow belts of elm, oak, hickory and walnut timber along the streams.

The Summit silt loam is one of the best soils in the state, and compares favorably with the better glacial and loessial soils of North Missouri. All of the type is highly improved, and is used for general farm crops, such as corn, wheat, grass, and oats. Corn yields from thirty-five to seventy-five bushels, wheat twelve to twenty-five bushels, oats twenty to fifty bushels, hay one to two tons per acre. On the better farms the higher figures are approached more frequently than the lower. Grass and small grain do especially well. Clover and alfalfa thrive on most of the type.

In general the farm practices prevailing on the Summit silt loam are the same as those on the better prairie lands in the northern part of the State. Large numbers of live stock are marketed annually. Special crops, such as sorghum, millet, soy beans and cowpeas are grown to a small extent. In former years flax was an important crop but it is no longer grown.

Land values range from \$65 to \$150 an acre, depending up location and improvements. Most sales are made at \$80 to \$100 an acre. In a few areas values reach \$200 per acre. The farms are uniformly large and are well developed.

The composition of this soil is shown in the following table:

Composition of Summit Silt Loam.

(Average of 11 analyses.)

	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Potassium	Lime re- quirement
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
In 2,000,000 pounds of soil ---	3290	1645	30390	3235
In 2,000,000 pounds of sub-soil	1900	1705	27030	1500

It will be seen that this soil is among the better upland types from the standpoint of reserve food supply. While the lime requirement is rather high in many instances, in other cases the soil is not acid. The

average requirement is approximately one and a half tons but the resulting injury is partly offset by the fertile condition of the soil. The nitrogen supply is not exceptionally high so that good systems of rotation and the saving of farm manures are necessary for continued productivity. Phosphates can be expected to give returns on the more worn areas, when properly used.

The Osage silt loam represents the alluvial soils within the residual prairie region. The type as mapped has a wide range in texture, but the class name has been used to indicate the predominating character. Aside from the difference in origin, the Osage soils are lighter in color than the Wabash soils of the glacial region, but are darker than the Huntington soils of the Ozark region. In general, the Osage soils vary from black to light gray in color, although dominantly they are dark brown or dark gray. Texturally, they range from fine sandy loam to heavy clay, with a preponderance of the finer grades.

The Osage silt loam is by far the most extensive type, and almost completely occupies the valley bottoms along all the larger streams, except where interrupted by the Osage clay. It consists of a black, dark gray or gray, mellow silt loam, with a drab or gray silty clay subsoil. Frequently there is little change in color or texture throughout the soil section, but in general the subsoil contains more clay and is lighter in color than the surface soil. That portion of the type in the region of the Summit and Oswego soils is much darker in color and the surface soil deeper than in the southern areas. In the region of the Cherokee and Bates soils—notably in Vernon, Barton and Henry Counties—the surface soil is prevailingly a light color, ashy material carrying many iron concretions, underlain at about twenty-four inches by a gray silty clay. This light colored phase is poorly drained and is not productive. The greater part of it is timbered with willow, oak, ash, elm and hickory.

The Osage silt loam, particularly the dark colored phase, is easily cultivated and where well drained is very productive. The greater part of it is used for corn and yields of forty to seventy-five bushels are obtained. Areas not subject to overflow and having good internal drainage are well suited to alfalfa. The greatest need of the soil is good drainage.

In the region of the Bates fine sandy loam the alluvial soil is usually of a loam texture. The surface soil to a depth of ten to fifteen

inches is a dark brown or grayish brown loam or fine sandy loam with a yellowish brown subsoil. The most extensive areas of this phase occur along Horse and Clear creeks in Benton and Vernon counties. It is highly prized as corn, clover, alfalfa and truck soil.

The areas of heavy clay soil within the Osage silt loam are locally known as gumbo. The soil consists of a black silty clay, eight to twelve inches in depth, underlain by bluish black or drab, waxy, tenacious clay. The latter, when dry, cracks and becomes hard and intractable. The surface soil, although it contains a large amount of organic matter, is difficult to work, except under the most favorable moisture conditions. The most extensive areas of Osage clay are found along the Osage River and its large tributaries, in Bates, Cass, Henry and Vernon counties. All of the type is subject to prolonged overflows, and therefore little of it is under cultivation. It produces coarse hay, averaging one to four tons per acre. When moisture conditions are favorable corn and grass do well. Large areas have been reclaimed by ditching and tiling.

Where properly drained the high agricultural value of the Osage soil is well known. Land values vary mainly with the character of the drainage, but also with the grade of the soil. They range from \$25 to \$100 per acre.

The Bates fine sandy loam has a wide distribution in the southwestern part of the State, and is one of the most variable types mapped. The prevailing texture is that of a coarse loam, but ranges from silt loam to coarse sandy loam. The subsoils are somewhat heavier but friable. The surface soils range in color from dark brown to yellowish gray, the darker shades predominating on the smoother areas, especially in the northern areas of the type. The subsoils are some shade of brown and show mottlings of red, brown and yellow. Sandstone fragments are scattered through the soil, and frequently bed rock is encountered on the steeper slopes.

The silty areas included in the Bates fine sandy loam consist of a dark brown to grayish brown silt loam, grading at about eight to twelve inches into light-brown friable silt loam, which is underlain at about eighteen to twenty inches by crumbly silty clay or fine sandy clay, highly mottled red, brown and yellow. This silty phase occupies the almost level areas of the type and is typical prairie land. The Bates loam and Bates fine sandy loam have brown or grayish brown surface soils with yellowish brown subsoils, usually of a somewhat heavier texture than the surface material, although sometimes the subsoil is coarser



GUY P. GRAY, THE FIRST SOLDIER FROM HENRY COUNTY TO GIVE
UP HIS LIFE IN THE WORLD WAR

than the soil. The latter condition obtains when the sand rock is within three or four feet of the surface. The sand content ranges from very fine to medium, but the finer grades are usually greatly in excess. Associated with the more rolling areas is a large amount of shale and sandstone fragments disseminated through the soil and subsoil. Sandstone outcrops are common and steep slopes of stony loam are found.

The most persistent characteristic of Bates soils is the bright red mottlings of the subsoil, frequently so intense as to give the lower subsoil a red color. The soil material is derived from sandstone and shale. The former is only a few feet in thickness, so that the resultant soil is varied and rather silty where the shales predominate.

The Bates fine sandy loam forms an irregular belt along the southern and eastern edge of the residual prairie region. It occurs most extensively in Barton, Vernon, Cedar, St. Clair and Henry counties, although numerous small areas are found in adjoining counties. The general location of the area is indicated on the soil map. However, it must not be considered as occupying all the country indicated as this type on the map. In many places small patches of Cherokee silt loam are included which are usually only a few acres in extent and therefore too small to be indicated. Near the eastern edge of the area there are included small amounts of stony loam that belong to the Ozark soils.

The surface features of the Bates fine sandy loam vary from level to steeply rolling. The former represents the typical prairie land, while the latter includes the mounds or hillocks, and timbered land bordering the streams. Practically all of the type can be easily cultivated.

Corn, grass and cowpeas are the most important crops grown. A considerable part of the type remains as virgin prairie sod. Corn is extensively grown, and where the soil is well supplied with organic matter fair yields are obtained. Wheat is not extensively grown except on the silty areas, and it usually requires fertilization to produce profitable crops. Cowpeas and kafir thrive remarkably well. The lighter textured soil is highly prized for small fruits and truck. Strawberries and bush fruits are successfully grown in some localities. Wherever areas of Bates fine sandy loam are located near transportation lines, so that potatoes do not need to be hauled more than three or four miles to the shipping point, this crop may prove an excellent money crop. Alfalfa has been tried with some success but owing to the deficiency of lime carbonate in both soil and subsoil and the rather low fertility, this land is not particularly adapted to the crop.

While the Bates fine sandy loam is not considered a strong soil, and while it quickly deteriorates under bad management, it can, by the use of proper rotations and treatment, be maintained in a fairly high state of productiveness. The cultural methods ought to be such as to counteract as far as possible the droughty tendency and to prevent erosion. It is not a grass soil, although orchard grass and clover can be made to grow fairly well. Greater dependence must therefore be placed on forage crops, such as sorghum, kafir, cowpeas, soybeans and rye to supply feed for the livestock.

Although the greater part of the Bates fine sandy loam has been brought under cultivation, much of the sandier and more rolling land remains timbered. The latter occurs extensively in Cedar, Dade and St. Clair counties. The silt loam phase and most of the loam are under cultivation. In general, the proximity to railroads determines the extent to which the type is tilled, the more remote areas being thus only partially developed.

Land values range from ten dollars to twenty-five dollars per acre for the timber and poorly improved areas and fifty dollars to eighty-five dollars per acre for the better land near the towns. Farm improvements are of fair quality. Better transportation facilities would add greatly to the extension and profitableness of farming on this soil type.

Soil management on this land varies with the phase of the soil and the location. It can not be considered particularly valuable agricultural land, although areas of it are very good and proper systems of management will bring good money returns. It is a soil which is well drained so that the principal problems are those of erosion and of fertility maintenance.

The composition of this soil area, showing the Bates silt loam samples and the Bates fine sandy loam samples averaged separately, is given in the following tables:

Composition of Bates Silt Loam.

(Average of 7 analyses.)

	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Potassium	Lime re- quirement
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
In 2,000,000 pounds of soil--	2920	1260	25425	4845
In 2,000,000 pounds of subsoil	2795	760	22645	2040

Composition of Bates Fine Sandy Loam.

(Average of 4 analyses.)

	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Potassium	Lime re- quirement
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
In 2,000,000 pounds of soil--	2235	610	18115	1630
In 2,000,000 pounds of subsoil	1190	595	21570	3120

The analyses show decided deficiencies of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, particularly in the more sandy areas. While little experimental data dealing with this land is available there is little doubt from its general composition that it will respond to both phosphates and potash while in many cases lime will be needed for successful legume growing. The fact that the land is not very good bluegrass land warrants the recommendation of hardier grasses, such as orchard grass, timothy, and meadow fescue, combined with alsike and white clover for pastures. Red clover will grow satisfactorily on much of this land which is not too acid and it can be combined with timothy for a hay crop. Liming and the use of phosphates will usually make red clover satisfactory on practically all of this soil. On the better areas, alfalfa may be grown economically, where lime and manure are used.

* * *

The Oswego silt loam, like the Summit silt loam, forms part of the dark prairie soils of southwest Missouri. In fact, where these two types come in contact, separation is extremely difficult and the boundaries therefore are in some places more or less arbitrary. Geographically and agriculturally the Oswego silt loam lies between the Summit silt loam on the north and the lighter Cherokee and Bates soils on the south. In its physical properties it is characterized by a dark gray silty surface soil, nearly level topography, and a compact clayey subsoil. Typically the surface soil is a dark gray or grayish brown to black, mellow silt loam, becoming somewhat lighter in color at about ten or twelve inches, or in the lower six inches of the top silty layer. This light colored subsurface is not always present, although in general, the subsurface is lighter colored than the surface soil. Usually the well-developed gray layer occurs only on broad, level areas, and is absent where the surface is rolling. The subsoil at a depth of about sixteen to eighteen inches is a dark drab to yellowish gray, stiff, tenacious clay, passing gradually at about thirty to thirty-six inches into a more friable silty clay, mottled

gray and yellow. The layer of heavy clay outcrops in banks and cuts as a brown, granular clay. Where the heavy subsoil is hard and compact as on the flat poorly drained areas, it is locally known as hardpan. In very wet or dry seasons these areas give considerable trouble to the farmer. The impervious character of the subsoil seems to be due to a compaction of the clay, rather than to a cementation of iron or other material.

The Oswego silt loam occurs as an irregular belt extending from Moniteau county to the Kansas State line, and includes parts of Cooper, Pettis, Johnson, Henry, Bates and Vernon counties. In the latter two counties it forms the level basin-like areas within the Summit silt loam, but to the east it occupies the broad interstream divides. The characteristic topography, which is level to undulating, is due largely to the uniform weathering of the shales from which the soil is derived and the underlying horizontal beds of limestone upon which the type rests. In general, the surface drainage is well established, but subdrainage is deficient.

The Oswego silt loam is a general farming soil, and in its productivity compares rather favorably with the Summit silt loam, although the average yields are considerably lower. Corn is the chief and usually the most profitable crop. Wheat and oats are also extensively grown. Clover is not an important crop on this soil but in recent years cowpeas and soybeans have come into wide use. Alfalfa can be made to grow only where the land is limed and sometimes drained and fertilized. In general, a large percent of the Oswego silt loam is used for grass and small grains than of the Summit silt loam. Systematic crop rotation is little practiced. Where rotations are used they do not usually include enough legumes. Land values range from \$40 to \$100 per acre.

The table given shows the composition of this soil:

Composition of Oswego Silt Loam.

(Average of 8 analyses.)

	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Potassium	Lime re- quirement
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
In 2,000,000 pounds of soil--	2910	1510	27785	5440
In 2,000,000 pounds of subsoil	1905	1575	28935	1425

The deficiencies of nitrogen and phosphorus are the important ones in this soil area. The need of lime, while variable, is usually significant.

Proper soil management includes the establishment of a crop rotation which contains a leguminous crop at least once in four years. Where lime can be secured cheaply it should be applied in order to make clover growing more certain and clover should then be included in the rotation. Soybeans and cowpeas may be substituted for clover under some conditions. Farm manures should be carefully saved and applied to the land. Phosphates can be applied with profit to wheat and usually to corn. Good results may also be expected on clover and grass.

Fall plowing is practiced quite largely on this soil. Where this is done the fields can be worked earlier in the spring, and a good seedbed can be secured more readily than in the case of spring plowing. Spring plowing is often late because of the rather poor subdrainage of this land. On the more level areas and under careful systems of farming, tile drainage will be found profitable. Certain areas such as seepy hill slopes and low lying tracts in the rolling areas will also respond to tiling.

The following statistics are taken from the last report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and give the surplus products of Henry County for the year 1915, the last year available at the present time:

Live Stock.—Cattle, 11,203 head; hogs, 51,168 head; horses and mules, 3,148 head; sheep, 3,620 head; jacks, stallions, 5 head.

Farm Crops.—Wheat, 270,912 bushels; corn, 243,017 bushels; oats, 98,736 bushels; rye, 64 bushels; millet seed, 900 bushels; hay, 413 tons; broom corn, 204 pounds; popcorn, 204 pounds; bluegrass seed, 41,790 pounds; nuts, 7,508 pounds.

Mill Products.—Flour, 63,955 barrels; corn meal, 150,000 pounds; bran, shipstuff, 9,500,000 pounds; feed, chops, 850,000 pounds.

Mine and Quarry Products.—Coal, 157,233 tons; clay, 650 cars; macadam, 14 cars.

Forest Products.—Lumber, 3 cars; logs, 2 cars; walnut logs, 16 cars; cordwood, 72 cars; excelsior or sawdust, 8 cars.

Farmyard Products.—Poultry, live, 1,815,752 pounds; poultry, dressed, 1,164,750 pounds; eggs, 3,136,410 dozen; feathers, 51,440 pounds.

Stone and Clay Products.—Brick, clay products, 41,055 tons.

Packing House Products.—Hides and pelts, 34,966 pounds; dressed meats, 18,244 pounds; tallow, 1,600 pounds.

Flowers and Nursery Products.—Nursery stock, 750 pounds; cut flowers, 750 pounds.

Dairy Products.—Butter, 99,181 pounds; ice cream, 2,100 gallons; milk and cream, 73,340 gallons.

Wool and Mohair.—Wool, 15,546 pounds.

Liquid Products.—Soda water, 22,300 cases; vinegar, 300 gallons; cider, 300 gallons.

Fish and Game Products.—Game, 68,258 pounds; furs, 10,194 pounds.

Medicinal Products.—Roots and herbs, 10 pounds.

Vegetables.—Vegetables, 682 pounds; potatoes, 15 bushels; sweet potatoes, 200 bushels; tomatoes, 10 bushels; onions, 13 bushels; canned vegetables and fruits, 3,256 pounds.

Fruits.—Miscellaneous fresh fruits, 500 pounds; dried fruits, 150 pounds; apples, 306 barrels; plums, 170 pounds; grapes, 100 pounds; peaches, 550 pounds; pears, 1,150 pounds.

Apiary and Cane Products.—Honey, 881 pounds; beeswax, 100 pounds; sorghum molasses, 145 gallons.

Unclassified Products.—Paper bags, 216,000 pounds; mining machinery, 105 tons; coke, 914 tons; junk, 38 cars; ice, 249 tons; coal tar, 8,937 tons; cigars, 120,000.

CHAPTER XIV.

FROM 1840 TO 1860

SETTLEMENTS IN DEEPWATER TOWNSHIP—NEAR CALHOUN—EARLY CHURCH
ORGANIZATIONS—NEW TOWNSHIPS—INCORPORATION OF CLINTON—WIND-
SOR SETTLED—GERMANTOWN—MONTROSE—OSAGE TOWNSHIP—LEESVILLE
—COALESBURG.

While it has been repeatedly stated that it is not the purpose of this part of the History to be a biographical account, yet the author has in preceding chapters suggested a few of the names of men and women who came among the early settlers. Prior to this chapter, he has discussed the arrival of many who came earlier than 1840. In that year, Deepwater township was organized. In 1841, Alexander Gregg was appointed justice of the peace. In the following year, a number of settlers had moved to the township; it was more than ten years later, however, before Doctor Stewart built the first house in Germantown and the first store there was opened in the year 1857 by Jacob Goldsmith. Mr. Goldsmith used for his store-room a little frame building which Doctor Stewart had put up for his office. This was the beginning of the town of Germantown. In 1850 a postoffice called Deepwater, was opened at John C. Stone's, some three miles east of Germantown. In 1855, John H. Austin took it to his cabin, where he held it until 1860, when James Gates moved it to his home, two miles farther north. Two years later, it was returned to the widow of John H. Austin, where it remained until 1864 when it was removed to Germantown, although the name of the postoffice was never changed. As stated elsewhere, William Tyree was the first man to settle in the open prairie; here, in this part of the county, he raised his family.

In the northeastern part of the county, there was also a scene of set-

tlement activity. As was also stated in another chapter, the town of Calhoun was laid out by Mr. Nash, in 1835. The first tavern license was granted in November, 1845, to John Taylor, who paid twenty dollars for the privilege. Mathew Arbuckle, in February, 1846, received a license to open a saloon in Calhoun; in August, 1844, was held the first election in the town of Calhoun.

Among the early organizations of Henry County, was the organization of the Bear Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It is not necessary to try to recall the names of the original members; suffice it to mention the fact that in 1855, they built Bear Creek Church, a frame structure which cost at the time, \$700; the first pastor was Rev. McDaniel and the first presiding elder, Rev. Jamison. In Leesville township, the Tebo Baptist Church, organized in 1841, also erected a building in the year 1855, at a cost of some \$600; this congregation, however, had previously erected a log building in the year of their organization; the first pastor was Daniel Briggs. Mount Olivet Church, of Springfield township, was organized in 1844; the Rev. William A. Gray, who had taught school several years, but who had been ordained a minister in 1843, secured the organization and building of a local church. Rev. P. C. Colwell, of Johnson County, helped to complete the organization, but the Rev. William A. Gray was installed the first pastor. For a number of years, the church also served as a school house. In 1852, however, another church was erected, it being displaced in 1874 by a modern church building.

The years between 1850 and 1860 marked a steady growth all over the county. Two new townships were organized, Bogard being organized in 1857 and Osage in 1858. The settlers in the town of Clinton thought it worth while to incorporate and consequently, in the year 1858, the following petition for incorporation was filed with the County Court:

"Whereas, a petition was presented to the court signed by sundry citizens of the town of Clinton in this county, praying to have said town incorporated, and setting forth the metes and bounds thereof, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants of said town have signed said petition, and, also, that the prayer of said petition is reasonable. It is therefore ordered by the court that the said town of Clinton be declared to be incorporated within the following metes and bounds as set forth in said petition, to wit: The southeast quarter of section number three, and that part of the west half of the southwest quarter of section two, lying south of Franklin street,

contained in Davis' Addition to said town, all in township number forty-one (41) of range number 26, and to be known, styled by the name of the "Town of Clinton"; and the court do hereby appoint George H. Warth, William H. Schroeder, William H. Cock, Jerald G. Dorman and Andrew M. Tutt, a board of trustees for said town, according to the statute in such cases made and provided."

"February 6, 1858."

Twenty-three years after Clinton was first settled, or in the year 1860, it had a population of 500.

In 1855, R. F. Taylor, who had located in Henry County in 1839 and who had purchased the ground upon which the city of Windsor now stands, platted the town which was first called Belmont. An attempt was soon made to change the name of Belmont to Spring Grove; upon taking the matter up with the postal authorities, it was found that there was not only another Belmont in the State of Missouri, but also another Spring Grove. It was then that Robert D. Means urged the name of Windsor. Two years before the town was platted, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized. The old school house erected about a half mile west of the present town site of the city of Windsor, was used as the first building. In this church, the first pastor, Rev. J. M. Kelley preached. He was succeeded in turn by Rev. Joseph Wood and Rev. Bond. The first postmaster of Windsor was Jefferson Means, serving only three months, some three years before the town was laid out. It must be remembered that the postoffice was not called Windsor at this time. In fact, in the year 1862, Mrs. Egbert King took the postoffice over into Pettis County, some two miles from Belmont, as the town was called.

The year 1857 saw the beginning of the town of Germantown. Here John H. Austin bought a lot of about one-half acre in extent for \$38. After the village of Germantown was started, the Catholics moved their church from about a mile and a half away on Mr. Schmedding's land, to the present site of the Germantown Church. This old stone church, which still remains, has since that time received many additions and much alterations; it still stands, however, a monument to the work of the men and women who have lived in that community and who have followed the faith of their fathers all through the years.

Prior to 1870, there seemed to be a bright future for Germantown; the coming of the railroad, however, through Montrose, four miles away,

made Montrose and not Germantown the center of business, and therefore the populous town in the southwestern part of the county. During these ten years, Tebo township boasted of about one-fourth of the population of the county. In 1850, the number was 1,164; this had more than doubled by 1860.

Another church was organized in the neighborhood of the Fields' settlement in the year 1857. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was built at the cost of about \$600. The first minister was Rev. Durant; later, Rev. J. Headley, Rev. Henry Webster and Rev. J. C. Thompson, ministered to the congregation. This church was near the well-known Fields' settlement; Joseph Fields was one of the first settlers and afterwards, the first sheriff of the county. His brother, Nathan, settled in Henry County in 1834. On account of this settlement, the creek was called Fields Creek—it had formerly been called Lake Creek. This fact brings out the significance of many of the names of the streams of water; the little stream running through Clinton was called Town Creek, because it ran by the town. The names of Fields Creek and Town Creek still survive.

The first voting precinct in Big Creek township was at the house of Thomas Kimsey. The Kimsey school house was designated as the voting precinct in 1858. In 1865, the County Court ordered the voting precinct to be changed to Huntingdale, where it has since remained.

Osage township was organized in the year 1858. Judge Hillegas, one of the county judges, settled in this township in 1856. The order of the court organizing Osage township, is as follows:

"Ordered, that a municipal township be established within the following boundaries, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on Grand River, where the county line between Benton and Henry intersects said river; thence south to the corner of the county; thence west along the county line dividing Henry and Saint Clair Counties to where the range line between ranges 26 and 27 intersects the county line; thence north along said range line to where it intersects Deepwater Creek; thence east down the main channel of said Deepwater Creek to where it intersects Grand River; thence down the middle of the channel of said river to place of beginning.

"And that the house of George W. Bowles be constituted and declared the voting precinct of said township, and that said township be known

and called by the name of Osage township and that the same be certified forthwith."

In 1853, Grand River township petitioned the County Court not to grant a dramshop license in the township; so far as is known, this is the first case where there was any organized attempt to prevent the issuance of dramshop licenses in the county.

The town of Leesville was laid out by A. J. Lee and John French, in the year 1834. French built the first store and Lee, the first residence. Lee occupied the store, however, as the first merchant and became the first postmaster. He called the name of the town, "Tebo," after Tebo township. The second residence in the town was built by Doctor Hill, who was the first physician. The first blacksmith was A. Dempsey. D. B. Reavis had a horsepower sawmill and sawed out the lumber for both his own dwelling and for that of A. J. Lee. Robert Briggs taught the first school, near Tebo Church. In 1857 the name of the postoffice was changed from Tebo to Leesville, because the name of the town had been so changed. Mr. Lee remained postmaster until 1860, at the time he closed out his business. He was succeeded by William L. Pigg.

A few miles from Leesville, a little village which went by the name of Coale's store, was settled in 1859. The village which grew up around the store was called Coalesburg, after 1880. The postoffice which had been known as Galbreath, was called Coalesburg after that time; later, the name was changed to Coale, as it still remains, although the postoffice has been discontinued, patrons being served by rural routes out of Clinton. On the 6th of September, 1854, the Bethlehem Baptist Church was organized in the residence of Mr. James Lee. In 1856, the first church was built, Elder Peter Brown serving as its first pastor. In the same year, but two months later, the Surprise Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized, the Rev. J. H. Houk being the first pastor.

CHAPTER XV.

CIVIL WAR DECADE

DECLINE IN POPULATION—COMING OF THE RAILROAD—ORGANIZATION OF CLINTON CHURCHES—THE SILVER CORNET BAND—WINDSOR CHURCHES—CALHOUN INCORPORATED—SHAWNEE MOUND AND HUNTINGDALE—'SQUIRE WILLIAM PAUL—COUNTY FARM BOUGHT—CLINTON BECOMES CITY OF FOURTH CLASS—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—WINDSOR INCORPORATED—"THE BIG FIRE" IN MONTROSE.

The period between 1860 and 1870 was marked by the Civil War that tore families apart and retarded the growth not only of Henry County, but of all the rest of the United States; elsewhere in this volume, appears a discussion of Henry County's part in this war. The effect of the war on the county may be seen by the following statement, which is taken from the first issue of the Advocate, January 1, 1866:

"Clinton has a population of 250 inhabitants, white and black."

The following boundary of Clinton was described in November, 1866:

"The west half section No. 2, and the east half section No. 3, township No. 41, of range 26, or in other words; commencing at a rock near a peach tree, in the yard and directly south of the residence of Doctor McLane, running east to the northwest corner of the fair ground; thence north, to the township line, near one acre, owned by Charles Snyder at the north end of Seventh street; thence west, one mile to the line of George W. Hancock's, or to the northeast quarter of section 3; thence directly south, one mile, to the southwest corner of Oak Grove Cemetery; thence east, on Ohio street, to the place of beginning."

In 1870, the census gave Clinton a population of 840, a gain of fifty per cent in four years' time. On the 23rd day of August, 1870, the town celebrated the building of the railroad and the coming of the railway locomotive to the little village. The year 1870 also marked the building

of the Franklin school building in Clinton. This will be remembered as the central or main part of the old eighteen-room building which stood on the spot where now stands the Clinton High School. Two wings were added later.

In 1866, was organized the first Presbyterian church of Clinton, the Rev. J. B. Allen being secured to serve as pastor in the year 1870. In the next year, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized with B. L. Owen and B. L. Coyles, as ruling elders. In 1868, the first church was erected, costing \$3,000; this was replaced in 1877 by a fine brick structure, costing the sum of \$9,000. This building is the one which is now occupied by the first Presbyterian Church.

It seems that the year 1866 was the year for organizing churches in Clinton, for on the first Sabbath in June, under the leadership of Dr. S. Jones, the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized. The First Baptist Church was organized in September, of the same year, by the Rev. James Wood. The original members included the Barlowes, T. D. Hancock, William H. Dodge, Sallie Avery, P. S. and Laura Jennings. In the same year, the Christian Church re-organized under the leadership of Elder Birge, although the first meeting of the denomination was held as early as 1854.

In 1869, a group of musicians gathered together the Clinton Silver Cornet Band. The second set of instruments which this band bought is said to have cost \$1,000. It was one of many such organizations that sprang up throughout the country. A few years later there appeared in the newspapers the advertisement of W. L. Windsor, a well-known merchant tailor, to the effect that he "made a specialty of band uniforms." Few tailors in the country towns such as Clinton was would in these days, waste money by advertising to furnish band uniforms.

The town of Windsor was also hit hard by the Civil War; however, in the last five years of the decade, 1860-1870, it doubled its population, having about 550 people within its limits on the latter date.

In Windsor, these years were noted by the organization of several churches. The Pleasant Grove Baptist Church was moved to Windsor in 1867. It had been organized as far back as 1853. In 1865, the Rev. B. F. Lawler took charge and from that time on, notable progress was made. At this church, the Tebo Baptist Association was formed. 1869 saw the beginning of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Windsor, while the Congregational Church had been in existence nearly a year. The Christian Church of Windsor met and organized in the early part of the

decade, while the Mount Zion Church of the Cumberland Presbyterian organization came into existence some five years before the Civil War began. Outside of the towns, the Stone Chapel was organized by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1866 in Germantown. In 1869, the name was changed to Camp Branch; in 1871, it became the Montrose Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Another town was incorporated in the year 1870. The petition appearing upon the records of the County Court under date of the 10th of February, is as follows:

"Whereas, a petition was this day presented to the court signed by sundry citizens of the town of Calhoun, in the County of Henry, praying to have the said town incorporated and setting forth the metes and bounds thereof, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants of said town have signed said petition, and also that the prayer in said petition is reasonable, it is therefore ordered by the court that the inhabitants of said town of Calhoun be declared to be incorporated within the metes and bounds as set forth in said petition, to wit:

"Beginning at the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section No. 36, township 43, of range 25, running north 320 rods; thence east 320 rods; thence south 320 rods; thence west to the place of beginning, and to be known and styled by the name and style of the 'Inhabitants of the Town of Calhoun.' And the court doth hereby appoint Tower Thomasson, Joseph Hairrell, J. W. Minish, William Gutridge and J. F. Agnew as a board of trustees for said town. according to the statutes in such cases made and provided."

The growth of the newly incorporated town of Calhoun was dependent upon her pottery business; this continued to be her chief industry until the coming of the railroads and the introduction of machinery made the hand potteries unprofitable. As was done in Clinton, there was a cornet band organized in Calhoun during this decade.

Shortly after the Civil War, the postoffice in Shawnee was moved from a place about three miles west of the present little village of Shawnee Mound, where it was first established about 1860, to its present location, and called by the present name of Shawnee Mound. In 1869, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Shawnee Mound was organized. The other village in this township became the voting precinct on the 11th of November, 1865, when the polls were moved from Kimseyville to Hunt-

ingdale. The first house built in what is now Huntingdale, was built by Aaron Kahn, in the year 1855. The first physician was Doctor Royston; the first postmaster, B. L. Quarles, for many years county clerk of Henry County. No history of this part of the county, nor in fact, of the county itself, would be complete without at least a mention of "Squire" William Paul, as he is known to all the present generation, who was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, in 1820, and who came to the land on which he is now living at this writing, in 1842. Squire Paul built the house in which, on January 1, 1919, he was still living. The stories which he tells of early pioneer life should be printed in a book; many a time he has driven cattle from near his present home to Boonville to ship them by boat to St. Louis. He would return on the train to Sedalia and then walk home. He relates as the biggest sale which he ever attended, the sale of negroes for which he served as auctioneer; the total sale amounted to \$22,500; the highest price of \$1,330 being paid for "Big Jim." For his work as auctioneer, he was given \$2. He made of walnut logs the bed on which he slept for sixty years. He bought four hundred of the walnut logs for \$1 per hundred. He was a justice of the peace for fifty years and many a time held court under the shade tree in his yard.

The first church at Huntingdale was the Mount Zion Presbyterian Church, the organization of which was effected in 1855; the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in 1869, while the Methodist Episcopal Church appeared in 1871. In Davis township, the La Due Christian Church was organized in 1866. The year 1867 was marked by the establishment of Consville by Captain J. L. Consollis, who was the first postmaster. Two years later, Consville was joined to Brownington, which was first located in 1869 by William M. Doyle.

From 1870 to 1880, the growth of Henry County was steady, but marked by no unusual events except as are described elsewhere in this volume. The year 1871 marks the purchase of an improved farm for county purposes. One hundred and sixty acres, including twenty acres of woodland, was purchased for the sum of \$7,200, the same to be paid in three equal installments of \$2,400 each. Robert Allen was put in charge as superintendent and J. W. Stewart as county physician. D. A. Henry became the first farm manager.

The first city of the fourth class to be organized in the county was the city of Clinton. It may be of interest to know the town officers prior to the organization as a city of the fourth class. The list for 1876 is therefore given:

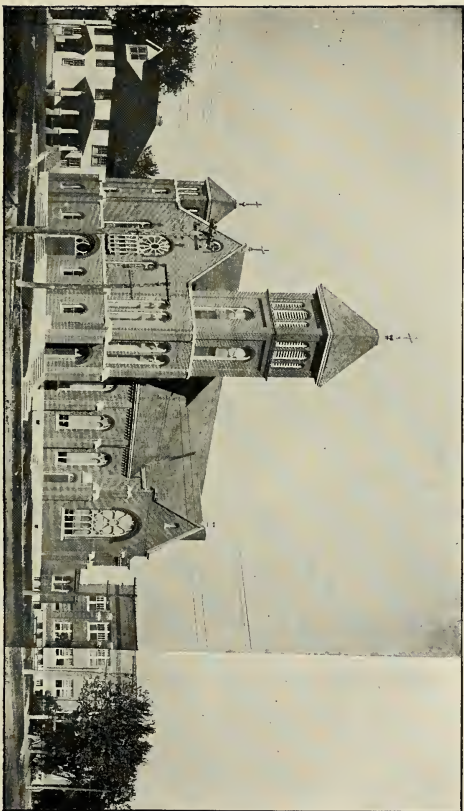
Trustees, William H. Lawrence, chairman; R. C. McBeth, Frank S. Gobar, Henry Reihl, Martin W. Mann; collector, Ernest Snyder; city attorney and city clerk, Samuel E. Price; assessor, Charles Snyder; treasurer, Harry S. Leonard; marshal, Asa Smith; census taker, Samuel B. Orem; engineer, James B. Burgen. In 1872, J. G. Middelcoff was chairman of the board of trustees, and Dr. P. S. Jennings in 1874 and 1875. The latter year the following constituted the board: Trustees elected, P. S. Jennings, J. B. Colt, John Oechsli, James Brannum, Dr. G. Y. Salmon.

On February 14, 1878, an election was called at which by a practically unanimous vote—only one vote being cast in opposition—Clinton decided to incorporate as a city of the fourth class. The following April, the first election was held. It resulted in the election of S. Blatt as mayor, defeating Mr. Bollinger by thirty-eight votes. Doctor Britts, Mr. Brannum, who built the Brannum Mills; Mr. M. A. Fyke, who is now assistant city counsellor of Kansas City, were three of the six aldermen elected. C. A. Calvird, now circuit judge of the judicial circuit composed of Henry, Bates, St. Clair and Benton Counties, became the first city clerk.

The year 1875 saw the erection in Clinton of the Catholic Church, it being one of the last organized in the town. During the decade, 1870 to 1880, two citizens of Clinton were singularly honored in the State, Harvey W. Salmon being treasurer of the State in 1872 and B. G. Boone, afterwards attorney general, being chosen as Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1874.

The year 1876 witnessed one of the most destructive fires in the history of the town. It destroyed several buildings on the northeast corner of the square, east side, the Fulkerson and Parks building being one of the finest in Clinton. Fulkerson and Parks lost on building about \$15,000 and on drug stock \$7,500, insurance \$15,800; Doctor Dimmitt, surgical instruments and library, \$800; Clinton Cornet Band, instruments, \$300; furniture, etc., Odd Fellows, insured \$500; furniture, etc., Ancient Free and Accepted Masons \$1,200, insurance \$800; Heckler's saloon \$300, insured; the building belonging to Doctor Williams \$500, insured for \$300; Samuel Williams' loss, \$500, no insurance. Goods in the express office were destroyed upon which were charges amounting to \$75; value of goods not known. This was the principal damage. The heat broke some glass and other light damages were sustained, but not of any great value. The fire was believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

On the 5th of February, 1873, the County Court granted the petition



IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH, SCHOOL, AND RECTORY, MONTROSE, MO.

of the City of Windsor to be incorporated and from that date, the town of Windsor ceased to be a village. The trustees appointed by the County Court were as follows: C. C. Morse, J. W. Gray, W. J. Colbow, W. J. Livingston and W. B. Pomeroy.

This board met on the 8th of February and elected W. J. Colbow as chairman and appointed W. J. Clark as clerk and A. Cliff Clark, marshal. This organization continued until 1878, when by act of the board of trustees, Windsor was incorporated as a city of the fourth class. The first mayor was James M. Burress. At the same election, E. N. Jerome was elected marshal. E. Bass, M. A. Owen, David Black, Frank Ham, M. L. Stafford and J. C. Beatty were elected aldermen.

In the census of 1870, Deepwater township was the second township in the county in point of population. In 1872 it was divided into two voting precincts, Montrose having been founded in 1871; it was located on land belonging to Joseph Patton and D. C. Cross. Brad Robinson was the first resident and built the first house, but he was soon followed by the business houses of the town of Germantown. Twice in the history of the county have towns moved as wholes—the second time being when the town of Urich moved from what is now known as Old Urich, to the present site on the railroad.

In 1875, Montrose suffered what is known as "The Big Fire." All told, eleven business houses and their contents were destroyed; the total loss running up to \$75,000. The town had been organized but a year, the petition for incorporation being presented to the court on the 23rd of July, 1874. In 1882, the town was organized as a city of the fourth class and George W. Dunn elected as first mayor, with a salary of fifty dollars per year. Other churches were organized during this decade; the Hickory Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, being organized in Tebo township, in 1874 by the Rev. John A. Murphy. The Brownington Presbyterian Church came into existence in 1873, although no building was erected until 1880. The first pastor was Rev. J. F. Watkins. The Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal Church erected a building in 1872 within about a mile of the St. Clair County line. While the building was not built until this late date, yet it was one of the oldest churches in the county, its history extending back to the fifties.

Calhoun also suffered a great fire, on December 3, 1877, an entire block of buildings being consumed.

In April, 1871, H. C. McDonald built the first house in the old town of Urich.

CHAPTER XVI.

CIVIL WAR HISTORY

MASS MEETING IN CLINTON—PETITION TO GOVERNOR STEWART—ENLISTMENTS
IN BOTH ARMIES—EVENTS IN THE STATE—SURRENDER OF CAMP JACKSON
—FLIGHT OF GOVERNOR JACKSON—RETREAT OF PRICE THROUGH HENRY
COUNTY—BATTLES OF CARTHAGE AND WILSON'S CREEK—GENERAL OR-
DER No. 11.

It is hard to determine from official records, the part played by Henry County and its people in the war between the States. It would be very interesting to have all of the historical data gathered and a connected story written telling accurately and well the history of this struggle within the borders of the county, and the part played by residents thereof in other parts of the State and Nation. The opening of the war, as far as this county was concerned, antedated the firing on Sumpter by some months and it would seem from the following official record, that the war began in southwest Missouri, long before the Star of the West was turned back in Charleston Harbor and the Confederate batteries compelled Major Anderson to haul down his flag at Fort Sumpter.

At the opening of the session of the Legislature, in 1860-1861, the then Governor of the State, Clayborn F. Jackson, submitted the following document, with the recommendation that the Legislature should take such steps as the good of the commonwealth demanded, the first document showing results of the action of the people of Henry County in mass meeting assembled:

"At a meeting of the citizens of Clinton, Henry County, Missouri, held at the court house on the night of the 20th of November, 1860, the following, among other proceedings, were had, to wit:

"After a speech from Judge Williams, of Kansas Territory, and other gentlemen, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, We have received indisputable evidence of the fact that the notorious Montgomery, of Kansas, has lately been receiving large supplies of arms, money and provisions from the East, and he has erected a fort and has supplied the same with munitions of war, and that he has collected a large band of outlaws around him, and that he has published that the United States District Court should not convene at Fort Scott; that the several United States officers in that portion of Kansas Territory should leave the territory or be killed; that these officers have been compelled to abandon their official duties and flee for their lives; that several citizens of the county have actually been murdered, property plundered, negroes stolen and the border counties threatened with invasion, and open and extensive preparations made to carry the threats into execution, for the purpose of murder, plunder and negro stealing.

"Resolved, That a volunteer company be organized for the purpose of defending our own homes, and, if necessary, the western borders of the State.

"Resolved, That a messenger be immediately sent to the Governor of the State with a request to provide for the purpose.

"Resolved, That Thomas E. Owen, Norval Spangler, J. C. Alexander, J. Davis, A. M. Tutt, B. L. Dozier, T. W. Royston, S. P. Ashby and Burt Holcomb be appointed to enroll such names as may be willing to join a volunteer company and to effect an organization of the same.

"Resolved, That D. C. Stone and W. A. Duncan be appointed a committee to wait upon the governor and represent to him the emergency of the case, and, if possible, to procure a supply of arms.

"Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed to inform the citizens of the County of Henry of the meeting and its purposes, of the 22nd instant and devise means for the same: Tebo, A. C. Avery, J. Davis; Springfield, R. K. Murrell, E. J. Warth; Osage, A. T. Bush, N. S. Spangler; Deepwater, B. L. Dozier, L. Cruce; Big Creek, B. L. Quarles, J. G. Dorman; Bogard, Jesse Nave, B. G. Boone; Grand River, S. P. Ashby, W. H. Cock, J. H. Vance.

"Resolved, That a messenger be sent to Warsaw, Osceola, Lexington and Warrensburg, and take with them a copy of the proceedings of this meeting and ask their co-operation: Lexington, A. Raney, Hampton Winew; Warrensburg, T. A. Hust, M. W. Lowry; Osceola, B. F. Cox, H. C. Tutt; Warsaw, H. S. Marvin, R. L. Burge.

"I. M. CRUSE, Chairman.

"B. L. QUARLES, Secretary."

"Clinton, Missouri, November 20, 1860.

"Governor Stewart:

"Sir—I am here to inform the citizens of this place of the following facts; and I have been requested to present them to you as Governor of the State:

"The Abolitionists, under the command of Montgomery and Doctor Jennison, to the number of from three to five hundred, armed with Sharpe's rifles, dragoon sabres, navy revolvers and bowie knives each, have suddenly commenced a war of extreme ferocity on the law-abiding citizens of southern Kansas, in the counties of Linn and Bourbon.

"These arms arrived by the wagon load at or near Mound City, about one month since, in boxes marked as donations for Kansas sufferers. They are all new.

"Montgomery had been at Boston during part of the summer, and returned with plenty of money to enlist recruits. Many of his men are freshly imported. He has taken possession of Fort Scott and other towns on the border near the Missouri line. He has murdered Mr. Moore, a grand juror; Mr. Harrison, Mr. Samuel Scott, Mr. Hindes, and obliged all of the United States officers, including myself, to fly for our lives. His openly expressed design in a public speech, as he said, 'Without concealment,' is to keep possession of Fort Scott and other places near the State line, to prevent 'a fire in the rear,' while he cleaned out 'southern Missouri of slaves.' So far, he has carried out literally his declared program.

"The citizens of Missouri on the Osage, Marmaton, and in Bates and Vernon, are flying from their homes into the interior.

"He boasts that he has money and arms to sustain one thousand men. These are facts. 'Omne pars fui.'

"My court was broken up by them—the United States Court for the Southern District. I expect they have seized the records, and also the records of the land office, as he publicly declared he would do so.

"I send this in haste to accompany the proceedings, etc., of a meeting of the citizens here. Yours, etc.,

"J. WILLIAMS,

"U. S. District Judge, 3rd Judicial District of the Territory of Kansas."

"Warsaw, Missouri, November 22, 1860.

"To D. C. Stone:

"Montgomery is at Ball's Mill—stole a number of negroes and murdered six or eight men. Williams is here. Great excitement—meeting to be held tonight—company formed.

"J. H. LEACH."

"Warsaw, Missouri, November 22, 1860.

"To General Hackney:

"Is it possible to get the military from Saint Louis, say five hundred men, armed and equipped? Montgomery has actually invaded the State, and is now near Taberville. Reply immediately.

"JAMES ATKISSON."

The following extract from a letter written from Papinville, Eates County, Missouri, December 2, 1860, to Gen. G. A. Parsons, was also presented by the governor to the Legislature with the others. The extract is as follows:

"They have been in the State in parties, evidently for the purpose of stealing negroes and other property, and to murder some of our citizens; they have also threatened the Democratic Banner, a newspaper published at West Point, Bates County, Missouri; and wherefore we would state that our county is virtually besieged, our lives and property being endangered by this band of outlaws, compelling us to be armed to repel an invasion, with which Montgomery has threatened us in public speeches. Our State has been invaded and is now in imminent danger of being again visited by Montgomery and his hired band. We would further represent that on account of the present state of affairs, general distress now prevails. Slave owners have sent their negroes to the interior of the State.

"All honest and law-abiding men of southern Kansas have either left or are leaving the territory, abandoning their all to save life.

"In conclusion we would repeat to you, that we deem this section of Missouri in danger, which we are but poorly prepared to resist successfully. We also believe that they will attack us before spring; that this border has been selected as battle ground of the two great parties, the one for the Constitution and the Union, and the other for Abolition and Disunion.

"The leaders—Montgomery and Jennison—of the latter party openly and defiantly state that their object is to steal and liberate negroes in southwest Missouri, and to hang or shoot every man who opposes them, being well armed with new and superior arms, and money supplied from the East; they have now possession of Fort Scott and other important places near the State line, and if not crushed, we may soon meet them in our State with sufficient force to carry out their program."

The people of Missouri began to see that if something was not done blood and carnage would soon begin its terrible work. Union meetings were held in almost every county of the State, but the people while favoring union to the last degree, had no love for the abolition fanatics who were doing all that devils incarnate could do to precipitate a deadly conflict. In Henry County strong Union sentiments were expressed as above and another meeting called. The proceedings are here given:

Democratic Meeting.

"Pursuant to a previous notice, a large number of the citizens of Henry County met at the court house at Clinton on the 9th of January, 1860, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which convened at Jefferson City on the 9th of April next, when the following proceedings were had:

"Major William M. Wall was made chairman and R. K. Murrell appointed secretary of the meeting.

"On motion of R. L. Burge, it was resolved that a committee of six be appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sense of this meeting; whereupon the following gentlemen were selected, towit: R. L. Burge, L. Cruce, John A. Bushnell, J. G. Dorman, G. F. Warth and James Swindle.

"During the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Marvin, Williams, and Murrell upon the political questions of the day. The committee returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, The United States have advanced more rapidly than any other nation in all the elements that constitute greatness; and whereas, the administration of the general government has been in the hands of the Democratic party for the greater portion of that time; therefore

"Be It Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the principles of the Democratic party;

"Resolved, second, That we regard the so-called Republican party of the North as a sectional and fanatical one, whose avowed principles are directly subversive of the Constitution, and whose ultimate triumph would be a national calamity—greatly endangering the Union of the States; and that we look with extreme reprobation at its attempted organization in our own State.

"Resolved, third, That in the Democratic party we recognize a truly national party, unwaveringly devoted to the rights and interests of every section of our common country, and to the preservation and perpetuity of the entire Union.

"Resolved, fourth, That we hereby pledge ourselves unanimously and cordially to support the nominee of the Charleston convention, and of our State convention, which convenes at Jefferson City on the 9th of April next.

"Resolved, fifth, That we endorse the Cincinnati platform, adopted June, 1856, and the principles enunciated in the Dred Scot case.

"Resolved, sixth, That having full confidence in the ability and integrity of the Hon. Waldo P. Johnson, of Saint Clair, we hereby instruct our delegates to the State convention to cast the vote of this county for him as our first choice for governor.

"Resolved, seventh, That having entire confidence in the qualifications, and fitness of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Major Daniel Ashby, of Henry, for the office of State Treasurer, we hereby instruct our delegates to cast the vote of this county for him as first choice for said office.

"Resolved, eighth, That while we view the recent outrages committed at Harper's Ferry, as the fruits of the teachings and 'irrepressible conflict' principles of the Republican party of the North, and sincerely sympathize with and approve of the course pursued by the State of Virginia, we regard the Union meetings recently held in the North as manifesting the spirit of patriotism calculated to check the disorganizing principles of the Abolition party, and preserve the Union of the States on true Constitutional grounds.

"Resolved, ninth, That in view of the eminent abilities and long-trying services of the 'wheel-horse' of Democracy, Claiborne F. Jackson, we recommend him as the second choice of this meeting as a candidate for the office of governor.

"Resolved, tenth, That the chair appoint seventeen delegates to attend a State convention at Jefferson City and cast the vote of Henry

County in obedience to the foregoing instruction; whereupon the following were appointed by the chair, to wit: G. H. Warth, A. C. Marvin, S. P. Ashby, J. G. Dorman, A. Walmsley, L. Cruce, William Johnson, Addison Bronaugh, John A. Bushnell, R. L. Avery, William M. Wall, John W. Williams, James Swindle, William H. Murrell, A. J. Lee, John O. Covington and William Paul.

"Resolved, eleventh, That each township in the county be requested to elect delegates to a convention to be held at Clinton on the first Monday in May next, for the nomination of county officers and the more perfect organization of the party, and the twelfth resolution called for the publication of the foregoing in the Warsaw Democrat, Jefferson Examiner and Clinton Journal. From the latter and under date of January 13, 1860, the above proceedings were taken. The report was signed.

"WILLIAM M. WALL, President.

"RICHARD K. MURRELL, Secretary."

The Journal's Comments.

"A report of the proceedings of a Democratic convention, which was held in this place on Monday last, January 9, 1860, will be found in another column. Without expressing any other opinion regarding the general tenor of the resolution adopted, and which every one is at liberty to construe as he pleases, yet we must say that the spirit which dictated the eighth resolution is worthy of general imitation. We have not seen before in any portion of the South, a single instance of a public recognition of the conservative principles which prompted the recent Union demonstrations in the North. Can it be that Henry County has taken the lead of the entire South, in a movement which sound policy as well as common sense would suggest?"

The Journal quoted last above was an independent paper of conservative tendencies but of an outspoken Union sentiment; however, it discredited any relationship or adherence to the Republican party. The meetings and extracts above referred to show the temper of the people of Henry County and of Missouri generally, at the inception of the war, a feeling which was afterwards moderated by the commencing of one of the greatest civil wars of all history. The people of Henry County, as may be seen, were for the Union at the beginning; and it was not until guns had been fired in anger, that some took up arms to defend what they considered the rights of the sovereign State in which they lived.

It is impossible to get an accurate account of the number of men or the names of the individuals who enrolled in each of the contending armies. While some joined the Federal forces, the greater number enrolled themselves under the Stars and Bars and followed the fortunes of the Confederacy. Records show that in the Federal forces there were enrolled six volunteers from this county in the 18th Infantry, one in the 24th Infantry, one in the 27th Infantry, nine in the 33rd Infantry, three in the 1st Cavalry, two in the 8th Cavalry, or twenty-two in all. In the Missouri State Military there were four volunteers in the 1st Infantry, two in the 6th Cavalry, twenty-seven in the 7th Cavalry, or thirty-three in all. One volunteer from Henry County joined a Kansas regiment, two an Arkansas regiment and two the 3rd Arkansas Regiment, or five in all. There is an official record of sixty who joined the Federal forces up to January, 1864. There were others undoubtedly, but the total number of Union soldiers from this county was certainly not over seventy-five or eighty; the war having practically ceased, as far as this section is concerned, by the date last above mentioned.

On the other hand, probably a thousand sons of the county devoted their fortunes and offered their lives to the cause of the South. One company which was raised at or near Windsor, was General Price's body-guard; but the record of those who went into the Southern army, is hard to obtain. Preparations for the war in Missouri actually opened with the call of President Lincoln on April 15, 1861, in which 75,000 men were asked for to suppress combinations in the Southern States. Simultaneously with the call Hon. Simon Cameron sent a telegram to the Governors of the States not mentioned in the proclamation, asking them to send a certain number of militia to serve for three months; Missouri's quota of the total being four regiments. On the seventeenth of April, 1861, Governor Jackson sent the following reply to the Secretary of War, whose dispatch of the fifteenth inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service, had 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 irregular, unconstitutional and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy war."

This was signed by C. F. Jackson, Governor of Missouri. From then on things moved swiftly. On the twenty-second of April, after the

arsenal at Liberty had been seized, the Governor issued a proclamation calling the Legislature of Missouri to meet May following in extra session, to take into consideration the momentous issues which were presented and the attitude to be assumed by the State in the struggle. On the twenty-second of April, 1861, the adjutant general of Missouri issued the following military order:

Headquarters Adjutant General's Office, Missouri.

Jefferson City, April 22, 1861.

(General Order No. 7.)

I. 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, 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 third of May, and to go into an encampment for a 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.

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

III. 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 General 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 of the execution of the foregoing are intrusted to Lieutenant Colonel John S. Bowen, commanding the battalion.

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

By order of the Governor,

WARWICK HOWE, Adjutant General of Missouri.

On May 2, 1861, the Legislature convened in extra session. Among the many acts passed was one authorizing the Governor to purchase on necessity David Valentine's factory at Boonville for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war; authorizing the appointment of one major-general by the Governor and also appointing him to take possession of the railroads and telegraph lines of the State when in his opinion the security of the commonwealth demanded. Acts providing further for the organization, government and support of the military forces were passed; also provision was made for borrowing one million dollars to arm and equip the militia of the State to enable them to repel invasion and protect the lives and property of the people. An act was also passed creating a "military fund" which was to consist of all money then in the treasury or might thereafter be received from one-tenth of one per cent. on the one hundred dollar valuation, which had been levied by an act of November, 1857, to complete certain railroads, and also the proceeds of a tax of fifteen cents on the one hundred dollar assessed valuation and the proceeds of the two-mill tax, all of which had hitherto been appropriated for educational purposes.

Following the preparations for war, as outlined above, Camp Jackson was organized near St. Louis on May 3, and on May 10 Sterling Price, later formally known as "Old Pap," was appointed major-general of the State Guard; and on the same day, General Frost, who commanded Camp Jackson, addressed Gen. N. Lyon, commander of the U. S. forces in St. Louis, as follows:

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 lawful performance of their 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, or

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 Mayor 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 General Harney taking command of this department, I made the same offer of services to him, and authorized his adjutant general, Captain 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 the time, neither of my own volition nor through the orders of my constitutional commander.

I trust that after this explicit statement that 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 you by Colonel 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,

BRIGADIER GENERAL D. M. FROST,

Commanding Camp Jackson, M. V. M.

May 10, 1861, General Lyon sent the following to General Frost:

Headquarters United States Troops, St. Louis, Missouri, May 10, 1861.
General 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 communication 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 command shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this command, one-half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. LYON, Captain Second Infantry, Commanding Troops.

On the same day Camp Jackson surrendered and all of the prisoners were released except Capt. Emmett McDonald, who refused to sign a parole. On May 12, Brig.-Gen. William S. Harney, commanding the military district of Missouri, issued a proclamation to the people stating that he would carefully abstain from the exercise of any unnecessary powers and would only use the military forces stationed in this district in the last resort, in order to preserve peace. A second proclamation was issued on the fourteenth of May and on the twenty-first a conference was held between General Price and General Harney; on this date (May twenty-first) General Harney was superseded by General Lyon; and on June eleventh a second conference was held in St. Louis between the national and State authorities. This conference having resulted in no decision and no compromise, Governor Jackson left St. Louis and went to Jefferson City, burning the railroad bridges and cutting all telegraph lines behind him. Immediately on his arrival at Jefferson City, the Governor issued a proclamation under date of June twelfth, calling into active service 50,000 militia, for the purpose of repelling invasion and protecting the lives and property of the people of the State. The Governor was at a tremendous disadvantage in the controversy that was being waged with the national authorities. There were disciplined and well-equipped bodies of United States troops in the State, under trained and efficient officers; while the Missouri troops, such as they were, had all been captured and

disarmed at Camp Jackson, and it took time to organize an army and to equip one; therefore the Federal troops swiftly followed the fleeing Governor and on the fifteenth of June Col. F. P. Blair took possession of the State capitol. Governor Jackson, General Price and other civil and military officers had left Jefferson City on the thirteenth for Boonville. On the seventeenth of June the Federal forces under General Lyon had proceeded by boat to Boonville and on the hills near that city took place the first battle of the Civil War on Missouri soil.

The Missouri State troops were ill-equipped, undisciplined, practically without ammunition and arms, and although gallantly led by Colonel, afterwards Governor John S. Marmaduke, the engagement was little more than a skirmish and the total casualties were four—two on each side. The next day General Lyon issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, while the Confederate troops were in full retreat, hurrying to southwest Missouri, where the Legislature was to meet. On their retreat Price, who had assumed command of the Confederate forces, led his men through Henry County. Hon. D. H. McIntyre, at one time attorney general of Missouri, was accustomed to relate that it was on the occasion of this retreat that he made his first visit to Clinton, which town was passed through by Price and his troops on their way to Springfield. McIntyre, at the time of the breaking out of the war, was a student at Westminster College at Fulton and a member of the senior class. On a certain day he was eating his lunch in the college building when he received a message, together with Joseph S. Laurie of Saline County, calling him to the court house square. They hurried away from the college in response to the summons, leaving their books open on the desks and their lunch baskets uncovered, their food half consumed. On their arrival at the square, they found that they had been elected as officers of a volunteer Confederate regiment—McIntyre as captain and Laurie as first lieutenant. Courageous and hopeful, they moved forward to join Price, never returning to their college duties again.

In illustration of the temper of the times—the following June, when the president of Westminster College, S. S. Lowe, afterward president of the University of Missouri, awarded the diplomas, he conferred the degrees “in absentia” on both McIntyre and Laurie, in his speech, which was in Latin, being careful to make only a very guarded reference to these men, owing to the excited passions of the times. His exact language was that he conferred the diplomas “on Centurian McIntyre and Legatus

Laurie, absent in a field crowded with tents;" so bitter was the feeling between the adherents of the North and South that Unionists concluded that even such a reference was disloyal and for fifty years the usefulness of Westminster College was hampered by the alienation of some people, due to this little incident.

McIntyre and Laurie joined Price and went, as has been above stated, with him on the occasion of his passing through Henry County and Clinton on his retreat.

On the Grand River General Price was closely pursued by Lyon. Early in July, Lyon had reached the Grand River in Henry County and he was there reinforced by three thousand troops from Kansas, commanded by Major S. D. Sturges. In the meantime, a battle had occurred at Carthage between the forces of General Seigel and Jackson. On the sixth of July, Lyon reached Springfield. Meanwhile, a State convention which had been called had met and declared the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State vacant, these officers having gone with the Southern armies; and from this time on there were two distinct governing bodies in Missouri. On July 26, Gen. John C. Fremont assumed the command of the western department and established his headquarters in St. Louis. The battle of Dug Springs, between Captain Steele's forces and General Raine's, occurred on the second of August, followed by the so-called Battle of Athens, on the fifth of August; and on August 10 occurred the most serious engagement of the war on Missouri soil, when the Federal forces under Gen. Nathaniel Lyon met the troops of General McCulloch at Wilson's Creek, near Springfield. The engagement resulted in a victory for the Confederate forces. General Lyon himself was killed and the Union troops forced to retreat.

A series of proclamations followed, each side declaring itself to be the duly-appointed guardians of the welfare of the State. On August 24, Gov. Hamilton R. Gamble, who was the recognized head of the State by the Federal authorities, issued a proclamation for 32,000 men for six months' service in the Union army, which was followed on August 30 by another proclamation issued by General Fremont in which he declared martial law and promised that the slaves of all persons who should thereafter take an active part with the enemies of the Government should be free. Fremont's proclamation brought an immediate reply from Gen. Jeff Thompson and on the eleventh of September President Lincoln modified General Fremont's declaration of martial law as far as the clause

referring to confiscation of property and liberation of the slaves was concerned. September 12, 1861, Price attacked Lexington and eight days later compelled the surrender of Colonel Mulligan, with 2,600 men. Price retired to southwest Missouri and wintered in those counties, issuing a proclamation in Neosho, November 27, in which he called for 50,000 men. In December General Hunter, who had succeeded to the command of the western department, levied an assessment on certain wealthy citizens of St. Louis, to provide for feeding and clothing Union refugees, and later, in the same month, declared martial law in St. Louis and the country adjacent, the declaration covering all the railroad lines. On January 8, 1862, the provost marshal of St. Louis issued General Order No. 10, to the effect that it was hereby ordered "that from and after this date the publication of all newspapers in the State of Missouri, St. Louis city papers excepted, should furnish to his office immediately on publication one copy of each issue, for inspection."

A failure to comply with the order would render the newspaper liable to suppression and local provost marshals were ordered to furnish the proprietors of the several newspapers with copies of the order and to attend to its enforcement. On January 26 General Halleck issued Order No. 18, which forbade the display of secession flags in the hands of women or on carriages, and in case of violation the carriages were to be confiscated and the women arrested. On February 4 a similar order was issued to the professors and instructors of the State University at Columbia, forbidding the funds of the institution to be used "to teach treason or to instruct traitors." On February 20, a military commission was convened by Special Order No. 120, which met in March and tried Edmond J. Ellis of Columbia, at that time editor and proprietor of the "Boone County Standard," for the publication of information which was of benefit to the enemy, and for encouraging resistance to the United States Government. Ellis was found guilty and banished from Missouri during the war, and his printing materials confiscated and sold. During the late fall a battle (so-called but really a skirmish) was fought at Osceola and during the whole of that winter Confederate troops were in and about Henry County. The gradual approach of Union forces compelled the retirement of the Confederate Army to the south, and on March 6, 1862, occurred a battle at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, between the contending armies of Curtiss and Van Dorn. Skirmishes continued throughout the State during the year of 1862. The battle of Cherry Grove in June, between



ROCK ISLAND PARK, WINDSOR, MO.



HIGH SCHOOL AND GRADE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, MO.

the forces of Col. Joseph C. Porter and Col. H. S. Lipscomb, was followed in the same month by a battle at Pierce's Mill in which Col. J. Y. Clopper met Colonel Porter. On July 22 occurred the Florida engagement, on the twenty-eighth the battle of Moore's Hill, on August 6 the battle near Kirksville, on the eleventh the battle at Independence, on the sixteenth the well-known battle of Lone Jack. The war began to assume more and more the character of guerilla fight in Missouri, and irresponsible bands made life a terror throughout the State.

About this time the notorious Col. Jim Lane of Kansas made a raid in Henry County, in the course of which he visited Clinton and, in accordance with his usual habits, decided to destroy those things which he could not carry off, or which were not of use to him in a military way. His object seemed to be to injure the people as much as possible and the county records appealed to him as being easily destructible, and because of their character most liable to cause confusion and loss to the people if they were destroyed. He therefore decided to burn them, but he was finally persuaded not to do so. The people, by this time, had become thoroughly alarmed as to the safety of the records and so Judge J. G. Dorman boxed them up and took them to Sedalia. The trip was eventful and perilous, and on the way wagons broke down which added to the difficulties of the journey. However, they finally safely arrived at Sedalia and were kept in safety for the remainder of the war.

Continual skirmishes occurred there in Henry County and armed men of both sides passed and repassed through her fields, bringing devastation and ruin everywhere. Conditions which had been steadily growing worse, and partisan bitterness which had been continually increasing until men's passions were fanned into flame, grew furious at the publication of General Order No. 11, issued by Gen. Thomas Ewing on August 25, 1863:

Headquarters District of the Border,

Kansas City, Missouri, August 25, 1863.

General Order No. 11.

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 places of residence within fifteen days from the date hereof.

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 borders 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 ninth day of September next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officer 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 ninth day of September next not convenient to such stations will be destroyed.

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

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

By order of Brigadier General Ewing.

H. HANNAHS, Adjutant.

General Ewing was begged not to issue this order and he was told that it would serve no real military necessity; but in spite of that, he persisted. Finally, it is related that Major John C. Bingham, the famous Missouri artist and at that time a member of his staff, despairing of being able to change the decision of the general, told him that if he did issue the order, "I will damn you to everlasting fame!" As a result of

that declaration, Bingham painted his famous picture, called General Order No. 11, and it is said that the face and figure of the Union general, who in the center of the picture dominates the scene of desolation and death, is none other than the face and figure of General Ewing, who in that painting actually had been "damned to everlasting fame."

The issuing of General Order No. 11 and its enforcement caused the country from Kansas City to Nevada, embracing all the counties of Jackson, Cass, Bates and part of Vernon, to be turned into a literal desert; and the memory of this ruthlessness will never be effaced from the hearts of many Missourians. Useless, unproductive of any military advantage, it was simply an example of what a commander will do when he has the power and the disposition to vent his spite on a helpless people. The Confederate forces had been largely split up into smaller bands, and outlawry became common, it being immaterial to any of the men whether they assumed the character of Union soldiers or of Confederate guerillas, their only object being plunder and rapine. Over General Order No. 11 came the issues accredited, many of them without reason, to Quantrell and Bill Anderson; and late in September, 1864, occurred the massacre at Centralia in which Captain Anderson practically wiped out a body of Union troops. There were skirmishes hardly of sufficient size to be dignified by the name of battle; during October, 1866, at Prince's Ford, at Glasgow and Little Blue Creek. Nothing of an especially military character further occurred in the State.

It is impossible to give the names of all of the battles that took place in Missouri, or differentiate the deeds of the sons of Henry County from those of the other gallant sons of the State who were engaged in this terrible struggle. It is well to remember the above facts in connection with the history of Missouri and particularly as they touch the County of Henry, in the confines of which later lived so many of the men who had fought so well.

CHAPTER XVII.

TOWNSHIPS

ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARIES OF THE TOWNSHIPS IN 1860—CHANGE IN 1868
—NEW TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION LAW OF 1872-73—NINETEEN TOWNSHIPS—
FIVE JUDGES OF COUNTY COURT—THE PEOPLE DESIRE TO CHANGE BACK
TO THREE JUDGES—"MEADOW COUNTY."

In a preceding chapter, the boundary lines of the several townships of Henry County have been set out. These remained as they were until 1860, when at its August session the County Court on the tenth day of the month defined the boundaries of the several municipal townships as follow:

Tebo Township.

"Beginning at the northeast corner of the county, thence moving west on the county line to the northwest corner of section 36, in township 44, of range 26; thence south on section line to the line between townships 42 and 43; thence east on said township line to the northwest corner of section 5, in township 42, of range 25; thence south on section line to the southwest corner of section 17, in township 42, of range 25; thence east on section line to the eastern boundary of the county; thence north on county line to the beginning."

Big Creek Township.

"Beginning at the northeast corner of section 35, in township 44, of range 26; thence west on section line to the middle of the main channel of Big Creek to its confluence with Honey Creek; thence up the middle of the main channel of Honey Creek to the line between townships 43 and 42; thence east on said township line to the southeast corner of sec-

tion 35, township 43, of range 26; thence north on section line to the beginning."

Bogard Township.

"Beginning at the northwest corner of the county; thence running east on the county line to the middle of the main channel of Big Creek on the north line of section 36 in township 44, of range 28; thence down the main channel of Big Creek to the middle of the main channel of Grand River; thence up the middle of the main channel of Grand River to the western boundary of the county; thence north on county line to the beginning."

Deepwater Township.

"Beginning at the southwest corner of the county; thence north on county line to the middle of the main channel of Grand River; thence down the middle of the main channel of Grand River to the line between ranges 26 and 27; thence south on said range line to the southern line of the county; thence west on the county line to the beginning."

Osage Township.

"Beginning at the southwest corner of township 40, of range 26; thence north on said range line to the middle of Deepwater; thence down the middle of the main channel of Deepwater to its confluence with Grand River; thence down the middle of the channel of Grand River to the Benton County line; thence south on county line to the middle of the channel of Osage River; thence up the middle of the main channel of Osage River to the south line of township 40, of range 24; thence west on township line to the beginning."

Springfield Township.

"Beginning at the northeast corner of section 24, in township 42 of range 24; thence south on section line to the middle of the main channel of Grand River; thence up the middle of the channel of Grand River to the mouth of Deepwater; thence up the middle of the main channel of Deepwater to the line between ranges 26 and 27; thence north on said range line to the middle of the main channel of Grand River; thence up the middle of the channel of Grand River to the mouth of Big Creek; thence up the middle of the main channel of Big Creek to the mouth of Honey Creek; thence up the middle of the main channel of Honey Creek

to the line between townships 42 and 43; thence east on said township line to the northeast corner of section 6, in township 42, of range 25; thence south on section line to the southwest corner of section 17, township 42, of range 25; thence east on section line to the beginning."

In 1868 it was found necessary to change the boundary lines of two of these townships, Tebo and Grand River. Prior to the date of changing the boundary line two voting precincts had been established in each. One of the new townships was to be designated as White Oak, the other was Windsor. The description of White Oak township was as follows:

"Commencing at the southwest corner of section 18, township 41, of range 28, running thence north on county line between Henry and Bates to the center of the channel of Grand River; thence down the center of the channel of Grand River to the section line between 2 and 3, in township 41, of range 27; thence south on said section line to the southeast corner of section 15, township 41, of range 27; thence running west on section line to place of beginning, and it is ordered that that part of Henry County enclosed in said boundaries be, and the same shall be known as 'White Oak township'."

Windsor township was to be all of that portion of Tebo township lying east of the Warsaw and Warrensburg road, while that line west of the road was Tebo township. These changes caused alterations in the township lines of Deepwater and Grand River townships, given as follow:

Deepwater Township.

"Commencing at the southwest corner of Henry County, thence running north on county line between Bates and Henry, to section line between sections 18 and 19; thence east on section line to the northeast corner of section 22, township 41, range 27; running thence south on section line to the center of the channel of Deepwater Creek; thence down the center of the channel of Deepwater to the range line between ranges 26 and 27; thence south to county line between St. Clair and Henry; thence west on said line to the place of beginning."

Grand River township came in for an increase of territory, the following being added to her bounds:

"Sections 1, 2 and 12, and that part that lies south of Grand River in township 41, range 27; and sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, in township 41, range 27, and that part of sections 1 and 2 in township

40, range 27, lying on north side of Deepwater Creek, is hereby added to Grand River township."

No change of any note was made in the township boundary lines until after the session of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, which met in Jefferson City in the winter of 1872-73. At this session of the General Assembly a new township organization law was passed. Under this township organization law, it was necessary to divide the county into new municipal districts, so the nine townships were changed into nineteen—being the nineteen which now constitute Henry County. Under this township organization law which was adopted by a vote of the people, it being optional with the several counties, it was necessary to elect five judges of the County Court instead of three, as was formerly the case. The County Court therefore divided the county into four divisions, this division being made on July 22, 1873.

Under this division the first district was to be composed of the following municipal townships: No. 1, Windsor; No. 2, Tebo; No. 3, Shawnee; No. 4, Big Creek; No. 7, Honey Creek; No. 8, Fields' Creek.

The second district was to be composed of: No. 5, Bogard; No. 6, White Oak; No. 14, Davis; No. 15, Walker; No. 16, Deepwater; No. 17, Bear Creek.

Clinton township, No. 13, was to compose the third district. The fourth district was to be composed of: No. 9, Deer Creek; No. 10, Springfield; No. 11, Leesville; No. 12, Bethlehem; No. 18, Fairview; No. 19, Osage.

In addition to the four judges to be elected from each one of these districts there was to be a presiding judge elected at large. The court was elected on the election of the twenty-first day of August. It was composed of: William R. Taylor as judge at large; M. A. Stewart, F. M. Goff, Lewis P. Beaty, and B. L. Owen.

The judges decided by lot which should serve for one year and which should serve for four years.

This township organization law which went into effect in 1873 did not last long in Henry County, for in 1877 the people by their vote changed the County Court back to three members. In 1878 the two districts now existing in the county were constituted; the ten townships lying in the northern half of the county becoming district No. 1; the nine townships in the southern half of the county were district No. 2. In connection with the organization of municipal townships it is proper to note that during the years 1870 and 1871, and later, in the session of

1872-73, a suggestion was made in the Legislature of Missouri that there should be a new county organized out of the northeast part of Henry, the northwest part of Benton, the southwest part of Pettis and the southeast part of Johnson Counties, the same to be known as Meadow County. A glance at the geography will show that Windsor was the geographical center of this proposed county; in fact, the measure got so far along that on the twenty-first of February, 1871, news reached Henry County that the bill had actually been favorably reported in the Legislature. It got no farther, however, than this report of the committee.

CHAPTER XVIII.

IN THE EARLY EIGHTIES

ASSASSINATION OF GARFIELD—EARLY MAIL SERVICE—RELIGIOUS TENT MEETING—OTHER COMMUNITY GATHERINGS—SOME PRICES—HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST—RAILROAD AGITATION—THE CLINTON EYE—DICKEY CLAY WORKS—HARTWELL—URICH "MOVES"—NEW BUILDINGS—CLINTON ACADEMY AND BAIRD COLLEGE—EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY.

Peaceful Valley is an appropriate appellation for Henry County in the early eighties.

The assassination of President Garfield spread a pall over the whole people of this county in common with all sections of the United States.

The feeling was entirely different from that following the assassination of President Lincoln. When the fatal shot from the pistol of Wilkes Booth startled a civilized world and struck down one of the greatest friends of mankind, the country was sorely divided and there might have been some unrepentant and unreconstructed who rejoiced even at such a frightful tragedy. But time had been a great healer of hurts, and there were none who did not sincerely mourn the untimely taking of the gentle and wise Garfield.

In districts where the people were overwhelmingly Southern, schools were dismissed on the day of the funeral, and in most of the churches memorial services were held.

Prejudices and hatreds engendered during the Civil War gave place to a feeling of fellowship, and the bitterness following the execution of Order No. 11 in a measure gave place to a realization that this is really an indivisible country with one flag, one destiny and one purpose; and such a country is made of individuals with only one hope—that of for-

getting the past, looking to the future with only one ambition, and that to make conditions just as desirable as possible for the citizens.

At the time this change of attitude of the people toward each other could hardly have been discerned, but a brief reminiscence clearly shows that about that time an era of good feeling hitherto lacking began, and, bless God, has continued to increase to this day.

The average mind has turned to the business pursuits at hand. The soil was new and yielded well. The husbandman had bounteous harvests as hire for his labor. Contentment was abroad in the land. One railroad, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, had diagonated the country, affording rapid communication with the markets of the world. The Star Route brought the mail to the inland postoffices, at first weekly, when "mail day" was almost a gala day at the country postoffice.

Men, women and children often came for miles to get the letter that seldom arrived. All would come early, and when Uncle Sam's Pegasus with his freight of mail would appear as a speck on the distant horizon, the people would jam into the little store postoffice and often the mail would have to be taken in through a window, or like Peter's revelation from heaven, let down through the roof, with much show of almost reverence for the mail bags and the locks securing the contents, the postmaster would receive and open the pouches. No one dared touch the sacred sacks but the postmaster. When emptied of their contents and the first class mail would be stamped with the date of arrival, a custom now abandoned, a stillness would fall upon the crowd and in stentorian tones the postmaster would call the names of those to whom mail was addressed, and the recipient of the first letter would become as chesty as a peacock and often push his way to the fringe of the crowd and proceed to read his communication, and if it happened that his name were called more than once he became the observed if not the envy of the rest of the eagerly expectant throng, and often jests and stale jokes were directed toward him.

The person who came from "way up the creek" and took the mail for his neighbors showed that he felt himself an important personage and in a measure a public benefactor.

With the lapse of years the arrivals of the mail would be increased to semi-and then tri-weekly and daily.

At every quadrennium, in villages of more than one store, a great contest for the appointment as postmaster would be staged and would

often bring bitterness. Not that the salary of the incumbent of the office paid much, but the country merchant, like the city merchant, wants to bring all of the possible customers into close proximity to his wares. It was his method of advertising, and the man who would look a newspaper advertising agent out of countenance and refuse to invest a penny in printer's ink would spend dollars in affording free space for the crowds that gathered on mail day.

A decade and a half later when free rural delivery began to be introduced in many communities the people stuck to the postoffice as one of their bulwarks, almost as religiously as lawyers stick to precedent and technicality. The country postoffice was an institution hallowed by recollections of Benjamin Franklin, and the town postoffice afforded many a man an excuse to go to town to satisfy his gregarious instinct, and frequently gratify a thirst for something less elevating.

A great many good citizens bitterly opposed the introduction of the greatest unbought blessing that our country ever bestowed upon the people. Some tried to justify their opposition to rural mail delivery on economic grounds. Some on the theory that it would kill all the inland villages, and some on the ground that it could not be done. And really all opposition was founded upon the reluctance of the human rival to surrender the things to which it once has become accustomed and take on new and to them untried conditions.

This instinct of "letting well enough alone" has hindered progress from the day Mother Eve tearfully bade farewell to her original costumes of smiles and sunshine and donned the cumbersome fig leaf. It is common to all races and peoples, and Henry County folk should not be censured too severely when the universal human propensity dominates their mode of life and action.

After years of successful working of rural free mail delivery we say "farewell" to the long departed love of our youth and "hail" to the accommodating carrier who brings our daily paper to the door, though we may live many miles from the noisy mail train. We now impatiently wait to have our mail dropped in our front yards by the aerial mail clerk whose ten hours run is from New York to Kansas City. This may be some years in the future, but few of us can rise from terra firma to oppose it.

Another great institution of the early eighties in Henry County was the religious tent meeting. The tent was often only an arbor to keep out the too direct rays of the sun. While families frequently had tents on the

ground fitted with furniture and cooking outfits, and the home on the farm was almost deserted, and trips were made from the meeting place to home rather than to the place of religious favor.

These meetings were a great moral uplift to the communities in which they were held, and in addition brought the people together, and when folks get in neighborly touch with each other they almost invariably feel better one toward the other.

Some preachers of more than local fame are among the fruits of these spiritual gatherings. Enoch Hunt, a product of the Hunt camp ground in Walker township, made his mark and was sometimes spoken of as a possible bishop in the M. E. Church. The Lawlers and the Briggses of the eastern part of the county and Uncle Frank Williams of Clinton and many others were always active in the good work, and left honorable names dear to the hearts of many of their converts.

They were ably seconded in this work by such sturdy laymen as the Longs, the Wilsons, the Bronaughs, William Adair, the Goodwins, J. P. Craig, the Halls, William Davis, the Gutridges and very many others of God's noblemen, all of whom have gone to their reward, but their good deeds follow them in the better lives and nobler ambitions of the younger generation with whom they came in contact and for whom their lives were a model, even as the Nazarene was their exemplar.

The debating society and the spelling school afforded diversion and means of culture. The Grange was on the wane but its social side left its impress and gave its members the advantage of exchange of ideas.

The Grange would not have died so young if the members had stuck to its original purpose and had steered clear of party politics. But it came in a day when men were permeated with the idea that to hold office was the highest goal to be attained. Many were almost mad with the mania to gain some prominence in their respective communities. Folks had not seemed to grasp the idea that the highest ideal to possess was to be an American citizen worthy of the name in all its aspects. The community goal was abandoned for personal ambitions. The broad altruistic principles of the order were sacrificed to the narrow aspirations and the petty desires of individuals, and decline followed.

The public school grew more and more in favor, the teachers were an enthusiastic bunch, so well respected that the goal of many of the youth was to become a teacher. The teachers' institute became a popular institution, and the sessions were held in the largest churches, which

were usually filled to capacity by patrons and pupils to hear the discussions of the teachers. It became a means of weeding out the inefficient and of promoting those best fitted for the duties.

The winter of 1882 and 1883 was a severe one. Snow came early and remained on the ground many weeks. Sleighing parties were numerous, and afforded great sport and a means of broadening acquaintances.

The season of 1883 was another year of bountiful crops. Business was good and people were prosperous, but prices were low. Apples sold at ten to twenty cents a bushel. St. Louis received 4,500 hogs one day which sold for \$4.25 to \$5.50, and 1,100 cattle were received at the same market and brought \$3.25 to \$6.50; 1,800 sheep sold at \$1.75 to \$4.00 a head. One bunch of cattle sold at \$5.55 and had a big writeup in the "Globe Democrat." Calico was five cents a yard, gingham four cents, men's suits \$7.50, bran \$14 a ton, corn thirty cents a bushel, eggs seven cents a dozen and chickens \$1.25 a dozen. Some fields of wheat yielded forty-two and one-half bushels an acre.

The salary of the superintendent of Clinton schools was "high" at \$1,000 a year.

There was an agitation on for the establishment of a permanent county fair.

A movement was on foot to adopt stock law. Brownington had a disastrous fire.

On July 17 the mercury is said to have reached 102 in the shade.

An May of 1884 Anheuser-Busch built a warehouse near the Missouri, Kansas & Texas depot to handle an average of six carloads of beer a month.

Rev. Ben Deering was denounced for having made a prohibition speech in the court yard, linking the Germans up with the business. The newspaper referred to his utterances as a species of fanaticism of extremists. But the prohibition convention which was held in Sedalia August 21 demanded the submission of an amendment to the State Constitution, and the W. C. T. U. advertised a free reading room in Clinton.

Mr. S. Goodin wrote an article urging county supervision for the schools. Prof. E. P. Lamkin was conducting Clinton Academy.

Late in the year the county was startled by the murder of a man named Wells near Windsor. At the September term of court, 1884, Judge R. E. Lewis, now of the United States Court of Denver, assisted by George P. J. Jackson, prosecuted Brownfield and Hopkink for the murder. They

were defended by M. A. Fyke, C. A. Calvird, W. S. Shirk, B. G. Boone, Judge Foster P. Wright, C. C. Dickinson, T. M. Casey and N. K. Chapman. The report of the trial occupies several pages of the weekly paper and is reported by sessions. Defendants were found guilty, but afterwards pardoned by the Governor.

Horse stealing was annoyingly prevalent, resulting in the organization of the Anti-Horse Thief Association, one lodge of which is still intact in the county.

The Democratic "organ" of the county boastfully announced that one local speaker, still living in Clinton, made a speech at Huntingdale, occupying one hour and forty minutes. For obvious reasons his name is not mentioned here.

One firm in Clinton advertised "Pure white corn juice for sale." That man is in business in Clinton now.

A creamery for Clinton was talked of.

L. J. Terrell, near Brownington, was killed by a son, who escaped and was captured at Garden City, Kansas.

Besides the agricultural products of the county, which assumed large importance, deposits of coal were being worked for local consumption, and different kinds of clay began to attract attention and people began to take notice.

Some people began to talk about mining operations and the "Peaceful Valley" feeling began to give way to a feeling of healthy unrest.

This county was naturally tributary to Kansas City, but there was no direct means of access or communication. Col. John I. Blair of New Jersey and George H. Nettleton of Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis railroad, seemed to have heard about Henry County about the same time, and conceived the idea of connecting this territory, with such vast producing possibilities, with the markets of the coming metropolis of the west. Scouting parties of strange men drove through the county, whose peace, contentment and quietude were transformed into commotion, discontent and turmoil.

Soon these strange men made confidants of a few to the effect that if favorable inducements were offered a railroad might be built. A hint was enough. The somnolence that had gripped the county vanished like a morning fog. The spirit of 1849 was abroad in the land. A new found placer deposit in Grand River, or the striking of a gusher oil well, would hardly have created a greater stir. Meetings were held in churches,

school houses, and on the street corners. Men who hitherto were content to sit on the fence and squirt tobacco juice at a grasshopper clamored to be put on committees to farther arouse their neighbors. Even the "Nail Keg Clubs" were decimated, and only a few chronic cranks were left to say: "It can't be did. Only another trick to get something for nothing."

But the headquarters of the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern were established in Clinton. Col. William Bailey took charge and the construction gang closely followed the surveying party. Colonel Nettleton directed his forces from Kansas City, building the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield. It was a race as to which road should run the first trains. On September 3, 1885, Col. William Bailey invited a party of Clinton people to go with him on his first trip to East Lynne. The road was then extended to Brownington and later to Osceola, which was the terminus for some years, and was later built to connect with spur of the Frisco at Bolivar.

Colonel Nettleton soon completed his line from Olathe, Kansas, to Ash Grove, Missouri, intersecting the main line at the two points, and Clinton had high hopes that this would become the main line, but their hopes long since vanished.

The Clinton Eye is a weekly paper established in November, 1885, by T. O. Smith. The paper grew from the first and has continued under the same ownership and management to the present. It is rightfully classed among the newsiest county weeklies in the State. New equipment has been added until now it is one of the most modern offices in this section of the country. The latest acquisition was a new Linotype in 1918. Miss Ella Smith, the oldest daughter of the proprietor, has learned every detail of the business even to operating the Linotype and is qualified to take over the management of the business.

Along with the railroads came numerous booms.

What is now the Dickey Clay Works asked for a small bonus to locate at Clinton. The bonus was refused, and the owner of the land where Deepwater now stands saw the opportunity. The tile factory was located at Deepwater. It is now the parent plant of the Tile Trust of America, and said to be the largest factory of its kind in the United States. It is the life of Deepwater, a beautiful little city of 1,500 people.

Hartwell was laid out west of Clinton with the intention of making it the shipping point for that section, but the people would not have it

that way. November 13, 1884, a petition numerously signed was presented to the officials asking the location of a depot on sections 15 or 16, where Urich now stands. The depot was not located at once, but the town was on land belonging to T. J. McClung and J. L. Wright. The inland village of Urich crowned a beautiful eminence about two miles north of the site for the new town. The scramble was on between building houses and moving those already built. Soon the town on the prairie that had been fathered by Jonathan Miller, Mr. Wells and Capt. William Porter was a real deserted village, the name even going to its new rival on the railroad and river, but the recollections of the happy bygone days and the magnificent, generous people of the former village will linger. The Urich of the upland prairie was a delightful village, surrounded by a fertile country. The Urich of the woods and railroad is a delightful bustling town of a thousand fine folk. If not the identical persons, the descendants of the other village, Henry, Jake, Will and Rhote Miller are four brothers now living in Urich, who were citizens of the deserted village. Other good men were attracted to the new town, among the most progressive being Doctor Noble, who established a bank which has had a continuous period of prosperity and is serving the public now.

This year Montrose erected \$50,000 worth of buildings, Windsor \$75,000, and Clinton \$123,000. Among the substantial improvements in Clinton was the Britts Block and the Salmon Bank.

J. West Goodwin, the veteran newspaper man of Sedalia, visited Clinton, and telling of his trip in his "Bazoo" he suggested an immigration boom, which in 1888 resulted in an enthusiastic gathering in Clinton, where an unknown school teacher, J. K. Gwynn, of Versailles, in one brief speech lifted himself out of obscurity by naming Clinton the "Artesian Princess of the Prairies," and became commissioner of Missouri at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago and is now a leading officer in the American Tobacco Trust in New York. Another man whose prospects for the nomination for Governor were fine, committed political hari kari by referring to this section of the country as an area of rocky, hilly woodland which might become a dairy country if proper attention were given to the growth of certain species of clover.

The year closed with much merrymaking even if hogs were selling at four cents.

B. G. Boone, attorney general elect, left Clinton with his family for a four years' residence in Jefferson City.



HIGH SCHOOL, MONTROSE, MO.



MAIN STREET, MONTROSE, MO.

The first honor that came to Henry County in 1885 was the election of E. R. Vance as the official reporter of the Senate and House of the General Assembly.

More excitement was brought to the confines of the county by a topographical engineer of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway investigating the coal deposits.

At the beginning of the year wheat was quoted at sixty cents, corn twenty cents, butter sixteen cents, dressed chickens \$2.00 per dozen, dressed turkeys eight cents per pound on the St. Louis market. Sweet cider was plentiful at fifteen cents per gallon.

Judge F. E. Savage represented the county in the House and introduced a bill requiring all persons selling intoxicants in less than five gallon quantities to take out dram shop license. This was considered a radical temperance measure.

Among the toll of the grim reaper early in the year was William B. Means, Aunt Betsy Godwin and Benjamin Barker.

The Home Dramatic Company of Montrose presented "East Lynne" at the City Hall in Clinton. Some of the citizens of Montrose who took minor parts in the play now play second fiddle to no one.

Clinton was visited in February by Dr. John A. Brooks, who lectured on temperance, and by Hon. Belva Lockwood, the woman candidate for President on the suffrage ticket. Of course they both drew a fusillade of ridicule.

Attorney General Boone gets a headliner in the St. Louis Republican as "Boone's Bold Move" by filing quo warranto proceedings against Jay Gould for operating parallel lines of railroad in Missouri.

Brownington gets in the limelight claiming to have shipped more live stock than any other town of its size in the county, and Osage designates itself "The Banner Live Stock Township."

March 5 was not a very summery day but the Clinton Cornet Band paraded in honor of President Cleveland and the first Democratic President in twenty-four years.

At this term of the Circuit Court Mr. McDowell, a petit juror from Montrose, found that he had met Judge Gantt before at the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864. McDowell's company met an advance of Judge Gantt's in that engagement and the judge received a minnie ball in his knee which permanently stiffened his leg.

Professor Lamkin's Academy had met with such success that other educational institutions began to look toward Clinton.

H. T. Baird, of Hardin College, proposed to start a female college. A bonus and scholarships amounting to \$40,000 were subscribed. The site was selected April 16 and a contract let to Harry Kemp on June 8 at \$33,462 to be completed September 20 following. The work was done and the building stands today without a crack in any of its walls, mute but eloquent testimony to the quality of material and work.

Baird College came into immediate popularity. Its first opening had more than 100 boarding pupils. Many from Texas, Colorado, Indian Territory and other far away States. And the young women who came for instruction returned to their homes to be moulders of thought and leaders in all good works.

Clinton Academy, directed by Prof. E. P. Lamkin, took on new life, was incorporated, and its attendance a little later reached 150. Among its alumni are found ministers, lawyers, teachers and business men of prominence. One of these, Ralph H. McKee, a consulting chemical engineer of New York City, has recently attracted wide attention by announcing that he has developed a method of dehydrating fish, meats, vegetables and fruits to such a point that the cost of transportation would be reduced to a negligible figure. When this process is perfected the aeroplane may supersede the expensive food products trains.

In May of this year Clinton and Osceola were connected by rail, but the new town of Deepwater had only a stage line leaving Clinton every morning at 8 o'clock.

The towns of Garland and Maurine were laid out on the Kansas City & Southern, and active building continued at Urich.

Clinton citizens agitate the building of water warks, and locate some of the hydrants, but the mains are not laid, the water supply is not secured, nor are any offers made for bids on the contract for building the plant.

Ruffin & Putnam buy the Tebo Mill and Elevator in Clinton and begin the manufacture of fine flour and foodstuff.

Professor Price made a successful ascension in his balloon named "Belle of Clinton." A precursor of the aeroplane.

Storms visited the county doing damage at Calhoun, in Bronaugh neighborhood and elsewhere. William Walters, of Fields Creek township, was killed by lightning.

T. W. Hall, son of David Hall, of Urich, is pressed into Canadian military service, which threatened international complications.

In June the farmers had troubles aplenty. The season had been so wet that the corn acreage was decreased, and the army worm and Hessian fly are reported as attacking the crops and the peach crop was a failure.

Dawson B. Anderson, of Leesville township, visited McDonald county and was killed while he slept. Irvin Grubb was suspected as the murderer.

On June 24 the cornerstone of the Christian Church at the corner of Third and Green was laid with impressive Masonic ceremonies. This building was abandoned in 1913 for the beautiful commodious building at Second and Jefferson.

It was mentioned in the local press that the oldest brick house in the county is well preserved, standing on section 7 in Tebo township, and built by Dr. Richard Wade, the first practicing physician of Henry County.

The commissioners to locate a State asylum visited Clinton and asked for a bonus of \$200,000. Clinton preferred to make some improvements of her own and proceeded to improve a tract of land on Colonel Colt's farm for a Fair Grounds.

Blairstown was located on July 9 and active building begun at once. It is now a thriving little city of 1,000 of the best people on earth.

The spirit of progress had a strong hold on the people. Agitation for a pottery in Clinton began. But in the materialistic hubbub the artistic is not neglected, and Miss Griffin put on an exhibition of the products of her brush at the home of Col. J. B. Colt.

August 12, 1885, marked an epoch in the anti-booze fight. The prosecuting attorney on that date filed numerous suits against the saloon keepers for selling intoxicants to minors.

The Clinton Band reached such proficiency that it put on a successful concert, and the Lilly Division of the Knights of Pythias gave numerous exhibition drills.

Squire R. L. Avery of Tebo township, who taught school in Missouri in 1840 at \$10 per month, and who remembered a visit from Gen. Andrew Jackson to his father's home in Sparta, Tennessee, moved to Clinton. His son, H. F., later became mayor of Clinton, and after that mayor of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Dr. W. H. Gibbins located in Clinton in September of this year. In subsequent years he gave the city splendid service as alderman, president of the board of education and president of Clinton National Bank. He died full of good works May 16, 1916.

Nine good and true Democrats announced their candidacy for the Montrose postoffice.

A dearth of houses in Clinton was announced and the Lingle and Avery addition was surveyed and a lot sale was put on.

In the race for supremacy in other lines of effort, Henry County was not neglectful in the improvement of the grade of its live stock. Foremost among those who entered this laudable enterprise was George M. Casey. He had added to his famous herd of Shorthorn cattle until, with choice goods at its head, he captured first premiums at all the State fairs. This herd became a terror to all fancy cattle exhibitors. The manager of the great herd belonging to the Taft Brothers, of whom ex-President Taft was one, once remarked that they did not expect many blue ribbons when competing with the Choice Goods Herd.

It may be of interest to note some retail quotations of commodities. Good table linen thirty cents per yard, bleached muslin five cents, twenty-four pounds choice white fish fifty cents, twenty-four pound pail mackerel fifty-five cents, seventeen pounds sugar \$1.00, thirteen pounds good coffee \$1.00.

The County Fair, which opened October 7, is largely attended and 120 children gave the fairy opera, "The Naiad Queen," at the Opera House.

T. G. Cheesman, of Windsor, shipped a lot of cattle to Chicago that averaged between 1,900 and 2,000 pounds in weight.

The agitation for a new court house continued, also the building of a \$30,000 hotel.

John Shobe and George Jackson returned from a hunting trip near White Sulphur Springs, bringing venison, and reported they killed a doe and a buck eight years old.

The Brownington Milling Company announced that it was turning out fifty barrels of fancy grade of flour per day. Adler and Gebhardt shipped a car load of hickory nuts.

On November 15 the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield railroad advertised its through train service to Ash Grove.

The United Brethren built Brushy Church in Bogard township. It stands about midway between Urich and Blainstown and is an important spiritual center.

While other parts of the county were busy with affairs pertaining to the several localities, Keith and Perry were working overtime developing the natural resources at Deepwater and building the town. It is

claimed that \$50,000 had been spent in opening up the coal. Large amounts of money had been spent on the clays and shales. A reservoir cost \$15,000. A saw mill had done a capacity business for months, about sixty houses were built or under course of construction. Two lumber yards were doing a rushing business, and numerous brick yards supplied bricks for the more ornate and substantial buildings.

If there had been a fuel administrator in the early winter of 1885 he would have had an easy time as oak and hickory wood is advertised at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per cord of four foot wood.

A great union Thanksgiving service was held in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The apple crop was pronounced a bumper one, bringing the orchardists handsome returns. The amount of the crop was indicated by the fact that three cars of cooperage were received from November 1 to November 20, and four cars of apples were shipped at one time and eight cars at another.

In November a franchise was granted for the installation of an electric light system in Clinton. This franchise probably lapsed as the light plant was not built.

Windsor had become so important that a hand fire engine was bought and a fire company organized for the protection of the city. This seems to have been the beginning of fire protection in the county.

On December 10 S. D. Garth received the appointment as postmaster at Clinton and James R. Bush, now of the "Montrose Tidings," was the deputy.

About the tenth of December R. B. Casey started for the cattle ranches in Texas and New Mexico, owned by Henry County people, with four carloads of Hereford and Shorthorn bulls that had been raised in Henry County. Many of the stockholders in these cattle ranches of the southern plains had all their savings of many years invested in these enterprises, which at first promised returns more than satisfactory, but the final results were disastrous. The full effects were not felt until the failure of the Salmon and Salmon bank many years later.

The Christian Church of Clinton had a great revival, closing in December with fifty-two additions. At the close of this meeting the pastor, Elder N. M. Ragland, accepted a call to the pastorate of the church in Fayetteville, Arkansas, where he removed his family and for almost a quarter of a century stayed in one place as pastor. He is living now in

that famous educational center, full of years and good deeds and is truly loved by all the people.

The grim reaper had among his toll the present year Col. E. C. McCarty, who died in August; Rev. William Birge, of La Due, of whom the paragrapher said at "the ripe old age of sixty," in September; William Blizzard also died in September, and James R. Rivers in November.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE LAST OF THE DECADE

AN INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT—BOOMS IN SEVERAL TOWNS—THE DAILY DEMOCRAT—WATERWORKS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT IN CLINTON—THE MACADAM MATTER—VARIOUS ITEMS OF PROGRESS—THE ARTESIAN WELL AT CLINTON—THE LEWIS COAL MINES—WINDSOR BOASTS OF ITS BUTTER—THE SOUTHWESTERN IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION—OLD SETTLERS MEET IN WINDSOR.

The year 1886 came in with much excitement throughout the Nation. An American citizen named Cutting had been imprisoned in Mexico. The United States was becoming deeply interested and the interest in Henry County was great. Dr. Noble of Urich, a veteran of the Civil War, proposed to raise a company to get into the fray. Peace by arbitration prevailed and matters began again to assume normal conditions when a general strike of railroad men was declared. This proved more exciting, more disastrous and of more local interest than the recent war excitement. Trains were stopped, travel was uncertain and threats of violence were uttered. At the division points the excitement ran high, and in some places riots and bloodshed resulted.

Henry County with the rest of the States suffered the inconveniences attending irregular train service and disappointing mails. But the spirit of progress was not quenched. It is true that almost concurrent with the strike there was a money panic. Banks did not suspend payments locally, but they did cease lending for a time. This worked a great hardship, as the preceding season had been a bountiful crop year, and stock feeders needed money. But they pulled through and when the labor and financial storm clouds vanished a brighter day commercially seemed upon us.

Farmers generally had caught the building fever and throughout

the country new houses and barns were erected. Better machinery was introduced and the last of the ox teams was used to haul coal into Clinton from the mine on the Noble farm four miles south of town. Four yoke of cattle were hitched to one wagon and a load of many tons was thus freighted by the owner of the farm and mine to town.

New school and church houses were built throughout the county.

Montrose had a sidewalk boom, Urich built a new school house, a bank was established at Blairstown, some new potteries were established at Calhoun, Windsor became the fine horse center for western Missouri, as well as the capital of the Star Route Mail service of the United States, and Deepwater continued to develop her coal and clay.

J. C. Beedy and Mr. Morse had been employes of Elkins, Kerens and others in subletting mail contracts all over the United States. For years the business was a paying one to those who mastered the details and several fortunes were amassed in the business, but most of them were lost by reckless bidding and overreaching on volume of business. A few years later by virtue of a ruling from the postoffice department the business was sent to the scrap heap.

Clinton came in for its share of hustle.

The "Daily Democrat" was established in connection with the weekly by George R. and T. J. Lingle. It has never missed an issue, except on holidays, since the first one came off the press, and is now running under the management of C. H. Whitaker & Son, the son being a veteran of the great World War, a musician of more than local repute, a clever cartoonist and C. H. III in the conduct of the paper. Other dailies have come and gone in Clinton. May the "Democrat" long continue.

After a prolonged contest, which at times became acrimonious, a contract was let to Colonel Perkins, of Springfield, Missouri, to build a water works system. Up to that time municipal ownership had not been much discussed and many meetings of the city council and many pow wows of the citizens were held before the document authorizing the work was signed. At first water was to be brought from Grand River two miles west of town. At the beginning it was somewhat satisfactory, but when the river reached a low stage much sediment was carried through the mains. A year later when a flowing well was brought in, the water problem was solved and drills were soon at work seeking the fountain, and as a result the city was finally supplied with clear sparkling water from 800 feet below the surface. Barring a slight mineral content prin-

cipally of salt and sulphur no city in the United States has a better quality of water than has Clinton; although the service is not all it ought to be, it is as good as is usually found under private ownership of such utilities.

An electric light plant was also built, and when the contract was let for macadamizing the streets the capital of Henry County began to be truly metropolitan. It is a striking coincidence at least to note that these big improvements almost immediately succeeded the advent of the "Daily Democrat."

A story connected with the building of the macadam might well be related. Under the law governing such matters, abutting property has to bear its pro rata share of the cost of the improvement. It was supposed that the Court House square was an abutting property on its four sides and Mr. Thornton, the contractor, did his work in good faith under the joint direction of his own engineer and that of the county. When the work was completed and the tax bills made ready for sale the over careful prospective buyers, in order to be sure that there would be no chance of a loss, demanded a resurvey of the Court House square and it was found that the macadam had been built all around it, but missing it on all sides by about six inches. The contractor went into court to establish his right to collect from the county. The above was presented as the true statement of fact. The validity of the debt was denied. There was no sale for the tax bills. The company that had done the work was forced into bankruptcy, and it was reported that the mind of the owner and manager became unbalanced, and he soon after died in a sanatorium.

The old frame building on West Green street that had been so long the Methodist Episcopal Church South was considered no longer fit for a place of worship. Rev. L. P. Worfleet, now of Sedalia, was the pastor and set about the erection of a new church at the corner of Third and Franklin. Though the congregation was small and not strong financially, he succeeded in building what was then the pride of the city. In May, 1886, the building was dedicated by Rev. D. R. McAnally. The following winter a revival was conducted in the building in which all the congregations of the town joined. The converts were many and the results far-reaching. Many of the leading business and professional men of Clinton announced their conversion, and attached themselves to the churches of their choice. At that time a religious spirit seemed to pervade the entire

country. Revivals were reported in progress almost everywhere. Major Cole was one of the successful evangelists, and passing through Clinton in February, 1887, on a few hours' notice the opera house was filled to overflowing by men only, who came from the meeting with new and higher resolves. The church built at the corner of Third and Franklin stood until 1913, when it was burned one Sunday just after the congregation had dispersed after the service. Another, a better and a more modern church was erected on the site. Rev. C. A. Powers was the pastor and it was largely due to his executive genius that its building was a successful enterprise. He was succeeded by Rev. C. E. Ruyle, and under the leadership of this brilliant young preacher the church is growing in numbers and spiritual strength. Rev. Ruyle has the distinction of being the first pastor of his church who remained pastor in one place more than four years in succession. He is serving his fifth year with such satisfaction that his people are hoping to be able to keep him indefinitely.

Eighteen hundred and eighty-six was another year of bountiful crops and was marked by much general improvement everywhere. Bridges were built, and the new towns kept up their growth whilst Windsor, Calhoun and Clinton were all on the alert that none of the new places might snatch any of the honors from them. In this there has always been a friendly rivalry. Each community is always ready to lend a helping hand to the other in any local enterprise.

During the year Clinton had invested \$40,000 in Baird College, \$35,000 in additions to Franklin public school, and \$50,000 in churches, making a total of \$125,000 for the season. Other places in the county had caught the spirit and were doing as well.

The year 1887 had hardly passed its stage of infancy until another sensation was on. One Shaeffer came to the country and in some way connected himself with many of the various enterprises. By this method he won the confidence of the people and was making much headway in all kinds of enterprises that required investment. Some misstep showed him an imposter and all his great plans collapsed and he was allowed to leave the country, though much litigation resulted from his speculations.

In March the Court House statistician reported the total assessment of the county was \$6,754,360, and the expenditures \$36,998.61.

The Concho Cattle Company with headquarters at Clinton, and land leases and live stock near San Angelo, Texas, was one of the big enterprises launched in Clinton. Stockholders were numerous among the ablest finan-

ciers of the county. It was at first a great success, but mismanagement brought failure some years later.

Windsor was the scene of a disastrous fire during the month of February. Some good buildings were destroyed, but better ones were built on the burnt district. Montrose had a similar experience.

This was a time for settling up generally and the newspapers carried pages of real estate sales by the sheriff and trustees. Much land sold for taxes during those days, and there were chances to make fortunes in the most legitimate and safest kind of speculation, but men who had money to invest hesitated and those of small means either sold for short profits, or let the land go to sale again. A great deal of the land thus conveyed is now very valuable.

On February 3 arrangements were finally completed whereby Worley and Folckemer took over the old machine shop in the northeastern part of Clinton and started a pottery. For many years it was an important industry employing a strong force of skilled labor at good wages. But like most of such enterprises throughout the country, it was absorbed by the Pottery Trust, and most of the men went to Monmouth, Illinois, or Red Wing, Minnesota, where they had employment in the parent plants of the Trust.

The Urich Dramatic Company presented "Above the Clouds" at Clinton Opera House. The attendance was gratifying.

Mrs. Sallie Shelton was made postmistress at Windsor, succeeding her husband, who died in office.

Fink and Nasse, wholesale grocers of St. Louis, bought a lot in Clinton for the establishment of a branch house. As soon as weather conditions were favorable work on a substantial brick building was begun. The business was started with W. F. Crome as manager. His ability as such is attested by the magnificent business which grew to one of the best in southwest Missouri. He soon established a reputation for fair dealing which assured for his firm a volume of business that was entirely satisfactory to the founders of the enterprise. His work was such that the firm came to be known as William F. Crome and Company.

Mr. Crome continued at the head of the concern until January, 1910, when death claimed him. Like the wise man that he was, he had surrounded himself with employes whose loyalty, fidelity and business ability carried the business over this crisis, and his three sons, Carl, William F., and Conrad grew up in the business, and quite naturally for them, have

continued it, and kept it going and growing, and today it stands second to none in the country for its progressive methods and financial stability.

The retail prices of some of the commodities at that time were as follows: Brooms, 15 cents; beans, 33 pounds for \$1; hominy, 40 pounds, \$1; hay, \$6 per ton; dried apples, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; dried peaches, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound; wheat, 77 cents per bushel; bacon, 10 cents; hams, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; lard, 7 cents; cattle, $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound; eggs $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and chickens, \$2 per dozen; 20 pounds of rice, 18 pounds of Turkish prunes for \$1. Silk worms were advertised at \$4 per ounce by a silk worm merchant in Illinois.

The old court house, after numerous condemnations by various grand juries, was finally on April 7, 1887, turned over to the wreckers, who on this date began to tear it down. The county offices were scattered over the business part of the town, none of the records having protection from fire.

The fever for building more railroads throughout the country broke out again. This time it was a due east and west road named the Missouri, Kansas and Western, which was to connect Clinton with Ottawa, Kansas, and the undeveloped counties of Missouri to the east. Much surveying was done. H. P. Faris became a director. Capitalists from the east were associated with the enterprise, but the road reached only the paper stage.

In May a Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Clinton. It flourished a few years, but met its overthrow at the hands of those who should have been its most enthusiastic supporters.

In April, 1887, the Natural Gas and Development Company was organized in Clinton. Work was soon begun on what is now the artesian well. A depth of 800 feet was reached with a flow of fine sulphur-saline water, with a prominent content of magnesium. The water has great curative properties, but has never been pushed as such. The Artesian Hotel was erected, and later a race track was built and the county fair was held there for a number of years.

D. W. Wood of Unionville, Missouri, came to Clinton and was given a bonus for building what is now the Cozart Hotel. Mr. Woods successfully managed the hotel for a good many years.

In the Circuit Court which convened the week of March 10, there were four hundred and two cases on the docket. An apparently prosperous period for lawyers.

The Democrat carried a column write-up of the new buildings erected and in process in Clinton, among them being the Henry County Bank building. The bank was moved into its new quarters June 23. The building is now occupied by the Citizens Bank.

The Tebo Coal Company began work at Lewis. A daily mail between Clinton and Norris was established. Col. T. J. Lingle delivered an address on convict labor in Jefferson City, favoring the abolition of the contract system.

The first session of the Y. M. C. A. was held June 30, 1887, in the new quarters over the Henry County Bank.

Windsor boasted of a single shipment of 19,000 pounds of butter. In July of this year was chronicled the incorporation of the Brinkerhoff-Faris Trust and Savings Company, the sale of the Windsor Mineral Springs Hotel, a farmers' picnic at Peelor Springs, and a chapter of minor accidents.

In August the Windsor Driving Association built a track, a big wind storm visited the county, the sawmill at Deepwater burned, the Clinton Fire Department returned from a tournament at Nevada, where they won the honors. Charles Weidemeyer closed an option with Mexico on 50,000 acres of mineral and grazing lands. The Henry County Fair, with James M. Spangler superintendent opened the thirty-first of August. Judge James B. Gantt announced as a candidate for judge of the State Supreme Court. He was nominated and elected, and served with honor and distinction twenty years.

Many of Henry County's best citizens were gathered to their fathers during the year. Among them was Peter Lennartz of Montrose, Aunt Mason Eckles of Clinton, whose age was claimed to be 106 years; Mrs. Manah L. Thornton and Archimald Cock, one of the pioneers of the county.

Among the Christian weddings were that of Ben C. Simes and Miss Jennie Brown, C. F. Blanke of St. Louis and Miss Eugenia Frowein of Clinton.

Eighteen hundred eighty-eight was signalized as the year of the organization of the Southwestern Immigration Association. A great meeting was held in Clinton. The "Globe Democrat" wired its correspondent to send two hundred words covering the meeting. He sent nearly three thousand, was given the front page with many double heads, and more copy was ordered covering the succeeding sessions.

The Governor and most of the state officers as well as leading busi-

ness men from all the territory south of the Missouri River and east to Rolla were in attendance.

Maj. H. W. Salmon of Clinton was made the president of the association and J. K. Gwynn of Versailles the secretary. Mr. Gwynn resigned as principal of the Versailles public schools and moved his family to Clinton and for years conducted an active advertising campaign for this section of the state. He later moved to St. Louis, was made commissioner for Missouri at the Columbian Exposition.

The Wheel, a farmer organization, was becoming strong among the class which so much needs an energetic and active body. Like its predecessor the Grange, a few men tried to use it to make themselves politically prominent and it fell into hopeless uselessness.

Among the calamities of the year was a boiler explosion at Mt. Zion in which George Hillegas lost his life.

The tournament of the Southwestern Firemen's Association was held in Clinton in June.

F. A. Elsner assumed the management of the Anheuser-Busch interests in Clinton.

The third annual meeting of the Old Settlers of Henry, Johnson, Pettis and Benton counties was held at Windsor. Judge James H. Lay of Warsaw was the principal orator.

This was a spring of much promise of crops, and many candidates for the county offices.

The city of Clinton was forging ahead and put in a sewer system.

Calhoun mills began making buckwheat flour.

A. H. Crandall founded the machine shop, which is now the Industrial Iron Works.

Bountiful crops were followed by good business, and building throughout the county continued. Broom corn had become a very important crop and was selling at forty dollars per ton.

About the middle of November an agitation was started to have the street cars of Clinton heated.

The Henry County Horticultural Society had held regular meetings for two or three years. One Clinton firm paid out over \$10,000 for apples.

The corn crop was big. W. H. Cock was said to have sold baled hay at four dollars and a half per ton, and Tom Cowden sold hogs at the top price of three dollars and ten cents per hundred.

Dr. J. T. Noble, representative-elect, and Miss Josie A. Moses of

Sedalia were married. The bride accompanied her husband to Jefferson City and was the pride of officialdom of the State Capital during the legislative session.

As leap year had kept the modest youths of Clinton in subjection, on New Year's day they asserted themselves. Many of them appeared in Prince Alberts and silk tiles, and made numerous calls. It was the occasion of much merry-making and general good feeling.

Early in 1889 Wiley O. Cox of Kansas City bought 1,600 acres of land about four miles southeast of Blainstown and undertook to boom Duplex.

The mills at Montrose were acquired by George D. Baker, a successful mill man. He made the enterprise an important industry.

Calhoun laid claim to being the Clay Queen of the World, and to have been quite a village before a house was built in Clinton.

Clinton guttered the principal streets. John H. Lucas succeeded W. H. Brinkerhoff as president of the Brinkerhoff-Faris Trust and Savings Company, a position he has since continuously held.

Among the deaths of the year were R. L. Avery, Mrs. Frances Carter, Rebecca J. Dorman, Mrs. Judge Gantt and Mrs. G. F. Warth.

The following were a few of the weddings: I. G. Gerson of Houston, Texas, and Miss Theresa Goldsmith, Will Middlecoff and Miss Luttie Nichols of Fulton, W. M. Godwin and Miss Audree Blakemore, Prof. J. H. Watkins and Miss Myrtle Langley, and a double wedding in Deer Creek township at which W. J. Snow and Miss Hattie Thornton, W. P. Thornton and Miss Theo Miller were married.

Early in 1890 a farmers' co-operative store was established in Hartwell. It flourished for some years.

In June the Eclipse Band of Clinton attended a band tournament and contest in Carthage, Missouri, and brought home the trophy awarded to the best band.

Henry County was set wild with enthusiasm because of the news of the nomination of Judge Gantt for supreme judge at the convention at St. Joseph June 11.

The patent insides of the newspapers were filled with arguments favoring single tax.

The Farmers' and Labors' Union was superseding the Wheel. Hon. U. S. Hall was a leader in the movement.

The Gordon Granger Post of the Grand Army of the Republic at

Clinton was an active body. On November 29, 1890, Meyer and Bulte of St. Louis secured a site in Clinton for the location of the White Swan Mills. It was built and for years ran at capacity of 1,200 barrels of flour per day. It was destroyed by fire about twenty years later.

On August 31st Col. J. La Due assumed the political editorship of the Clinton Eye. The Colonel was a bold, forceful writer.

The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for southwest Missouri was held in Clinton in September.

Among the deaths of the year were: William Driggs, age 77 years; Mrs. Nancy Harness, age 72 years; George F. Royston at Huntingdale; Mr. McKinney, George Mitchell, age 86, and Mrs. M. R. Amick.



STREET SCENE, DEEPWATER, MO.



DICKEY CLAY MANUFACTURING CO., DEEPWATER, MO.

CHAPTER XX.

HENRY COUNTY IN THE NINETIES

A SERIES OF CALAMITIES—THE NEW HENRY COUNTY COURT HOUSE—AGITATION TO REMOVE THE UNIVERSITY TO CLINTON—URICH SHIPS MANY PRODUCTS—KELLOGG'S AIRSHIP—DEATH OF "BILL" COVINGTON—THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—"COMPANY F"—MONTE BOZARTH—THE FAMOUS MALE QUARTETTE—IMPROVEMENTS IN THE COUNTY—TURKEYS AT SEVEN AND A HALF CENTS A POUND—RAILROAD TROUBLES IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY—MEETING IN CLINTON—LIQUIDATION OF STATE BANK OF CLINTON—REUNION OF EX-CONFEDERATE VETERANS—SOUTHWEST MISSOURI TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—DEATH OF GENERAL BOONE.

Deepwater announced that during the year 3,194 cars of produce had been shipped from that busy little city.

The year 1891 had a bunch of calamities in store for Henry County in its early months. Messick barn, on South Washington street, in Clinton, burned February 6th and a number of neighboring buildings were consumed. On the 13th the boiler of Churchill & Owsley's mill at Windsor exploded, killing Charles Sturdivant, Walter Beaman, Hugh L. Smith, and Thomas Tillery. Henry Brownsberger of Montrose was drowned April 28th, A. H. Crandall of Clinton machine shops was killed in a railroad accident near Osceola June 21st, and a disastrous storm visited Blairstown and vicinity July 1st.

Weber Brothers of Kansas City bought five acres of land in the northeastern part of Clinton for the site of a rolling mill, which was built and operated for some years.

The lot for Jefferson Park school in Clinton was bought in August and the erection of that building was begun soon thereafter.

Henry County, in October, 1891, voted \$50,000 bonds for the building of a court house. The measure carried after numerous failures. The

contract for the building was let to D. J. Hayde & Company for \$47,221, in February, 1892, and was to be completed May 4, 1893. The first meeting held in it was that of the Missouri State Press Association in June, 1893. James Kirby of West Plains was president and John A. Knott of Hannibal his successor. The association went in a body from Clinton to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

Silos were being built throughout the country, Mr. Gordrich of near Calhoun being among the first to have one. Sets of double harness are advertised at \$12 to \$24.

The deaths for the year included R. F. Gaines, Mrs. W. H. McLane, R. Z. Fewel, H. L. Cheatham, John Loyd, Col. Joshua Ladue, Mrs. Dr. Jones and Casper Altringer and wife of Bear Creek township, within a few hours of each other, on December 21st.

A few of the weddings were: W. L. Pinkston and Miss Mattie G. Fentress, S. R. Mohler and Miss Anna Belle Patton, Judge J. B. Gantt and Mrs. M. W. Lee, F. P. Kitchen and Miss Jessie Cock.

Blairstown claimed to have spent \$75,000 in building during the year Clinton made a great ado because one firm had paid out \$25,000 during the year for poultry and poultry products.

Clinton had built its City Hall and the Council held its first session in it January 4, 1892. It was more in the nature of an oyster stew than a business session. Capt. W. F. Carter was mayor, and Col. W. H. McLane was an alderman from the Fourth ward. While commodities were selling at low prices, the spirit of improvement was abroad. Cattle brought \$1.75 to \$3.95; hogs, \$4.10 to \$4.37; corn, 32 cents; wheat, 84 cents; best flour, \$3.35 per hundred; sugar was quoted at 3 cents per pound.

Withal, the year 1892 was ushered in with a grand masque ball.

The agitation of the establishment of a Keeley Institute was on.

The burning of the main building of the University at Columbia was the call to start an excitement that lasted months.

Public meetings were held which resulted in raising a pledge of \$100,000 to be given, conditioned on the locating of the University at Clinton. At the special session of the General Assembly the battle was a hard-fought one, and might have resulted in the gratification of the ambitions of Clinton, but at first the sentiment for removal was so strong, that Sedalia, Independence and other towns put in their claims, dividing the removal sentiment. The construction gang of the Missouri,

Kansas & Texas railroad pitched the tents across the river in sight of the Capitol, the building of a line into Columbia was guaranteed, a big bonus was raised in Columbia, the preparatory department was dropped from the University and it was re-established at Columbia, where it is receiving loyal support from all sections of the State, but none more enthusiastic than that accorded it by Henry County people, many of whom would rejoice to see the University more liberally dealt with by the state at large, and extend its usefulness to the foremost position of educational centers.

At the beginning of the agitation for removal, the University boasted an attendance of 600, about one-third of whom were of high-school grade, mostly from Columbia, which at that time had a very indifferent high school. Clinton academy under Prof. E. P. Lamkin, and with no help of any kind, had an attendance of about two hundred, housed in an abandoned church building.

Getting back to business, the Mound farm of 320 acres, four miles northeast of Clinton, sold for \$10,000.

Good roads talk was plentiful. A citizen of the county traveling in Indiana stated that roads were being built at \$2,000 to \$2,400 per mile.

Round-trip tickets to Memphis, Tennessee, were advertised at \$8.

In a drive near Alvin Ross's farm, eight grown wolves were caught.

Several fires occurred in Windsor, under conditions pointing to incendiarism.

The corn crop of the county for the season of 1891 was estimated at 935,000 bushels, and the oats at 524,000 bushels.

There was much ado about building the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado railroad through the country. Horse stealing was common around Montrose.

The streams of the county were unusually high. A news item clipped from a New England paper stated that all hope of raising a crop was abandoned, but the year brought forth bountifully.

A fire visited Deepwater, destroying the Gulf House and a number of other buildings. The name of Coalsberg was changed to Coal, and is today a fine inland village.

The first half of 1892 also was noted chiefly for the calamities that visited Henry County, among them being the fires already mentioned, hail and wind storms, floods, storms, and minor casualties. But they only caused greater effort to be put forth and the general average of

prosperity was maintained.

The State Dental Association met in Clinton July 5th.

This was a national political campaign year and flambeau clubs were organized by both Democrats and Republicans. H. P. Faris, Prohibitionist, challenged both parties to discuss the issues of the day.

Frank Phelps won a medal as the most expert mail clerk in the United States.

Besides this being a year of disaster, though a bumper crop was raised, it was a year of great mortality among the older people. The following were among those gathered to their fathers: Cornelius East, age 73; W. M. Mullin, Nicholas Long and his wife, Elizabeth Long, within ten days of each other; Col. Joshua La Due; Rev. J. M. Kelly, age 78; Isaac Dunnaway, 92, who came to Missouri before statehood; Henry Cole, 83; Phineas Johnson, 78; James Colson, 80; William Davis of La Due, who came to Henry County in 1856. Mrs. Linn, age 87, drowned; Mrs. Nancy Lindsay, Robert McAllister, accidentally shot; R. H. Walker; Grandma Wiley, 85; Patrick Wallace, killed by falling from a second-story window in Brownington; Judge F. E. Savage, accidentally killed August 25, by the discharge of his own gun at the end of a bird hunt on the Blakemore farm. He was one of the best citizens of the county. Curtis Givens, a young but prominent business man of Clinton; and about December 15, Postmaster Kaiser, who while handing out mail, was shot by Levi Hartley.

There were very many weddings during the year, among them that of C. S. Morrow and Miss Bessie Bronough and E. J. Boyer and Miss Lillie Bronough at one ceremony in Calhoun. On May 25, Auther Cock and Miss Lilia Lewis; H. G. Avery and Miss Margaret Lee Smithson in the Auditorium of Washington-Lee University of Virginia; George Holland and Miss Kate Adamson, H. J. Arnold and Miss Clara B. Avery, and others, making the number two hundred and fifty, that many licenses being issued during the year.

Urich claimed to have shipped live stock, \$288,740; corn, \$171,050; wheat and flour, \$27,840; flax, \$47,000; oats, \$27,840; products not classified, \$284,942. Rather satisfactory for a year that threatened a total failure. Other shipping points did proportionately well.

The cornerstone laying of the court house, June 24, 1894, was a big Masonic affair, attended by thousands.

Eighteen hundred ninety-three was ushered in with a charity con-

cert at the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Clinton. The proceeds of the evening amounted to \$115.

Rev. Frank Williams conducted a revival at Mt. Gilead, reporting thirty conversions.

The Keeley graduates numbering nearly three hundred formed an organization in Clinton.

There was an epidemic of an "imported disease" called lagrippe.

Two hundred and forty acres of smooth land one-quarter mile south of Maurine sold "high" at \$5,600.

Dickey bought the Deepwater Clay Works for \$6,200.

A. A. Kellogg of Clinton built an airship but just before the initial flight the machine was destroyed by fire. Capital was not in sight for another one and aeronautics for Henry County adjourned for Wright Brothers of Ohio.

A meeting was held in Doyle's Hall to urge a rigid enforcement of the law governing the licensing of saloons; and the sale of intoxicants.

M. V. Thralls assumed editorial ownership of the Urich Herald. A few days afterward a third of Urich burned.

A five-year franchise was granted the Missouri-Kansas Telephone Company by the Clinton City Council.

On February 1, 1893, W. F. Covington, a prominent farmer and stock man of Henry County, was killed at Plato, Missouri. Mr. Covington was in that section of the State to buy cattle. A controversy arose among some men in the country store at that place. A shot was fired with fatal results. The deceased was widely known and universally respected. His sons are among the country's prosperous citizens.

At the school election in April, Prof. R. D. Moore was named as county school commissioner. Early in his incumbency he died, much lamented. The governor appointed Mr. E. M. Hall as his successor. Mr. Hall was elected to succeed himself, served with honor and distinction. He taught some of the best schools of the county.

He was tendered a very desirable position in the schools of Jackson County, Missouri, which he accepted and a few years later died in active service.

A signal honor came to Mrs. H. T. Baird, of Baird College. She was appointed a member of the advisory council of the Women's World Congress Auxiliary Council on Education. The impress of this vigorous, good woman was indelibly left on the lives of hundreds of young women

who came to her as pupils. Only the final records will reveal the extent of her influence for good. She died at the home of her son in Colorado about 1910.

One of the big commercial transactions of the year was the sale of the Keith & Perry Coal Company to the Central Coal & Coke Company, its holdings in Henry County, the consideration being \$1,780,000.

Twenty-eight cars of cattle and four cars of hogs, constituted one shipment from Blainstown to Chicago.

On June 20, the County Court held a special session to examine the court house, which Contractor Hayde wished to turn over as completed according to the contract.

The building was found up to the specifications and was formally accepted. Thus ended a long struggle for a suitable temple of justice in Henry County. The offices were ordered to be moved in July 1st, which was done.

Miss Anna Barcafer, who had already won high distinction at the Chicago Conservatory of Music, was awarded a diamond medal in the post-graduate course. The previous year she had won a diamond medal.

Among the distinguished foreigners who visited Henry County this summer were Hans Moss and Albert Scherer, of Luzon, Switzerland. They were sent by their government to examine the farming methods and agricultural resources of America. They made a close inspection in Henry County and were gratified at what they saw.

The Winkler elevator at La Due burned. The principal topic of discussion at the teacher's institute during the summer was the use of tobacco. The pedagogues put themselves on record as opposing the use of the weed.

Much interest was shown in the "Strip" in Oklahoma. Very many people from the county made trips of investigation. Most of them returned with a final decision that Henry County was the peer of any section of country.

The Clinton telephone system was opened for service October 19th with thirty-nine subscribers.

On the same day C. H. Whitaker and son took charge of the Henry County Democrat and the Clinton Democrat.

Dr. John H. Britts, whose side line was geology, was reappointed as a member of the State Bureau of Mines and Geology. He made many collections of fossil specimens, and furnished samples to many of the

most prominent cabinets in the United States. He supplied a fine exhibit for the Columbian Exposition.

Among the deaths chronicled during the year were: Dr. P. S. Jennings, Mrs. P. H. Trone, Mrs. Capt. John Curtis, Mrs. C. W. Drake, John Hart, Henry S. Marvin.

At the beginning of the Christmas holidays Clinton and Henry County were pained by the announcement that Prof. E. P. Lamkin was prostrate with a stroke of apoplexy. Life left his body with the closing of the year, and on New Year's day, 1894, his remains were laid to rest in Englewood.

He had been active and prominent among Missouri's educators for many years. He came to Clinton to the position of superintendent of the public schools, which position he held for a number of years.

Retiring from the public schools he established Clinton Academy. This institution he conducted with much success for more than ten years. Many of the leading citizens of the county, and some of national fame were his pupils. He served as school commissioner of the county two terms.

A few of the weddings chronicled during 1893 were: S. P. Francisco and Miss Addie Doyle, W. B. Kane and Miss Mary Ruddy of Joplin, C. A. Noll and Miss Louisa M. Smith, a double wedding at the home of George M. Casey; Ferd D. Kingsbury of Ft. Benton, Montana, and Miss Lula Casey; and Edgar B. Hughes of Warrensburg to Miss Minnie Leah Casey; Walter E. Owen and Miss Eugenia Britts.

Hundreds of people from Henry County visited the Columbian Exposition during the year.

In all, it was a good year, and brought its manifold blessings to the people, who, appreciative of the blessings of the Creator, renewed their allegiance to Him in many ways and set themselves to newer and nobler efforts along the paths of duty.

The year 1898 will always be known in American history as one of the war periods, but at the beginning of the year, as far as Henry County was concerned, there was no indication of anything of an unusual character and no one believed that the peace that had so long existed would be broken and that the United States would soon be engaged in a foreign war. There had been some agitation in regard to the Cuban question, but it was never seriously considered that any serious results would follow. The nearest approach to anything of a martial nature in the

county at this time was a lecture delivered by Confederate General John B. Gordon, who visited Clinton early in that year and was enthusiastically received by the old veterans who had worn the gray and by the sons and daughters of the Southern sympathizers.

The people were more interested in men from Clinton, Windsor, Blairstown and other parts of the county, who had gone with the gold seekers to the Klondike country and were writing back to their relatives in the county, telling them of their wonderful exploits and of opportunities that existed in that region for the collecting of wealth. One or two of them returned from Alaska early in the year and by their glowing accounts succeeded in taking other gold seekers back with them. However, by midsummer the enthusiasm for the Klondike region seems to have abated and most of the argonauts from this county had returned poorer in purse, but richer in experience.

Materially the business interests were considering the advantages that would come to the county from the extension of the Blair line from Osceola to Bolivar, which would give Clinton two direct and competing lines to Springfield and the great southwest. It was believed that all that was needed to insure prosperity of Clinton and Henry County was to have the two lines so that the people would be insured of competition in the matter of rates and also be better provided with train service, and when, in January of this year, a contract was let to build the last link of the Blair line, there was general rejoicing. The road had been built from Kansas City to Osceola and then from Springfield to Bolivar and a stretch of some twenty-five or thirty miles between Bolivar and Osceola would complete the line, and contract for this work was let early in January.

The Democratic primary was ordered to be held in June and under the call most liberal rules were laid down as to the qualifications of voters, practically permitting a man to vote at any polling place in the county, no matter where his residence. The figures show that when the primary was actually held, on June 4th of that year, probably fifteen per cent of all the votes cast were in a different precinct than that in which the voter resided. This was a new departure and was a forerunner of the absentee ballot provision of the State-wide primary law which later on was made a part of the organic law of the State. The call for the primary was signed by Thomas M. Casey, chairman of the Democratic county committee at that time. About the same time the Peoples party issued

its call. The result of the Democratic primary showed selection of the following candidates as the nominees of that party, all of whom were subsequently elected at the regular election in November except Charles W. Gaines, who resigned before the primary, the Democrats naming Theodore J. Bolton in his stead: Representative, Charles W. Gaines; probate judge, James D. Lindsay; prosecuting attorney, H. F. Poague; collector, J. E. Finks; circuit clerk, J. J. Chastain; county clerk, Joshua C. Davis; recorder, William M. Duncan; sheriff, Jerry G. Galloway; treasurer, William Lee Pinkston; coroner, Dr. W. H. Gibbins; presiding judge, Joseph F. Boyd.

The peaceful days which marked the opening of the year 1898 were rudely ended when the news was flashed over the country in March of the sinking of the United States battleship Maine, in the Havana harbor. Instantly all the people began to demand war with Spain to avenge the insult to our national honor, and the papers were unanimous in demanding war. A former resident of Henry County, Harry Williams, of Clinton, son of Dr. C. C. Williams, and a member of one of the best-known and most prominent families in the county, had for a number of years been in the United States Navy and at this time was serving on board the Cruiser Montgomery. Of course his letters linked the people of the county very closely with the actions of the navy and the subsequent enrollment of the members of the local company of State guard brought to every household some personal feeling and intimate touch with the army.

The need for relief to be extended to the starving Cuban refugees and sufferers which had hitherto been of a more or less academic nature now became very strong and a committee for Cuban relief was organized in Clinton, of which H. P. Faris was chairman; Ben Adler, secretary, and William F. Carter, W. H. Cock, L. C. Lepscom, W. F. Crome, F. A. Elsner, Robert E. Harman and one member from each of the Clinton churches, served as members of the committee. Donations of money from residents of the towns and of provisions from farmers of the country were solicited and forwarded through proper channels to the sufferers.

The papers were full of complaints as to the administration of the War Department. There was said to be a shortage of powder; that there were no guns and no cannon; that equipment of every sort was lacking and the people and press loudly denounced the Government for what was thought to be almost criminal negligence in not having made proper provision for war and leaving the country defenseless in the time of need.

Evidences of patriotism on the part of citizens of the county were everywhere displayed. One of the most unique of these was that of Monte Bozarth, the locally prominent balloonist, who, under date of March 28, 1898, wired Washington as follows: "His Excellency, William McKinley, President of the United States: I hereby tender my services as a professional aeronaut and expert in the manufacture and management of balloons in the event of war with Spain. I am ready to serve my country in any work to which you may see fit to assign me." To this the chief signal officer of the army immediately wired a reply, gratefully accepting the offer of this patriotic citizen. Bozarth was one of the first men in the country and certainly the first one noted in Missouri to offer his services to the government for flying in the air, a branch of the service then hardly considered more than a freak, but most important in these latter days.

About the time that Bozarth was wiring his offer to serve in the air a brother of Captain Sigsby, commissioner of the lost battleship Maine, was in Clinton and was interviewed by many of the leading citizens of the town and county. Mr. Sigsby gave as his opinion that the fortifications of Havana were very poor and would easily fall before the attack of the American ships. On April 14th events had proceeded so rapidly that Capt. A. C. Landon of Clinton, commanding Company F of the 2nd Missouri Regiment, asked for recruits to bring his company up to war standard. At that time the roster included commissioned officers and sixty-seven enlisted men. The campaign for recruits proceeded and was greatly accelerated by the declaration of war with Spain so that on May 5th the company had been recruited to war strength and consisted of the following: A. C. Landon, captain; Dr. C. H. Stearns, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon; James W. Avery, second lieutenant; Wilbur C. Dixon, first sergeant; Frank S. Douglas, sergeant; Winnie C. Arnold, corporal; Harvey J. Stone, corporal; J. C. Dean, corporal; W. A. Cock, corporal; E. E. Seifried, musician.

Cliff Allen, Berry Anderson, H. J. Bumgardner, G. N. Brandenburg, Ed Couse, Joe W. Canada, C. C. Canan, Harry Daum, Joe T. Doyle, O. C. Davis, R. W. Edmonson, W. T. Earhart, William E. Greer, Louis Horst, George Huey, Will L. Haynie, T. L. Hamilton, George Herrmann, John H. Johnson, J. H. Knight, J. E. Lawson, J. B. Cowell, J. A. McAfee, J. W. Parks, C. F. Pomeroy, E. G. Redford, H. L. Selby, W. H. Senion, C. E. Shreeve, R. L. Sawrthout, Allen Sheldon, Lee Violette, C. D. Wallace, Roy

Woods, George Wells, A. J. Turner, G. W. Parks, John Henry, John T. Angelo, George Armstrong, Charles Blewett, H. A. Brollire, F. R. Carpenter, Frank B. Clark, G. H. Dempsey, Charles A. Duerr, John P. Evans, Charles Howe, G. Howe, W. H. Harrison, P. C. Keyes, Fred McFadden, J. H. Ragland, L. W. Stickrod, A. C. Smith, R. Z. Taylor, J. W. Westerman, A. A. Wilson, Fred Simpson, J. W. Damron, George East, Henry Goodnow, G. W. Hamell, G. E. Herndon, D. W. Keyes, E. C. Morgan, Charles Parks, H. F. Rimer, S. A. Selecman, E. H. Seevers, Charles L. Wilson, Frank Wiley, D. G. Hoard.

All of the members of the company and the new recruits were carefully examined by Doctor Stearns, who had been promoted to assistant surgeon of the regiment and so carefully and well did he perform this duty that when the company reached mobilization point at Jefferson Barracks only five were rejected and sent home. The company left Clinton in the midst of a rain, but in spite of the disagreeable weather probably 3,000 people were at the depot when the Henry County soldiers entrained. Clinton had been lavishly decorated with the American flags and here and there a Cuban banner was suspended, keeping before the eyes of the people the immediate cause of the war. There was a concert given the departing soldiers by what was left of the 2nd Regiment Band and volunteers kept firing anvils and shooting guns on the court house square during most of the day. A local paper described the going away of the men in the following words:

"At the depot was a scene indeed. Three thousand people at the least lined the platform and the tracks and there was a half hour of cheering. The girls soon to be left behind were there in force. The small boys climbed to the tops of freight cars and adjacent buildings to look down upon the surging sea of humanity. Each soldier boy wore a handsome bouquet presented by florist Barnhart and was the center of attraction for several friends, usually female, who eyed his brass buttons covetously. When at last the train came slowly in, it swept slowly between solid walls of humanity. Marshal Welsh and Fire Chief Hart, going ahead to part the crowd. Two day coaches were attached to rear for the use of the company and they quickly took possession of the cars. A few moments more of good-byes from the windows and the train steamed out. There were cheers and fluttering of handkerchiefs; the Union cheer and the Rebel yell were mingled, the musicians played 'America' and the mill whistles shrieked a shrill good-bye until the train was outside of the city limits."

Referring further to incidents of the day of entertainment the local paper describes the procession and notes that among others accompanying the troops to the station were four well-known men: "In a carriage drawn by four spirited black horses and bearing a standard aloft from which floated American and Cuban flags rode Church Buck, Ben Foote, Earnie Campbell and Charlie Snyder, they singing patriotic songs while Charles Pearson guided the steeds that drew their gaily decorated chariot."

At the time of leaving, the people raised a ration fund of \$65 for the boys in camp to provide for temporary necessities and a few luxuries. The company took with them Gus Barker, a well-known negro who had been cook for Company F at its annual encampments in the past years and expected to have his services during the war. Besides the bouquets and the ration fund a number of other gifts were made, in the way of cigars, cakes and other appreciated items. Lack of some organization like the American Red Cross was most apparent. The company left under the most exciting of circumstances, because the battle of Manila Bay had occurred only a few days before and the nation was in a fever heat of excitement.

W. M. Ballard, a very prominent citizen of the county then living in Clinton, was envied of all the people because of the fact that he had a son who was on the Baltimore of Dewey's squadron and had participated in the great naval victory that gave to the United States the Philippine Islands and swept the Spaniards off the eastern seas. The threatening attitude of the German admiral was causing some anxiety, but the determined stand of the English fleet, showing in convincing way their eternal friendship for the American people and the American navy, made it possible for us to avoid any further foreign complications. However, at this time there was no such assurances and it was feared that the squadron under Dewey's command would soon engage the German ships in Manila Bay.

Harry Williams, previously named as being in the navy, at this time was in the fight at San Juan Bay and wrote back a very vivid account of his experiences at that time.

Events moved very swiftly and Company F after proceeding to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, and being incorporated with the other units of the 2nd Missouri Regiment, finally was sent to Camp George H. Thomas at Chickamauga Park, where the troops arrived the late afternoon on the 20th of May. The Regiment was furnished with a complete new equip-

ment on the 24th consisting of underwear, uniforms, shoes and hats, and it is worth while to remark that in the supplies issued at that time was a fatigue uniform of brown denim for Cuban service. This is probably the first time that American soldiers were regularly issued a brown or khaki colored uniform. Prior to this time, of course, the United States troops were dressed in the army blue, but the Southern climate made the wearing of wool uniforms a practical impossibility, and these brown denim fatigue suits were the forerunners of the time when the whole army would be dressed in that inconspicuous color.

The local papers carried letters from the boys in the camps which announced that they had become so accustomed to sleeping on the ground that no longer was any straw issued to them for bedding, but they slept on the ground without any protection between them and the earth.

About this time Dr. C. H. Stearns, who had been acting as major and chief surgeon of the 2nd Regiment, became assistant surgeon again, owing to the fact that Dr. S. K. Crawford, former surgeon of the regiment, who had been dismissed from the service owing to the age limit, was reinstated.

The country was filled with anxiety lest the Spanish fleet under Cervera should escape our warships and attack the exposed unprotected cities on our coast, or, failing in that, that he should waylay and destroy our first-class battleship, Oregon, which was badly needed by the Atlantic Fleet and was racing from San Francisco harbor to the West Indies by the way of Cape Horn. The Oregon, however, safely reached its rendezvous the latter part of May and on the 25th of that month a Kansas City dispatch was printed in the Clinton Democrat glaringly announcing that Cervera was blocked at Santiago with Admiral Schley on the outside. On the same day President McKinley called for 75,000 additional troops, the men to serve for two years unless sooner discharged and to be apportioned among the States.

It is very interesting to know the influence of the press and people in these days, in regard to the attitude of other nations at the time of the war with Spain. Denunciations of France were most vigorous and persistent and demands were frequently made that all American girls must come home from French schools; that American women must cease to buy clothes in French shops. That American men must not attend the Paris Exposition, which was about to be held. At the same time a former popular candidate for governor of the State of Missouri, while

making a speech at Columbia, attempted to tear down a British flag and his action was resented by the people. The blockade around Cuba became more stringent and the Henry County boys on the fleet situated off Matanzas were waiting for Cervera to appear. The whole nation was anxiously expecting details of a naval battle the results of which were not at all certain as the Spanish ships were supposed to be nearly, if not quite, equal to our ships.

It is interesting to know some of the things said about the United States by the Spanish newspapers of this time. For instance, *El Progreso*, a newspaper of Havana, under date of May 23rd, says: "The Americans have tried to starve us, but on the contrary, they are starving themselves, for bread and meat are higher in New York than they are in Havana. We have plenty to eat, while the Yankees have been compelled to open free soup houses in all the big cities to feed their hungry, and the people die from starvation. Already our gallant fleet has bombarded their city of Boston and driven the inhabitants of that place into the interior, compelling them to flee for their lives. Next we will move on to New York and no Yankee ship dare attack us, knowing their inability to cope with the formidable Spanish navy. There is turmoil and insurrection among the Yankees because of the failure of their armies and the people are blaming President McKinley. A military guard of 1,000 soldiers surrounds his palace to prevent an assassin from reaching him. He never goes out and it is expected daily that news will be sent of his death."

Early in June the 2nd Regiment sent a recruiting detail from Chickamauga Park to fill the regiment to war strength. The detail consisted of three officers, one from each battalion of the regiment, three sergeants and nine privates. Will L. Haynie of Clinton, because of his soldierly conduct, being asked to enlist twenty-eight men for Company F to bring it to full war strength. In two days fifteen men applied, but only six passed the examination. They were as follows: Clarence L. McBride, Clinton; John T. Lee, Clinton; Charles W. Harp, La Due; Charles W. White, La Due; Alfred M. Childs, Deepwater; Wiley D. Grant, Deepwater. These recruits were forwarded to the regiment.

The American Christian Commission, a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, had established headquarters in a large tent near the 2nd Regiment in Chickamauga Park and was supplying the soldiers with all the comforts possible to men in the field.

On July 3rd the Spanish fleet, which had been trapped at Santiago, emerged and gave battle to the American fleet under Admiral Schley and was entirely defeated and destroyed. This virtually ended the war, although interest continued until the demobilization of the Henry County troops.

Appeals were made from time to time for contributions from patriotic people so that the chaplain or other authorized officer could expend the same for worthy work and the purchase of lemonade, ginger ale and other delicacies that soldiers needed.

On July 7th Admiral Dewey engaged and captured the forts adjacent to Manila and at the same time General Shafter had extended a truce to the Spaniards at Santiago preliminary to the surrender of that city, which followed soon.

The Henry County boys in camp had changed in the way of officers and non-commissioned officers. Wilbur C. Dixon, formerly first sergeant, was made second lieutenant, and the following was the non-commissioned standing the middle of July: First sergeant, F. S. Douglas; quartermaster sergeant, A. A. Wilson; sergeants, W. C. Arnold, G. N. Brandenburg, C. C. Canan and F. L. Paxton; corporals, Clifford Allen, Berry Anderson, Henry Bumbardner, W. A. Cock, Claud Dean, William L. Haynie, D. G. Hoard, D. W. Keyes, E. H. Seevers, Lee A. Violette, C. D. Wallace and C. L. Wilson.

The men were anxious to see active service by being sent to Porto Rico, but the close of the war prevented them realizing their ambition. The impression made by Company F and the regiment to which they belonged was most favorable whenever the troops were in service. The Lexington, Kentucky, "Leader" remarked: "Were it not for the fact that frequent comment was favorable upon the conduct of the 2nd Missouri Regiment, located at Camp Hamilton, few would know of their being here, so quiet and well behaved are the men composing this regiment. The 2nd Missouri is composed of a splendid set of men. This body of men was organized from the southwestern part of Missouri and the membership was made up of a fine-looking set of men. At Chickamauga Park there was much sickness among the men and the effect of the fever has not yet worn off of some of them.

"The 2nd Missouri is well drilled and several companies could compete favorably with any in the regular army. They feel proud of the fact that the Provost Marshal, in selecting men to do guard duty in the

city, selected thirty-three of the members of this regiment. People of Lexington and Fayette County have extended a warm welcome to the Missouri boys, as there is a tie of friendship as well as relationship existing between many of this regiment and the people of Kentucky." After remaining at Camp Hamilton for a period of time the Missouri boys were mustered out.

During the year there was considerable activity in the way of improvements throughout the county, but particularly in Clinton, where the sewer system was inaugurated on a large and comprehensive scale and was put into operation. During the year the Tebo Mills were sold to Henry G. Sherman of Kansas City, and a carrier service for the delivery of mail was established in Clinton for the first time. Postmaster at the time was H. H. Mitchell and pursuant to orders from the United States Government, after civil service examination Eugene Brandenburg, Frank P. Daum and Carter Canan were selected as carriers and George Ferguson as substitute carrier.

The most notable death in the county during the year was that of Col. William H. McLane, who was one of the oldest settlers of the county, a Missourian by birth and 83 years of age at the time of his death. There was no one in the county that was more widely known than he and his wide acquaintanceship, his services in the Missouri Legislature and in the army gave him a certain State-wide prominence. Another notable death of a man well known to all the people of the county was that of Sam Kahn, a prominent merchant of Clinton.

The railroads between Kansas City and Springfield seemed to be justifying the expectations of the founders. On one night over the Frisco line there was so much business, going south through Henry County, that the fast freight had to be run south in five sections and the north-bound freight in two sections. The one telegraph wire of the Blair line was found totally insufficient to handle the business, and it took two gangs of men some time to string additional wires enough to accommodate the traffic. Responsible very largely for the increased business on these railroads was the establishment and development of the new sewer pipe tile works and brick manufacture of the Dickey Company at Deepwater. The Dickey plant at that time was claimed to be one of the largest establishments of the kind in the United States and had just completed the erection and fitting up of extensive brick buildings and had filled them with the necessary machinery of the latest kind for the pro-



FARM SCENE, URICH, MO.



FOURTH STREET, URICH, MO.

duction of the various kind of wares. In order to show Kansas City capitalists and others who were interested, the extent of the new works of the company, Mr. Dickey and the Memphis railroad people brought a large number of excursionists to Deepwater, where a complete inspection of the plant was had. This was the largest single industry in the county at that time and has continued to increase in importance.

C. C. Dickinson was endorsed at the Democratic county convention for State senator, but was defeated at the senatorial convention. About the same time Judge W. W. Graves received the nomination for circuit judge, defeating Hon. W. E. Owen of Clinton. This was the first step that led Judge Graves ultimately to the supreme bench of Missouri.

Prominent in the Henry County bar for a great many years was Robert E. Lewis, one-time candidate for governor on the Republican ticket and intimately associated with the people of Henry County as a former prosecuting attorney, and as a long-time citizen, who late in the year decided to go to Colorado and an elaborate farewell meeting was held by the attorneys and representative citizens before his departure.

It will be interesting to note that during the Christmas season of 1898 the local poultry firms at Clinton advertised that they would pay seven and a half cents a pound for turkeys and farmers brought their birds for twenty miles to get this enormous price. One of the poultry men is quoted to have stated that he bought over 8,000 turkeys, which cost about \$7,000 and the turkeys were brought from Benton County farmers who got notices of the sale one day and drove all night for fear they would not get to Clinton before these fabulous prices ceased to be paid. At the same time reports in regard to wheat show that D. Yount, near Maurine, had fifty acres which yielded eighteen and a half bushels to the acre, grading No. 2, and he received sixty-five cents a bushel for it. This was a very high price evidently, as Mr. Yount was very much congratulated. At the close of the year hogs were worth \$3.60 per hundred. Best steers, \$5.40 a hundred, and sheep \$4 a hundred.

Tebo Mills, which had been sold a few months before, was advertised to be sold under deed of trust on account of the fact that the insurance on the property was not properly kept up. This mill, which was of a great deal of importance to every citizen of the county, had recently been in various hands and suitable ownership was greatly to be desired. This long standing hope on the part of the people and customers of this mill was fulfilled when Markus Bernheimer, of St.

Louis, bought the property early in March from J. W. Harrelson of Kansas City. He associated with him in the management and operation of the property J. H. Kracke, formerly of St. Louis, who was well known to the people of the county and was at that time manager of a large corn meal mill and elevator in Clinton. Plans were made for the immediate remodeling and enlarging of the mills and to put in them the most modern milling machinery and increase the capacity to 700 barrels of flour per day. The elevators were also to be enlarged so that they would have a capacity of 60,000 bushels of grain. The county was to be congratulated on having Mr. Bernheimer enlist a part of his fortune in Henry County. The mills were rechristened "The Banner Mills."

The winter of 1899 was one of the coldest ever known in this county. Not only was it severe, but it was of unusual length. Ordinarily the extreme cold weather in this county only remains one or two days, but this year the reading showed that beginning on Wednesday, February 8th, until the following Tuesday, February 14th, the thermometer never rose above 10 degrees below zero and more than half of the time it was below 20 below zero, reaching 32 degrees below on Sunday, February 12. This broke the record for thirty years in Henry County.

The Bank of Montrose, the oldest bank in that town, closed its doors in March, 1899, owing to the fact that considerable past due paper was carried.

The Tebo and Neosho Railroad Company troubles which had agitated St. Clair County for many years continued to be of interest to the people of Henry County. The county judges constantly refused to levy a tax to pay a judgment against the county laid on it by the United States Court. The tax was to satisfy interest and principal of bonds issued for the building of the above-named railroad and as said road was never constructed the members of the court were always pledged before their election to vote against any such levy. They were regularly arrested after qualifying as judge and a good deal of the time they served the most of their term of office in the Henry County jail at Clinton. Early in this year two of the judges, Nevitt and Walker, hid in the brush to avoid the United States officer who was sent to arrest them for contempt of court and take them to the Clinton jail for safe keeping. It is related that the officer drove to Nevitt's farm in a buggy about 3 o'clock in the morning and hid in the barn and served papers on the judge when, clad in overalls and cap, he appeared to feed his stock about 7 o'clock.

The judges continued to be kept in the Henry County jail from time to time for a number of years.

A meeting of representatives of the St. Clair County people with representatives of the holders of the Tebo and Neosho railroad bonds was held in Clinton, May 13, 1899, and a vain effort was made to reach some sort of a compromise. The week previous a compromise convention was held in Osceola and by a narrow margin a resolution was voted favoring paying the face value of the bonds amounting to \$231,000, and a committee of one from each township was selected to present this proposition to the bond holders at Clinton. The fact that even this proposition should have carried signified that the compromise sentiment was growing stronger and that sooner or later the unfortunate complication would be settled for the best interests of all concerned. Probably none of the men who attended this meeting realized that it would be twenty years before the two conflicting interests would reach a final agreement and relieve the neighboring county from its burden of debt. In fact the controversy continued until the latter part of 1918 before it was finally adjusted. The committee had a long session at Hotel Livingston (now Hotel Cozart) and for two hours sat behind closed doors while General John B. Henderson, John H. Overall and Thomas K. Skinker of St. Louis sat in the office below and awaited the pleasure of the St. Clair County representatives, and finally the two groups of men met; there was a long and spirited debate, but without any personal rancor. At times both sides would appear conciliatory and the representatives of St. Clair County would appear to be drifting toward a half-way point so as to make a settlement when someone would remind them of the wrong committed against the county and instantly all harmony would disappear. After an all-day session they adjourned without reaching any conclusion. The federal marshals continued in their effort to arrest the county judges after this fruitless meeting at Clinton and the judges continued to outwit the deputy marshals. The public print briefly related how two United States marshals guarded the court house in Osceola continuously from 12 o'clock, midnight Sunday, to midnight Wednesday. The deputies knew that the court was to meet and select depositories for county funds, but their vigil was in vain. No judges appeared upon the scene. However, on Monday night following, the judges came in and held a session of the county court between 9 and 10 o'clock at night. The judges continued in this manner to elude the officers of the Federal Court until a final settlement of the debt.

The building of a Catholic Church in Clinton was assured during this year and the congregation which had hitherto been very unsatisfactorily housed were now assured of an adequate place of worship.

The Clinton ice plant burned on May 16, 1899. Ordinarily its capacity amounted to ten tons daily, but it was really much less than that, because the water from the private artesian well was so impregnated with sulphur that the plant had to be idle one day a week in order to clean the boilers. Early in 1896 F. A. Elsner, the proprietor, determined to rebuild his factory and enlarge it to the capacity of fifty tons daily and in June of that year the new plant was finished. It was a model in every detail. Two private artesian wells furnished the water. The machinery was the best procurable. A cold storage department was added and the city and county were justifiably proud of what was unquestionably one of the finest ice plants in the state of Missouri. The property was estimated to have been worth \$80,000 and the origin of the fire was a mystery.

The city school board of Clinton elected Fred B. Owen as superintendent of the schools in May. Mr. Owen was a son of Judge Lee Owen, one of the oldest and most prominent men of Henry County. He succeeded Superintendent Holliday, who was not an applicant for the election. Beginning at this time the Clinton schools started on a period of steady progress.

The State Bank of Clinton went into voluntary liquidation on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, papers on that day having been drawn up transferring the assets of the bank to the banking house of Salmon & Salmon, who immediately upon beginning of business on the following day were prepared to pay all depositors.

The State Bank was organized and commenced business in July, 1890, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Its officers at the time of liquidation were, Dr. C. H. Watkins, president; and J. M. Weidemeyer, cashier. The bank did a splendid business for about seven years. In 1896 it reduced its capital to \$50,000, at the same time paying to all its stockholders one-half the amount of their holdings, or \$50,000 in cash. It had already paid in dividends to stockholders the sum of \$51,000. Since 1897 the business of the institution had not been profitable and the matter of voluntary liquidation had been discussed among the officers and stockholders but action had been deferred from time to time. The bank was said to be entirely solvent and the assets to be good, all of which, including cash and credits, were transferred to Salmon & Salmon, who were instructed

to realize on them by paying all claims on demand except those of the stockholders and the residue of such assets distributed among the stockholders according to their holdings when the affairs of the bank were finally closed. No excitement was created by the news of the liquidation of this bank and when the notice was posted on the door announcing the liquidation through Salmon & Salmon's Bank no depositor felt at all uneasy. Much sympathy was expressed for President Watkins and Cashier Weidemeyer, whose business careers in Clinton were so long and honorable. There was much interest taken in the action of the officers of the bank and general satisfaction was expressed that the step had been taken in such a wise and prudent manner that business confidence was in no way disturbed.

The State Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans met in Clinton, September 28 and 29, 1899. A committee appointed by Major General Robert McCulloch, commanding Missouri Division, had met in the Planters Hotel in St. Louis earlier in the year and had chosen Clinton as the meeting place after a brisk contest between Salisbury, Clinton and Warrensburg for the location. The citizens of the town and county united in demonstrations of appreciation and welcome for the veterans who had worn the gray and no men were more hospitable than the old Union soldiers. Every train brought gray-clad men who had followed the Stars and Bars and they were accompanied by fair maids of honor to typify the maids of the South and exemplify the endurance of that chivalric deference toward women which is the keynote of the Southern character. The veterans were welcomed by their old comrades in arms and the ladies by Clinton's fairest daughters. They were taken into the hearts and homes of the people and made to feel the warmth of that Southern hospitality which has always been characteristic of Henry County. Major General McCulloch had as aides six handsome boys dressed in neat uniforms who were as follows: Hal Piper, Percy Allen, Steve Carter, Clem Dickinson, Young Spangler and Mark Finks. The parade was participated in by nearly 1,200 veterans who fought for the Confederacy, nearly 800 ex-Union soldiers, about 1,200 school children and Company F of the 2nd Missouri Infantry, recently back from Chickamauga. Among the prominent men of the State who were present was Dave Ball of Pike County; Frank L. Pitts, State treasurer; State Senator C. H. Vandiver, Col. M. E. Benton of the Fifth Congressional District; Judge William L. Jarrott of Cass County; R. P. Williams of Fayette, afterwards State

treasurer, and Hon. David A. DeArmond, representative of Henry County in the National Congress.

The Southwest Missouri Teachers' Association held annual meeting in Clinton, December, 1899. It was said to have been the most successful one so far ever held. A great many teachers of State-wide reputation were present, among whom were Supt. I. N. Evrard of Greenfield, now of Missouri Valley College at Marshall; Dr. Frank Thilly, at that time professor of philosophy at the University of Missouri; Supt. E. E. Dodd of Springfield; Dr. J. C. Jones, dean of the University of Missouri; Hon. John R. Kirk, ex-State superintendent of schools; Supt. G. V. Buchanan, then of Sedalia; the then State superintendent of schools, W. T. Carrington, and other prominent educators.

Among the deaths of prominent and well-known citizens during the year was that of W. W. Jackson, who had been a resident of Henry County since 1855 and in the undertaking business in Clinton since 1872; John W. Wilder, for fifteen years a resident of the town, and Alvin Haynie, one of the most prominent lawyers in the county and a leading member of the Presbyterian Church.

General Banton G. Boone, after an illness of but little more than twenty-four hours, passed away Sunday afternoon, February 11th, at his home in Clinton in the sixty-second year of his age. While his death was somewhat unexpected, yet his many friends in the county and State were not unprepared, for he had been feeble physically for some time and the nature of his malady was such that it was certain that the end was not far off. A native Missourian, born in Callaway County in 1838, he lived his whole life in Missouri. When but eighteen years of age he removed to Clinton and lived continuously in Henry County until his death. Soon after his taking up his residence in Henry County he was appointed deputy circuit clerk and held the position for four years and employing his leisure moments, both day and night during this period, in the study of the law, in 1859 he was admitted to the bar, but scarcely had he begun the practice of his profession when the terrible war between the States began and, true to his Southern blood, General Boone cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, enlisting in the Southern army and serving for the lost cause. After the war was ended he returned to Clinton and resumed practice. In 1874 he was nominated by the Democrats of this county as a candidate for the Legislature and elected by a very large majority. On the convening of the Legislature he was nomi-

nated and elected Speaker of the House, over such prominent Democrat rival candidates as General James Shields and M. V. L. McLeland. In 1880 he entered the race for Democratic nomination for attorney general and in the convention came within one-third of a vote of being nominated. In 1884 he again sought the honor and was successful, being elected at the general election the following fall. During his term of office as attorney general he appeared as counsel for the State of Missouri in various important cases and after the conclusion of his term he was appointed by various governors to positions of honor where he represented his county and his State with great credit. There was no resident of Henry County who was more widely known than he and in the death of Banton G. Boone the county lost one of its most distinguished citizens.

CHAPTER XXI.

BEGINNING IN 1900

THE FRISCO BUYS THE BLAIR LINE—THE BEER INSPECTION LAW—INDUSTRIAL IRON WORKS—THE FRISCO CONTROLS THE MEMPHIS—GAS AND OIL—THE CASEY HERD—RURAL MAIL DELIVERY—THE URICH REUNION—THE FIRST CLINTON CHAUTAUQUA—THE HENRY COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY—THE YOUNGERS—STREET CAR HISTORY—GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT—HENRY COUNTY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR—THE CANDIDACY OF FOLK FOR GOVERNOR—THE "FOUR COUNTY FAIR"—THE WEATHER.

An important railroad merger was effected early in 1900, when the Frisco railroad bought the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern, or what was familiarly known to the people of Henry County as the Blair line. The Kansas City, Osceola & Southern railway had been built by John I. Blair and after the death of this capitalist the Frisco had leased the road and operated it since the middle of the year 1898 until the completion of the link between Bolivar and Osceola. It had never been a paying proposition, but with the road running to Springfield it had become a paying investment. The purchase of the road was consummated in New York between the Frisco directors and representatives of the Blair estate. It was announced that the Frisco management planned to expend \$1,000,000 on the reconstruction of the line and would ballast it with rock and relay with sixty-five pound rails.

The Democratic county convention met in Clinton on Saturday, April 7, 1900, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the various conventions. After an enthusiastic meeting the following prominent Democrats of the county were sent to the convention at Kansas City to nominate State officers and were instructed for A. M. Dockery for governor, Sam B. Cook for secretary of State, E. C. Crow for attorney general and W. C. Bronaugh of Henry County for railroad commissioner; J. P. Allen, C. E.

Griffith, L. P. Beatty, R. H. Garrett, W. L. Pinkston, Dr. W. H. Gibbons, C. H. Whitaker, Sr., Henry Adkins, J. E. Gutridge, J. E. Jeter, J. R. Bradley, Clay Adair, P. A. Parks, W. L. McDonald, W. W. Adamson, Dr. J. S. Wilson.

The school census of Clinton, which was compiled by T. P. Bates, showed that in 1900 there were 1,682 white children of school age, of whom 795 were boys and 887 were girls; with eighty-six negro boys and ninety-five negro girls, making a total enumeration of 1,863 in the school district.

One of the unique characters in Missouri politics was Gen. Billy Rider. Every session of the Legislature he was certain to appear. His object in attending the Legislature was problematical, but every citizen of Missouri who went to Jefferson City for any purpose always saw Billy Rider and never forgot his peculiar appearance. In the Legislative session of 1899 there was passed a pure beer law, but this statute was more popularly known as Billy Rider's beer bill from its author. While nominally designed to prevent adulteration or introduction of impurities the principal object of the bill was to raise revenue from all beer made within or imported into the State. It provided for the appointment of a State inspector and assistants for the inspection of all beer and for the placing of labels on beer so inspected, the manufacturers to pay specified fees into the State treasury. Proper penalties were provided for in the bill, and as the breweries refused to recognize its constitutionality the attorney general determined to test the matter legally and determined to do so in Henry County. In order to make this test the attorney general wired the Henry County authorities to summon a special grand jury to bring necessary indictments and the following prominent citizens of the county were summoned: C. W. Gains, John Doyle, H. L. Hunter, T. E. Baskett, W. W. White, W. L. McDonald, Robert E. Harman, W. E. Sams, Ellis Smith, Al Craig, T. P. Carnes and J. T. Hendricks. Two well known saloon keepers were arrested on indictments returned by this special grand jury and the constitutionality of the statute affecting the whole State was determined by proceedings instituted in the Henry County Court.

The Industrial Iron Works at Clinton, which had been but a small enterprise at the first, had been recently making a remarkable growth and foreseeing the increasing demand for small motor engines of the gas and gasoline type experiments were made by William F. Hall, proprietor of the concern, looking towards the manufacture of an engine superior

to those then in the market and at such a low price as to bring it in reach of all requiring small power. Hall's efforts were remarkably successful and the engine manufactured embodied the two points aimed at by other machinists, strength and simplicity. In 1900 two sizes of upright gasoline engines were manufactured in these works at Clinton and it was intended to build engines of greater horsepower. The largest machine so far made was an eight horsepower engine for the Windsor waterworks and proved to be very economical in operation and successful in use. The plant planned additions and was preparing for increased growth.

Early in 1901 the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad obtained control of the Memphis. The purchase of the control in the Memphis railroad by the Frisco gave the latter railroad three parallel lines between Kansas City and Springfield. The Clinton division of the Memphis had never been a money maker and it was the general opinion that the rails of the Clinton division from Olathe to Ash Grove would be torn up and the line abandoned. However, it was believed that too much money was invested to warrant such a wanton destruction of property. The succeeding years proved the contention that both the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield and the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern railroads could not be profitably operated. In other words, there seemed to be abundant business for one good road, business that would warrant one railroad being maintained in first class condition, but not enough business to justify the best of service on two competing and almost parallel lines. In the succeeding years it was continually found necessary to try to harmonize the conflicting interests of these two roads. The consolidation of the Memphis and Frisco lines first went into effect June 1, 1901, and played havoc with train service and employes on both roads. The Frisco local agents at Kansas City, Harrisonville, Lowry City and Osceola lost their positions, their work being taken over by the former agents of the Memphis road and the Memphis agents at Belton, Clinton and Walnut Grove were let out, while the Frisco agents took charge of the interests of both roads. The change also affected employes and a number of the passenger conductors and passenger trainmen went back to the freight service or were transferred to other lines. The consolidation of the two lines was productive of a reduction of train service, and yet there were some benefits that came to the traveling public and to the shipper as well. By orders of the manager of the road a purchaser could buy a round trip ticket to Kansas City on either road and return on the other if he did

not care to come back on the same road. The same choice was given him in regard to the shipment of freight. This arrangement seemed to be a forerunner of the conditions in the World War when the Government sent freight by the shortest and most direct line, no matter what road received it.

The articles of association of the Clinton Light and Water Company were filed with the county recorder in May, 1901, preliminary to incorporating the company under the State law. Col. John L. Woolfork had sometime before acquired control of both the Home Waterworks Company and the Clinton Gas and Electric Company, and the consolidation made no change, except to effect the management of both systems as one property. The articles of association stated that the purpose of the company was the manufacture, distribution and sale of gas and electricity and to furnish public and private consumers with water. The capital stock was \$180,000, divided into 1,800 of \$100 each.

In the spring of 1901 agitation was begun for the boring for gas and oil and it was claimed that Clinton was in a gas belt. This feeling had already led to the drilling of the artesian wells which furnished the town with water, and while there had been discussion from time to time as to the practicability of boring for gas or oil, nothing ever had been done, although on several occasions a movement was started to resume drilling. There is good reason for the belief that gas underlays Henry County. About 1890 a flow of gas was struck at Lewis while drilling for coal. It was so strong that it was piped to the boiler of the engines at L. W. Good's mine and for several months furnished the fuel. It may only have been a large pocket or the pipe may have been defective, but at any rate it finally ceased to flow. However, fuel gas has been frequently struck in digging wells and oftentimes in considerable quantities. These gas pockets, while not large, afford convincing proof of the proximity of some larger sources of supply, but this can only be reached by drilling, and probably to a great depth.

A special city election was held October 22, 1901, to vote on the question of annexing eighty acres more ground adjoining the southern part of the city. There was a light vote cast, but resulted overwhelmingly in favor of extending the city limits; the total vote being as follows: For 261, against 49. The addition to the town included the Artesian Hotel and part of the lake, not the bath house or auditorium, and also included the waterworks and electric light plants, the Martin grocery

store and the vacant lots known as the Salmon & Britts addition. The extension of the city limits was deemed wise and desirable, both on account of police and fire protection and for the purpose of taxation.

At the American Royal Cattle Show at Kansas City, in October, 1901, Col. G. M. Casey of Shawnee Mound, Missouri, brought fifty-two head of pure bred Shorthorns, and he captured a great many more cash prizes than any other exhibitor. His total special prize winning aggregated \$2,190, which does not include the numerous prizes awarded his cattle in the regular classes in which they won every day. The first day of the show Colonel Casey received thirteen ribbons and at the conclusion of the show Colonel Casey made a deal with a butcher of Kansas City whereby the latter bought fifteen head of fat steers which attracted so much attention at the show, for \$16.00 per hundred pounds on the hoof, which, up to this time, was the highest price ever paid for a carload of fat stock in the history of the world. Among the noted animals exhibited by Colonel Casey in the show rings was Alice's Prince, which headed his herd and for which he paid \$2,750; Rose Prince, which was placed at the head of the Shorthorn aged cow class; Princess Violet, Prince of Tebo Lawn and other prize animals well known to the breeders of this section. Colonel Casey enjoyed the reputation of producing the best fat steers placed on the Kansas City or Chicago markets.

Early in 1901 the first rural free delivery routes were established in Henry County, the service being inaugurated by two carriers over two routes and shortly afterwards increased. Its effect on the country post-office was almost immediately apparent and before the end of the year the postoffice department had formally discontinued the offices at Quarles, Hortense, Alberta, Sparrow and Huntingdale. This was the beginning of the present system of rural carriers that reaches every farm in the county every day in the week with regularity that was unthought of in the cities but a few years before.

Henry County Court at its first session in 1902 let a contract for enlarging the county jail. When the jail was built the jail portion of the building was designed for two cell rooms, one above the other, but only the lower room was completed and it had been insufficient to meet the county's need. Designed to take care of sixteen prisoners, there have been twenty or more confined there and once thirty were crowded in by the jailer, who was compelled to exercise the greatest vigilance to guard them in the crowded condition of the jail. The work cost the county about \$4,000, and was completed within a few weeks.

The Democratic campaign was opened most auspiciously in the county by William J. Bryan, who spoke to a magnificent audience at Clinton on September 10. There was a tremendous crowd present from all over the county and at the close of his address he was overwhelmed by men and women who tried to shake his hand. The entire Democratic county, State and National ticket was carried in Henry County in November.

Delegates to the Democratic State convention which was to nominate candidates for supreme judge and railroad and warehouse commissions were selected at a county convention which met in Clinton June 16, 1902. Hon. W. C. Bronaugh of Lewis was a candidate for railroad and warehouse commissioner. The delegates were instructed to support him and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination and as a further testimony of esteem the convention permitted Mr. Bronaugh to name the delegates to the convention, who were as follow: G. M. Casey, W. F. Carter, Joseph P. Allen, P. A. Parks, C. F. Morrow, F. W. Bronaugh, George H. Hackney, James E. Bennett; alternates, T. J. Lingle, James M. Spangler, Rolla M. Owsley, W. H. Shackleford, Ed Avery, J. E. Finks, Mack Thralls and Bruce Wilson. The delegates from Henry County labored to their utmost, but unavailingly, for the nomination of their distinguished fellow citizen at the State convention which was held at St. Joseph.

The annual reunion of the Henry County Veterans' Association was held at Urich September 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1901, and was noteworthy because of the attendance of Dr. R. E. Bronson, department commissioner of the Grand Army of the Republic of Missouri and Major Henry Newman, adjutant of the United Confederate Veterans of Missouri. The attendance was very large and the occasion was one that marked an epoch in that section of the county.

Three very prominent and popular citizens of Henry County died within a short time of each other during 1902. George H. Blakemore, for over forty years in business in Clinton, was one of the trio, departing this life April 13. Col. John B. Colt, long a resident of Clinton, one of the original contractors for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad when it was built and highly successful in carrying out various business interests, died on April 21 following, while B. L. Quarle, well known all over Henry County and beloved by every man who knew him, entered into rest July 10. Mr. Quarles had been one of General Price's body-guard during the war between the States and from time to time had

held the offices of county and circuit clerk. All three of these men left large families and their places in the community were hard to fill.

The ever recurring Rock Island rumor was revived early in 1903, that the impression prevailed generally that there was some merit in the contention of the city council of Clinton which had inaugurated proceedings against the Frisco for consolidating parallel lines and it was the general impression that the Frisco would be willing to sell the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield railroad to the Rock Island and thus avoid the necessity of defending itself in the suit brought against them by the State of Missouri.

One of the most important matters to come before the forty-second General Assembly was the election of a United States Senator for a term of six years, beginning March 4, 1903. In the Senate the speech nominating William J. Stone was made by Senator C. C. Dickinson of Henry County. Senator Dickinson said in part: "I desire to present the name of the distinguished Democrat who by the Democratic caucus has been named for the high position of United States Senator. He is known to you all. He is a man of commanding ability, a fearless leader of his party and unquestioned fealty to its principles and nominees. He is a worthy successor to that great Senator, George G. Vest, and worthy colleague of the Hon. F. M. Cockrell. Born in Kentucky he has fought his way to success. He has been crowned from time to time because he deserved it. He has overcome obstacles. Every leader is assailed. It is the part of him who stands in the forefront of battle, but the people respond, so they award this high honor to this great man. The voice of the people is the law of the Republic. The voice of the people has recorded their desires. I take great pleasure in presenting the name of William J. Stone. I have been his friend for twenty years. I helped him when he was first nominated for Congress. He voluntarily retired when he could have been renominated without opposition. I placed his name in nomination when he was nominated for Governor. Now, after six years of private life, he has asked for higher honors. The people desire that he shall be the United States Senator from Missouri." The Republicans had nominated R. C. Kerens of St. Louis and a vote on the Senator was as follows: In the Senate Stone 25, Kerens 7; in the House, Stone 82, Kerens 59.

Early in 1903 agitation was begun for the holding of a chautauqua at Clinton with the idea of making it a permanent institution, and, at a

meeting of business men a committee consisting of Col. J. L. Woolfork, Major H. W. Salmon, J. R. Gunn, T. M. Casey, J. F. Lindley and S. Degen were appointed to ascertain the sentiment of the community and to try to determine on some original plan for undertaking the project. The matter of acquiring Artesian Park for chautauqua purposes was touched upon, but not gone into in detail. The committee finally arrived at an agreement with the Seven Hills Chautauqua Company and formed a permanent organization by the election of J. L. Woolfork as president, T. M. Casey first vice-president, S. Degen second vice-president, J. R. Gunn treasurer and W. M. Godwin secretary. A splendid program was prepared and the preparations for the holding of a most successful meeting were perfected. The chautauqua was very largely attended and was a great success. The most prominent celebrities who took part in the chautauqua were William J. Bryan, who opened the meeting; Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson.

A statement of business transacted and financial condition of the Henry County Mutual Insurance Company for the year beginning December 1, 1901, and ending November 30, 1902, is interesting to the farmers of the county and affords a ready means of comparison between the present Farmers' Mutual and the organization existing at the time above mentioned. H. T. Burris made the statement in the weekly Democrat to the effect that the company at that time consisted of 885 members, carrying a total assessed valuation of \$755,000. The business had increased \$81,477 in the last year. During the year 1902 two assessments of fifteen cents each on the \$100 valuation were made and it was explained that the assessments were so heavy because of unusually heavy losses that were sustained in the latter part of 1901. An abridged statement for the business done in the period above mentioned follows:

Receipts, balance in treasurer's hands.....	\$	27.05	
Receipts from eighteenth and nineteenth assessments		2,506.35	
Total			\$2,533.40
Expenditures, loss by fire and lightning from 1901...	950.00		
Expense account carried from 1901.....	149.26		
Loss by fire and lightning, 1902.....	1,139.50		
Expense account, 1902.....	215.36		
Balance	79.28		
Total expenditures			2,533.40

Assets, balance November 30, 1902-----	79.28	
Assessment No. 20, of ten cents on the \$100 valuation and a total valuation of \$755,000-----	755.00	
Total assets -----		834.28
Liabilities, losses carried to 1903-----	154.00	
Expense account carried from 1903-----	215.00	
Balance to meet any losses that may occur-----	465.28	
Total liabilities -----		834.28

Capt. Wall C. Bronaugh spent the latter part of his life in attempting to secure the liberty of the Youngers, who were confined in the State prison at Minnesota under punishment for the final raid of the James Younger desperadoes of the Northfield, Minnesota, bank, in which the cashier, Haywood, was killed, September 7, 1876. The three Younger brothers were captured in the pursuit that followed the attack on this bank and were condemned to life imprisonment, and for years Captain Bronaugh devoted his entire efforts towards securing them their liberty. For more than thirteen years he devoted his entire time, talents and means toward the liberation of Cole Younger and it was generally supposed that his activity was due to the fact that he was an old-time personal friend of the Younger boys and knew them before they became outlaws. This fact Captain Bronaugh himself denied, saying that he had never seen Jim Younger before he saw him in the Minnesota prison and had never seen Cole Younger more than once or twice before visiting him in prison and that the only times that he had seen Cole Younger were when they were serving together with the Confederate Army. Captain Bronaugh took the attitude that he knew the conditions surrounding men in western Missouri in war times, and he believed that because they were his old comrades he should do all he could to liberate them, and he traveled thousands of miles, securing signatures to petitions for pardon and letters from men of influence. When Cole Younger was finally released from prison Captain Bronaugh was the first man to meet him and brought him with him to St. Louis and remained with him day and night. In April Captain Bronaugh brought Cole Younger to Henry County with him on a visit and while Younger's coming was unexpected he was readily recognized from his pictures and was greeted cordially by the hospitable people. Younger recognized a great many landmarks as he came on the train from Kansas City through Cass and Henry Counties and pointed out land formerly owned by their family, which he had not seen for



A BROOM CORN SCENE ON THE DAHLMAN FARM



LA DUE GRAIN ELEVATOR, OWNED BY FARMERS

probably thirty years. He remained at the Bronaugh home for some days and was visited by a great many people of the county, particularly those who had known him in the Confederate service.

Clinton was at one time very proud of the fact that it had a street car line and the citizens gave themselves metropolitan airs over the horse drawn cars that made semi-occasional trips from the terminus of the line, which was where the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad crossed Franklin street at what is now the Cozart Hotel, to Artesian Park. The line was a great deal like the railroad in Texas which was said not to have any destination at either end, but for a number of years it was popular and used to a considerable degree by the people. However, as the popularity of the "well" declined and people ceased to visit it with the regularity that they had formerly done, the patronage of the car line decreased and finally all attempt at the regular schedule was abandoned and trips were made only at very rare intervals, sometimes as much as thirty days apart, simply for the purpose of maintaining the franchise.

The question of paving the streets came up about this time and it was proposed to put down brick pavement in Clinton and consequently (part of the work being planned for in the year 1903 and much of it completed in that time) the street car track was an obstacle to the successful progress of any plan for paving. There was no public action taken in regard to the track. In fact, no one ever knew what had become of it. The only thing we could be certain about at this late day in a court of law is that one evening as the sun set the track was in existence and functioning as well as could be expected, ready to carry the street cars on their semi-occasional trips and that at daylight the next morning there was none within the limits of the town, nor anywhere in the neighborhood thereof. Some resident of the town or county detained later than usual on the street might have seen the rails and ties being carried away during the night by unknown parties, but if he did, nothing was ever said.

Among some of the prominent citizens who appeared before the city council which met in March to discuss the matter of paving were James L. Elliston, Dr. S. T. Neill, Col. J. L. Woolfork, James T. McKee, Dr. J. H. Britts, W. F. Crome, John Bixman, Joe Harness, John Price and C. A. Calvird.

Henry County Good Roads Association, which held a meeting in

Clinton on May 9, 1903, was presided over by Dr. John H. Britts as president. Interesting talks were made by James Finks, H. H. Armstrong, Jacob Snyder and O. L. Kehler. Concrete results of the meeting were embodied in a series of resolutions empowering the several vice-presidents of the association to call meetings in their township or school district for the purpose of promoting good roads and selecting of delegates in addition to the vice-presidents to attend the county meeting. The men who acted as vice-presidents of the Good Roads Association were pioneers in Henry County and should be remembered. A list of the vice-presidents for 1903 follows: Bear Creek, C. E. Dutro; Bethlehem, W. A. Hastian; Big Creek, A. M. Butcher; Bogard, Dr. Joseph Noble; Clinton, E. P. Mitchell; Davis, John Miller; Deepwater, Van Brown; Deer Creek, William H. Combs; Fairview, F. P. Aldrich; Fields Creek, George Spangler; Honey Creek, R. W. Covington; Shawnee, S. M. Thompson; Osage, A. Johnson; Springfield, Thomas P. Parks; Tebo, Chase E. Avery; Walker, William Moore; White Oak, Benjamin Henny; Windsor, William H. Davis.

Particularly enthusiastic over the question of good roads was the Calhoun Clarion, whose editor, James Bush, advocated the building of them with perennial persistence. In June, 1903, this newspaper had just moved into a new office and its efforts for the upbuilding of the community were appreciated by the people who had shown their appreciation in a practical fashion.

The summer of 1903 will be remembered as a period of most disastrous storms. Continual rains threw all of the creeks out of their banks, flooding the lowlands and making all connection by rail or wagon road impossible where either went through the bottoms or across a water course. Water stood six or eight feet deep in the Kansas City Union Depot and for some days no trains were able to reach Kansas City at all. Finally one of the Frisco trains from Clinton got into Kansas City. The storm that swept over Henry County the twenty-first of July, 1903, was one of the worst ever known. The chautauqua had just adjourned when the storm broke. The damage over Clinton and Henry County was very considerable. The Frisco round house in Clinton was destroyed and a great deal of damage was done in town. The county alms house was damaged and a new barn belonging to W. L. Bowman was scattered over an eighty acre field. The house of W. L. Petermans was damaged and one of his children was badly hurt. Barns belonging to Ed Empey, Andy and Fritz Detwiler were unroofed. The roof and porch was blown off of

Charles McDonald's house and damage through the whole county was excessive and serious.

Preparations for the Henry County exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in St. Louis in 1904, were made in the summer of 1903. Most of the samples of grain necessary were selected from the products of 1902. Clay Adair was made commissioner for the county by order of the executive committee, of which Thomas Day was chairman. Notification was made that the exposition would offer prizes for the best twenty ears of white corn and of yellow corn; also prizes for the ten largest and for the ten longest ears and for the best twenty ears of calico or bloody butcher corn. It is worth while to note that the prize offered was \$10 for the best ten ears of either white or yellow corn and only \$5 for the best twenty ears of bloody butcher corn. Twenty years later prizes of \$150 were offered for exhibits of corn under certain conditions by some counties of the State.

The candidacy of Joseph W. Folk for Governor began to be agitated in midsummer throughout the county. The popularity gained by Folk when as circuit attorney of St. Louis he had successfully prosecuted the boodling aldermen of that city caused the Democrats of the State and of Henry County to look upon him as a fit candidate for Governor. Early in September a Folk Club of fifty members was organized at Huntingdale. The meeting after organization was addressed by C. A. Calvird of Clinton, who was present by invitation, and fifty of the seventy Democrats in Huntingdale precinct of Shawnee township quickly enrolled. Jesse Spitzer, a prominent farmer, was elected president and E. E. Schroff, a well known Huntingdale merchant, was elected treasurer. A Folk Club was organized at Montrose of which James H. Vickers was elected president and Judge James M. Ballard was elected secretary. This club was also of large membership and numerous others were organized throughout the county.

James A. Reed of Kansas City announced his candidacy for Governor in a formal meeting held in Sedalia in September, 1903, and was followed by Joseph W. Folk, in his announcement in October, whose opening speech was made at St. Joseph.

Harry B. Hawes of St. Louis and Judge James B. Gantt of Henry County were also candidates.

The Democratic county committee at a meeting held in March, 1903, decided to have a county primary, at which time the voters might ex-

press their preference between the several candidates for Governor, and adopted resolutions to the effect that the names of all candidates for the nomination for Governor who might desire to contest Henry County be printed on the primary ballot to be voted at the primary election to be held in the various precincts of the county on the ninth day of April, 1904. The candidate for the nomination for Governor receiving the highest number of votes at such election should be the choice of the county for such nomination and such vote be taken and considered positive instruction of the democracy of the county for such candidate; that the delegates to the State convention should be men who were known to be unqualifiedly for the candidate for the nomination for Governor who should have received the highest number of votes at the primary; such delegates shall pledge themselves to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of such candidate, and finally, that each candidate for Governor who may desire his name printed on the primary ballot may have it done by notifying the chairman of the county committee in writing at least six days before the primary election. On motion it was ordered that no assessment be made for State candidates at the coming primary, and in explanation it was stated that many candidates were making heavy charges upon State candidates, which example, if generally followed, would prove burdensome and unjust to the candidates. The committee voted that the county convention should be held on Saturday, May 28, and the delegates thereto be selected on the basis of one for every fifty votes cast for Bryan or fraction of twenty-five votes or over.

The city election in Clinton resulted in the selection of E. A. Barnhart, Republican, for mayor by a majority of sixty-nine over Henry Stark, who was the Democratic nominee. The balance of the Democratic ticket, except two aldermen, was elected. The total vote cast for mayor was: Stark, Democrat, 528; Barnhart, Republican, 597; Simison, Prohibition, forty-four. The Prohibitionists cast fifty-four votes for Norcross for marshal, which was the highest number received by them. When the day came for the county primray no candidate for governor except Joseph W. Folk filed. Out of a total of 3,100 votes cast in the county primary, Folk received all but about 100 and probably half of these simply scratched his name without writing in that of any of his rivals. The vote in Clinton township for Governor was an example of what was going on throughout the county. In this township Folk received 862, Reed seven, Gantt nine, Hawes one. It was a fact that at the time of the holding of the

Democratic primary in Henry County, the selection of Folk as a Democratic candidate for Governor was assured and the other candidates had practically withdrawn from the race. The Democratic ticket as nominated in the primary and which was elected in the fall consisted of John I. Hinkle, candidate for prosecuting attorney; E. M. Goodwin for collector, J. D. Hall for sheriff, A. T. Loyd for assessor, A. M. Highnote for surveyor, Clay Adair for treasurer, Alfred Slack and T. W. Ogg for county judges, John Drach, Jr., for public administrator and B. B. Barr for coroner.

On May 11 James A. Reed formally withdrew from the contest for Governor. In his statement he announced that it was now manifest that he was defeated and under the circumstances to prolong the contest would be without results. He thanked his friends for their support and pledged his loyalty to the ticket. Folk was elected Governor and the rest of the Democratic ticket defeated.

The new opera house was opened in Clinton on December 16, 1903, with a gala production of "Peggy from Paris." The house was crowded with people from Clinton and delegations from Windsor, Calhoun, Montrose and Deepwater. The building was erected by John M. Bixman and had a capacity of about 1,100 people. It covered an area of sixty-nine by ninety-nine feet. The stage was thirty-five feet deep by sixty-two wide, the proscenium opening being twenty-eight feet. It was forty feet from the ground to the top of the "shoe." The playhouse was one of the most complete in the interior of the State and afforded a splendid place for county and State gatherings.

Joseph Pollock, who was for many years a resident of Clinton and for nearly thirty years in the clothing business, died in late September and James M. Avery, who had been born in Henry County in 1838 and lived there continuously ever since, died in November. The death of these two well known citizens was a distinct and enduring loss to the county, both of them being progressive citizens and always standing for the upbuilding of the town and county.

Organization of the "Four County Fair" was effected at Windsor in February, 1904. J. G. Callison was made chairman of the organization and W. M. Amick secretary. It had already been demonstrated that Windsor could maintain as good a fair as any town in the State and it was proposed to make the association permanent and hold a fair annually at Windsor, Missouri.

The Henry County cattlemen were very much elated at the victory of the celebrated Casey herd of Shorthorns at the Minnesota State Fair. These Henry County products headed by choice goods were shown by the best herds from several neighboring States as well as Canada and received first premiums. From Minnesota the Casey herd were shipped to the World's Fair at St. Louis, where the finest herds of cattle in the United States and Canada were on exhibition. Expert cattle judges were aware of the fact that this herd would come in contact at St. Louis with the best and most expensive herds of Shorthorns in the world and Henry County people were very much delighted when Choice Goods took the first prize in the World's Fair Shorthorn contest and was judged to be the best male in the world.

At the time of the World's Fair a meeting of the Missouri Division of the United Veterans of the Confederacy was held on October 6 at the Missouri building at which time Major H. W. Salmon of Clinton was elected major general of the division. The compliment was appreciated by the old veterans of Henry County and by the people among whom Major Salmon had lived so long and where he had so many friends.

George M. Casey was in some ways the most prominent citizen of Henry County. Born in Kentucky in 1837 he settled in Henry County in 1842. He served throughout the war in the 16th Missouri Confederate Infantry and at the conclusion of the war between the States he resumed farming beginning to systematically breed Shorthorns. At the time of his death in April, 1904, he was recognized throughout the Union as one of the greatest breeders of fine Shorthorns that there was in the country.

The seventeenth of June Judge James Parks died in Clinton. He was born in Kentucky in 1827, but had lived in Henry County since 1834. He was assessor by appointment and assessed Henry County in 1860. He was circuit clerk from 1863 to 1867 and probate judge of Henry County from 1879 to 1899, retiring on account of advancing years. For a time he was a member of the law firm of Parks, Thornton and Gantt. William T. Thornton, one of the partners, being an ex-Governor of New Mexico and J. B. Gantt, the other, was later chief justice of the State of Missouri.

Mrs. H. T. Baird, who was founder and president of Baird College, for fifteen years a noted school, died in October, 1904. Her leaving the college sealed its doom as an educational institution, as her personality made it the school that it was.

In June, 1904, the agitation for oil had come to the point where a

company of fifty representative citizens had agreed to pay \$100 each, and with the \$5,000 thus raised to bore for oil. The company which was organized as a result of this agreement was called The Clinton Oil and Development Company, and after some delay selected as a point to begin drilling a location about a mile from the corporation and on the dividing line between the farms of Dr. G. Y. Salmon and R. E. Harman. In the fall of that year the derrick which was built for the purpose of drilling was destroyed by a wind storm and after work had been suspended for several months L. C. Davis, a new contractor, took hold of the enterprise, rebuilt the derrick and commenced drilling in December, 1905. After about two weeks' work the derrick and all its machinery was destroyed by fire. It was believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as Mr. Davis stated that he was certain there was no fire left. The well had only been drilled fifteen feet after cleaning out the hole, but it was claimed that they were working in sand that gave promise of results. The local company had put \$500 worth of pipe in the hole, but after so many discouragements, there was little hope of pursuing the drilling any further. The matter was abandoned for three years when again the idea of drilling for oil was discussed and in September, 1908, President Stark of the Clinton Oil and Development Company called a meeting and reported that the hole which had been drilled afforded strong evidence of oil. A wind mill and pump had been installed and had been operated for a week and as the hole was piped the water drawn up came from the bottom of the well. The character of the water changed as the standing water was drawn out, first becoming very salty and then holding in suspension large quantities of heavy brown oil. All who visited the well at that time believed that the project had been abandoned just as results were at hand. The meeting was presided over by Henry Stark and James L. Elliston was secretary. It was found that about half the original company had died or moved away and the secretary was ordered to correspond with the pioneer members or their heirs to see how many were willing to retain their membership and the stock of those who refused was to be allotted to new members who would be received on the same basis as the old ones. A committee to solicit new members was appointed, which consisted of R. E. Harman, J. M. Blakemore and F. P. Kitchen and a committee to secure a new lease, the old one having been forfeited, was appointed, which consisted of Henry Stark, William Ming, A. C. Landon and E. A. Barnhart. About this time the Windsor people were organizing

a company to bore 2,000 feet for oil near that town. In spite of the hopes entertained, no results were obtained from the search and Clinton has never been successful in locating oil in paying quantities.

The extremes of weather in Henry County were exemplified in February, 1903, when, on the twelfth the thermometer showed what it really was capable of accomplishing when it wanted to perform. On the morning of February 12 it was eight degrees below zero. By 2 o'clock in the afternoon it had moderated until it was six degrees above zero and then the mercury decided to hunt the bottom of the tube and by 8 P. M., that same day, Government thermometer showed thirty-three degrees below zero, ordinary thermometers showing thirty-four and one registering thirty-eight below. This was the coldest day ever known in Henry County.

An attempt to organize a company for the manufacture of an automobile delivery wagon was made early in 1905. Charles McKiernan, a well known citizen of Clinton, had long been studying and working on a new automobile with the idea that it should be of simple construction, of substantial character, but built in an economical way so it could sell for about \$350, which was several hundred dollars less than any similar machine. Mr. McKiernan arranged to incorporate and manufacture the machine and was backed by sufficient money to insure the success of his project, but owing to various obstacles the plan did not materialize. Had it done so the county would have been greatly benefited. The proposal to establish an automobile factory at Clinton failed, however, and in 1910 Mr. McKiernan went to Wichita Falls, Texas, where he was offered a large amount of money by way of a bonus, together with a site for the establishment of his factory.

CHAPTER XXII.

FINANCIAL DISASTER AND DEPRESSION

CLINTON NATIONAL BANK ORGANIZED—THE SALMON & SALMON FAILURE—THE
LOCAL OPTION ELECTION—RESIGNATION OF WINDSOR OFFICIALS—MURDER
OF CAPT. ALLISON—MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN CLINTON.

Clinton National Bank was organized and chartered by the Government and an election held by the stockholders on Saturday the thirtieth of April, 1905, and the following directors were chosen: Dr. W. H. Gibbons, C. H. Avery, E. C. Kent, W. L. Gurner, all of Clinton; W. C. Henrici and Thomas B. Lee, of Kansas City; C. W. Snider of Whiting, Kansas, and W. E. Docking of Clay Center, Kansas. The directors elected as the first officers of the bank, president, W. E. Docking; vice-president, Dr. W. H. Gibbins; cashier, C. W. Snider; bookkeeper, Harry R. Gilbert.

On June 21, 1905, the Salmon & Salmon Bank in Clinton failed to open its doors for business, although the bank had been widely considered as stable as it was possible for a bank to be, yet it had been involved in financial difficulties for some time. In a large measure the embarrassment being due to its indorsement of the paper of the Tebo Cattle Company. The failure was precipitated when a draft for \$15,000 went to protest in St. Louis. The protest of this draft was not known in Clinton until after banking hours. The secretary of State, John E. Swanger, and R. M. Cook, State bank examiner, posted a notice on the door of the bank early on Wednesday morning, stating that the bank was in the hands of the secretary of State. Before this was done the news of the failure had spread through the town. Excited people gathered on the streets and the two telephone exchanges were overworked spreading the news throughout the county.

The bank of Salmon & Salmon was intimately related to most of the business interests of Clinton and this whole section of the country.

It was the city and county depository, the city having \$2,100 on deposit at the time of its failure and the county \$63,000, besides the current collections of city and county collectors. The secretary of State took temporary charge of the affairs of the bank and an exhaustive examination was immediately made of its condition. Both Dr. G. Y. Salmon and Major H. W. Salmon immediately made over all their personal estates to the bank for the benefit of depositors. The bank was the oldest financial institution in Clinton, having been organized under the name of Salmon & Stone on December 1, 1866. It was since a partnership bank and when D. C. Stone retired in 1873 he left the Salmon brothers as sole owners. The last published statement of the bank prior to its failure was of date May 29, 1905, and was as follows:

Resources, loans and discounts, personal or collateral -----	\$614,638.31	
Loans, real estate -----	35,885.35	
Overdrafts -----	9,042.77	
Bonds and stocks -----	000.00	
Real estate, banking house -----	17,500.00	
Other real estate -----	7,500.00	
Furniture and fixtures -----	2,000.00	
Due from other banks and bankers -----	0,000.00	
Subject to check -----	52,099.27	
Cash items -----	8,373.15	
Currency -----	15,855.00	
Specie -----	3,290.46	
Other resources as follows -----	31,198.43	
Total -----		\$797,382.74
Liabilities, capital stock paid in -----	\$ 50,000.00	
Surplus fund -----	6,000.00	
Undivided profits, net -----	7,660.38	
Due to banks and bankers subject to check -----	6,123.29	
Individual deposits, subject to check -----	366,627.44	
Time certificates of deposit -----	358,408.85	
Demand certificates of deposit -----	2,567.78	
Cashier's checks -----	000.00	
Bills payable and rediscounts -----	000.00	
Other liabilities as follows -----	000.00	
Total -----		\$797,382.74

One always to be feared effect of a closing of a bank is a run on other institutions in the same community. This was happily missing at the time of the closing of the Salmon & Salmon Bank. The officers of the Citizens Bank were notified on the evening before of the trouble in the Salmon bank and took immediate steps to fortify themselves. Ample funds were rushed from Kansas City, St. Louis and Sedalia to carry the Citizens Bank through any emergency. The good sense of the community would not be stampeded by a causeless scare as to the stability of other institutions. As a result, there were few withdrawals of funds, and absolute and justifiable confidence was felt in the Citizens Bank. The liquidation growing out of the suspension of this bank covered a period of years. It developed that there was a great deal of forged paper and that the bank's condition was very much worse than it had been thought at the time of its failure. The failure was a most deplorable affair and worked untold hardships on the people of the city and whole county.

A local option election was held in Clinton and Henry Counties on Saturday the fourth of November, 1905, and resulted in the county going dry by a vote of 1,876 dry to 1,096 wet. As an effect of this the saloons then operating in Windsor, Montrose and Deepwater were compelled to close. The election in Clinton, which voted separately from the county, was carried by the wets by 199. The vote cast in the city was over 1,000, being larger than was expected. If the day had been a pleasant one it would probably have reached 1,200. The vote in Clinton on this question by wards was as follows:

Ward	Wet	Dry
First -----	179	125
Second -----	96	54
Third -----	196	83
Fourth -----	129	139
Totals -----	600	401

As an echo of the local option election at this time the city of Windsor had an unusual experience of having Mayor Davis and four of the six councilmen resign. The action was the culmination of the local option fight in the county. The mayor and councilmen of Windsor favoring saloons of a source of revenue to pay for street lights and other expenses of the municipality. At the first meeting of the city council after the

county went dry and thereby put the lid on Windsor, the mayor had a financial statement printed, showing where the city money was spent. By such statement the city owed accounts amounting to \$747.58 with only \$100 in the treasury. Following the reading of the financial statement the following proceedings transpired, according to the Windsor "Review:" "At this point all business being transacted, it was thought that a motion to adjourn would be the next order. Not so, however, and considerable consternation and surprise were expressed when Clerk Fields rose and read the resignation of H. F. Davis as mayor of Windsor, effective January 1, 1906. A motion to accept the resignation of Mayor Davis was accepted without debate. Then in succession came the resignation of H. B. McClaverty, of the Third ward; John Bowen, of the Third ward, and C. E. Griffith, of the First ward. Each accepted in order without question and without debate. J. W. McIntire, of the Second ward, also resigned. Aldermen Kabrich and Bridges refused to resign. Alderman Bowen said there was nothing secret about his reason for resigning, that he, for one, did not care to longer try to run the town without money. Mayor Davis then made a brief statement to the members of the council that he had never asked for the office, that he only took it at the urgent solicitation of the people; that he consented only when assured of being given sufficient funds to administer the city affairs as they should be; that he had given practically his entire time in his efforts to build up the town; that he had paid for car loads of rock out of his own pocket in order to have the necessary work done before bad weather; that the council had done the very best it could; that he could see no way of Windsor maintaining her position as a live, up-to-date city with practically half her revenue cut off; that he did not care to longer assume his part of the responsibility; that in making his resignation effective January 1, he did so in order to give the people plenty of time to study the matter well and to select the best man possible to fill the office."

In a desperate attempt to escape from the State penitentiary on Friday, the twenty-fourth day of November, 1905, Capt. Ephriam Allison, long a prominent citizen of Clinton, laid down his life in performance of his duty. Four desperate convicts attempted to escape, engaging in a terrific battle with weapons and nitroglycerine at the prison gates, followed by a running fight through the streets of Jefferson City, with the final capture of all four of the convicts, two of whom were shot and wounded. There was not the slightest premonition of any trouble within the prison walls. Suddenly Convicts Harry Vaughn, Charles Raymond,

Hiram Blake, George Ryan and Eli Zeigler, who were working in close proximity to the prison gate inside the enclosure, as if by a given signal, made a rush for the gate. From their pockets they drew pistols and it is presumed that at least one of them carried a bottle of nitroglycerine. Where the weapons and the explosives were obtained was unknown. Rushing past the gates they entered Deputy Warden See's office and shot him as he sat in his chair. He sank back and was unable to resist them. Instantly they returned to the gate and met Gateman John Clay, who had been alarmed by the shots. Before he could raise his weapon he was shot dead. Captain Allison, who was in charge of the commissary department, as the outbreak occurred at the gate, ran out to the assistance of the guard, Crane. As he stepped out of the door Captain Allison received a bullet in his breast and fell unconscious. He passed away without regaining consciousness.

Captain Allison was born in Saline County in 1835 and with his father moved to Henry County in 1852. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in Captain Owen's company of the Missouri State Guards. This company, however, soon disbanded and he re-enlisted in Company I, 16th Missouri Confederate Infantry. The close of the war found him in Madison County, Texas, where he remained until 1867, when he came to Clinton and engaged in merchandising, first in grocery and later in dry goods. He was very successful and built up the largest store in Clinton, making a fortune. He, however, made large real estate investments in Kansas City and suffered financial reverses when the inflated values of that place collapsed. He was prominent locally in Democratic politics, had served as county treasurer, as member of the County Court and later as presiding judge thereof. In his later life he was employed in the penitentiary in various posts of responsibility and importance. Nearly two years later Convicts Raymond, Vaughn and Ryan, who had killed Captain Allison, were hanged in the jail yard and suffered the penalty for their crime.

The city council in January, 1906, held a special session at which time the first step toward municipal ownership of the public utilities was taken by rejecting a franchise proposition presented by the water company and ordering the city clerk to prepare a resolution to submit to the vote of the people a bond issue to build a municipal light plant. All of the members of the council were present except Councilman Cheatham. At a subsequent meeting of the council, a week or so later, Attorney Owen for the city brought in a resolution calling for a special election

to vote \$30,000 bonds to build a municipal electric light plant. At that time Mayor Barnhart advocated a municipal water system and declared that to be more important than a light plant.

The council was divided as to whether or not it was advisable to submit both propositions at the same time, but they did not oppose the mayor's wishes and a resolution to submit both propositions to a vote of the people was passed unanimously. Both resolutions provided for a special election to be held on Thursday, February 15, 1906. The first vote to be submitted was on the proposition to issue \$30,000 at four per cent. bonds to build or acquire a municipal light plant. The second proposition to be voted on at the same time was to issue \$70,000 in bonds to build or acquire a waterworks system. At the time members of the light and water committee of the council stated that a Kansas City engineering firm had estimated that \$70,000 would build a water system, obtain the water either from the surface pond or from deep wells, filtering and softening it before it passed into the pipes. Pursuant to the calls the special election was held and the result was overwhelmingly in favor of the bonds. There was no preliminary work done to get out the vote and no active workers. In spite of that fact more than 800 votes were cast, which showed the interest that the proposition aroused in the minds of the people and clearly demonstrated where they stood on the matter. The result of the vote was as follows:

For \$30,000 light bonds:

Wards	For	Against
First -----	264	10
Second -----	123	9
Third -----	198	3
Fourth -----	213	12
	—	—
Total -----	798	34

For \$70,000 water bonds:

First -----	261	13
Second -----	125	11
Third -----	198	3
Fourth -----	216	12
	—	—
Total -----	804	39

Following the vote on municipal ownership, which resulted so overwhelmingly in favor of the city owning the public utilities, came the April city election. The election resulted in the selection of Shackleford for mayor on the municipal ownership ticket by a majority of 435 over Sol Blatt. The whole municipal ownership ticket was overwhelmingly elected, the majorities averaging above 300 except in the case of city attorney, where J. F. Delaney beat Fred B. Owen, Democrat, by only 110. The municipal ownership aldermen were all elected and the entire administration was committed to that proposition.

CHAPTER XXIII.

RECUPERATION AND PROGRESS

THE PEOPLES BANK OF CLINTON—UNION OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES—SALOON LICENSES—DEATH OF BROTHER GIVEN—THE U. D. C. BESTOWS CROSSES OF HONOR—JUDGE BOYD'S PICNIC—THE BANKS IN URICH—THE PANIC OF 1907—NEW BANK IN MONTROSE—POLITICS IN 1908—FARIS NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—EXPLOSION AT WINDSOR—DEATH OF DE ARMOND—DICKINSON ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

The Peoples National Bank was formally organized and opened for business early in January, 1907. Organization was effected by the election of the following directors: James M. Spangler, R. H. Piper, J. D. Carney, John Arvin, Dr. J. H. Britts, J. J. Chastain, J. C. Wyatt. The directors elected the following officers: President, John Arvin; vice-president, R. H. Piper; cashier, J. C. Wyatt; assistant cashier, J. J. Chastain. The new bank had a paid up capital of \$50,000, acquired the Salmon & Salmon Bank building and opened for business using that building for its banking business. Two of these men were from out of the county, the president, John Arvin, who was a recent resident of Howard County, coming from Armstrong, Missouri, and the cashier, J. C. Wyatt, removed from Higbee to assume the position in this bank. The intention of the new organization was to give the county a bank conducted on conservative lines, which would be an assistance to the upbuilding of the whole community.

Representative M. B. Thralls, of Henry County, introduced a bill in the House of Representatives which was inspired by Governor Folk's wishes to enforce the Sunday "lid law." The proposed law made violation of the dramshop law outlawry and subjected the violator to arrest by a posse which might be called out by the Governor if he should become satisfied that local officials would not, or could not, enforce the law. The



PRIZE WINNERS, HENRY COUNTY CALF CLUB

cost of the enforcement of the law in such a case was to be borne by the State and the members of the posse to have the same authority in making arrest as a sheriff. This was a law designed to assist the authorities in preventing violations of the liquor laws, particularly in counties or in sections of the larger cities where the sentiment for Sunday observance and proper enforcement of the dramship laws was not strong.

The question of union between the Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches had been agitated for a number of years and while Henry County Presbyterians did not take any prominent part, yet they were all concerned as to the ultimate results of the proposed merger. At the meeting of the General Assembly of the two churches in 1906, articles of union were formally agreed on and arrangements were made for the joining of the two congregations in towns where both branches of the united church had organizations; and in the case of such union, to vacate one of the church buildings and unite all of the people under one pastor and in one church body. Pursuant to such action of the general assemblies of the two churches, there was a meeting held in Kansas City early in January, 1907, at which the Kansas City Presbytery of the Kansas City Church and the Lexington Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church were both represented and at such meeting final steps were taken to legally unite the two bodies; and particularly included were the two Clinton Presbyterian Churches. The local Cumberland Presbyterian Church was represented by Rev. G. P. Beaty, who presented a communication from that church bearing upon the matter. The Kansas City Presbytery formally transferred the First Presbyterian Church of Clinton to the Lexington Presbytery, in order to get the two churches in the same presbytery, and the Lexington Presbytery accepted the transferred church in order to perfect the union of the two churches.

The committee of ministers, consisting of Rev. Beaty and Rev. Howell of Clinton, and Walker of Kansas City, were appointed to visit Clinton on January 31 and carry out the orders of the Presbytery, formally constituting the union of the two churches upon the basis of union adopted by each. On the occasion of the visit of the committee from the Presbytery, the two Clinton Presbyterian Churches were formally merged into one body, to be known as the First Presbyterian Church of Clinton. The new body was organized, as to elders, deacons and trustees, by an equal number being named from each of the two constituent churches; and, after the formal interrogation and replying to the regular constitu-

tional questions, were declared to be the officers of the united church. The officers elected were as follows: From the Presbyterian Church, elders, J. G. Middlecoff, Dr. B. B. Barr, Dr. E. Y. Nichols, Millard Lane, H. P. Farris, J. E. Akey; deacons, U. W. Lamkin, Charles Tobias, Otto Detweiler, Carter Cannon, George D. Coon. From the Cumberland Presbyterian Church: Elders, B. L. Owen, Hale Montgomery, W. H. Shackelford, M. B. Knowles, C. H. Van Dyke, Frank C. Shaver; deacons, A. C. Haysler, Ernest Vale, E. H. Dooley, Dr. S. C. A. Rubey, F. B. Waddell. Rev. J. R. Birchfield, who had hitherto been the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was installed as the first pastor of the new body.

The union of the two churches was not acceptable to all of the members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and at the same time the above proceedings were being had a meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Clinton, of those members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church who had all the time steadfastly opposed the union. Presiding at this meeting was the Rev. J. E. Duggins of Montrose. J. W. King was elected elder and S. D. Garth trustee. J. M. Weidemyer and J. G. Turk were appointed to find a suitable place in which to have a Sunday school and prayer meeting, and it was resolved to continue the organization and as soon as possible to employ a regular minister. The dispute between the two branches of this church was carried from the ecclesiastical into the State Court and after a long litigation extending to the Supreme Court of the United States was formally decided in favor of the merger. However, in 1908, Judge Denton had before him in the Circuit Court of Henry County a case involving one phase of the union on which depended the ownership of Mt. Carmel Church in Davis township. It seems that nearly fifteen years before Dr. J. G. Turk of Clinton deeded to the trustees of the Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church a tract of ground about an acre in extent on which the church was built and stood at the time of the suit. There was inserted in the deed by the grantor a stipulation that the building to be erected should be used as the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and also the provision that should it cease to be so used the ground should revert back to him or his heirs. Since the union the building was used by the unionists and, as Dr. Turk adhered to the loyal branch of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the suit was brought to gain possession of the ground under the condition that the church was no longer used by the Cumberland Presbyterians.

The city of Clinton having voted to remain wet, the question of saloon licenses was considered at a special meeting of the city council held on Monday, May 6, 1907. The attitude of many of the people seemed to be that saloons should pay a very high license fee, at least such was the presumption from the action of the council, which on this date introduced and passed an ordinance raising saloon licenses in Clinton from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per year, which together with additional taxes made the saloon licenses \$3,800 each. The action was taken probably in anticipation of saloon licenses about to be applied for in the County Court on the following Monday, and the passage of this ordinance and its immediate going into effect made the granting of additional saloon licenses improbable. In fact it was predicted at that time that the raising of the license fee would result in the closing of all the saloons, with perhaps one exception. The prediction that the saloons would not pay the license prescribed by the ordinance was fulfilled and as the licenses of the various saloons expired one by one they closed, so that for a period of nearly four months there was no licensed saloon in Clinton, the town, while it had voted wet, being dry on account of the license fee charge. The County Court in the meantime had granted five saloon licenses, but none of them had been taken out, owing to the Clinton ordinance. However, the long drouth in Clinton was broken on the convening of a special meeting of the city council in mid July. The council at that time reduced the saloon license from \$3,000 to \$1,500 annually and two saloons were immediately opened, followed by others.

In the death of Rev. J. C. Given at Springfield during the month of April was removed from Henry County and Missouri one of the most popular and widely known ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. There is no resident of Henry County who lived there during the pastorate of Brother Given in Clinton who did not know him. He was remarkable for his friendliness and his most striking feature probably was his innate hospitality and extraordinary love for fellowman. In all of his career it was an inviolate maxim of his that a stranger in his town should be shown the same courtesies that one receives while among his friends and acquaintances. Following this theory it was the usual thing for him to accost a stranger on the street with a hearty handshake and a cheery smile and venture any information about the town or its citizenship that would tend to facilitate the business or make more interesting the sight seeing trips of the unacquainted one. This habit

brought him into contact with and gained for him the lasting friendship of many commercial travelers; although on some occasions the drummers would not meet his advances. It is related that on one occasion he was going down the street extending the greetings of the day in his customary manner, when he chanced to meet a drummer who refused his extended hand. After the drummer had learned who it was that had attempted to shake hands with him, he stepped up to Rev. Given and said: "When you offered to shake hands with me a while ago, I thought you were a confidence man. I have since learned that I was mistaken." Given looked him squarely in the eye and replied: "We were both mistaken; you took me for a confidence man and I took you for a gentleman."

Only a small degree less than his enthusiasm for his church and ministry was his ardor as a fisherman. He loved to fish and rarely let an opportunity pass to take a trip to the banks of some good stream and there angle for the fish tribe. Jovial, warm hearted, courteous, consecrated—his passing was a distinct loss to his church and to every community in which he served or was known.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy have a very beautiful custom of conferring crosses of honor on the old veterans who wore the gray. It is a recent thing with them, for up to this time no mark of distinction had been given to the heroes of the Southern Confederacy. Elaborate ceremonies were held by the K. K. Salmon Chapter of the U. D. C. which was in Clinton and on the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of Jefferson Davis. The custom of giving the crosses arose in the desire to confer some emblem upon the Southern soldier who had served with honor in the war between the States, and was conceived by Miss Mary Ann Cobb Irwin, of Athens, Georgia. The design was offered by Miss I. E. Gabbett of Atlanta, Georgia, and was accepted by the National Conference of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at Richmond, Virginia, in 1899. There are strict rules governing the bestowal of these crosses and the veteran who receives one justly feels that he is indeed honored. The crosses are made from the metal of a cannon which had served in the war between the States, and while they have no intrinsic value they are freighted with that which gold cannot buy.

On the occasion of the first bestowal of these crosses in Henry County, the following twenty Confederate veterans were so honored: Frank Nash, W. G. Watkins, W. F. Mastin, Eli Wade, Joseph W. Wilson,

Capt. J. M. Ragland, Capt. J. M. Weidemeyer, Lieut. W. F. Carter, Rev. J. F. Watkins, Dr. J. H. Britts, Judge O. M. Bush, T. H. Violette, W. C. Bronaugh, Judge Joe Boyd, Judge L. P. Beaty, Judge J. F. Hargrave, W. B. Johnson, William Goforth, W. J. Stevens, A. B. Hopkins.

The following January, on the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of Robert E. Lee, the following veterans were also presented crosses: Abner E. Adair, James A. Dunn, J. C. Gilliam, D. T. Hampton, John M. Salmon, J. T. Wiley, W. T. Wilson, Charles P. Duncan, W. C. Greer, Ephraim Goff, Robert C. Owens, S. F. Snodgrass, J. P. Williams, J. S. Howerton.

An occasion characteristic of the times was a picnic and barbecue arranged during this summer by Judge Joe Boyd, who extended his hospitality to all his friends the latter part of August in his beautiful pasture that skirts the bank of Deepwater Creek. There was "no night" in that big pasture the preceding evening, fires were started in trenches as dusk came on and the flames shooting skyward drove back the darkness and sent a crimson flush between the tree trunks. As the flames died down, over the bed of glowing coals were stretched the carcasses that were to feed the many visitors. John Bixman acted as superintendent and was ably assisted by John Belton and Tom Shoemaker, who were past masters in the science of barbecueing. By the trenches were two big kettles of Burgoo and stores of bread and coffee and pickles awaited the expected guests. By 1 o'clock nearly a thousand happy men, women and children had arrived in the grove. Before this there was a fox chase which Judge Boyd's hounds followed in full cry and the riders, though they failed to bring back the fox, returned with wonderful appetites.

After the dinner speeches were made by Rev. A. N. Lindsey, Senator Dickinson, P. A. Parks, C. A. Calvird and Judge James B. Gantt. The part that Judge Boyd had played in the history of Henry County, the years when the sparsely settled neighborhood had struggled to avoid paying an unjust debt, the later period of compromise and adjustment and refunding to get the county at its present low rate of interest, and in particular how during his four years' service on the County Court, had been paid \$98,000 railroad and \$50,000 court house bonds were all subjects of eulogy. The occasion is remarkable and worthy of remembrance because such things were characteristic of the people of this time and the presence of such pioneers and sturdy citizens as Judge Boyd always is worthy of note and a blessing to the county.

The National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis and C. A. Davis of Clinton purchased the Bank of Urich in October. All the old officers remained in the bank except Dr. J. Noble, who was compelled to retire on account of failing health. The officers elected were: W. B. Moreland, president; J. A. Kerr, vice-president; W. H. Erwin, cashier; C. A. Davis, assistant cashier.

The Bank of Urich was one of the most solid and substantial of the smaller banks of Missouri. Under the wise management of Dr. Noble and his associates it had steadily added to its resources and to its surplus. The retirement of Dr. Noble from this bank was followed within less than a month by his death. He had planned to go to California on a trip to recuperate his failing health and was only delaying until he could dispose of his interest in the Bank of Urich; but he was stricken with paralysis the day following the transfer and died the thirtieth of the month.

At about the same time, arrangements were completed for a new bank at Urich, to be known as the Farmers Bank, which new institution was organized with \$15,000 capital, among the prominent stockholders being John R. Green of Clinton, H. B. Hackney and Scott Graham of Urich.

The financial condition of the Nation in 1907 was such that on the thirty-first of October of that year the banks of the county by unanimous action issued notice that beginning on that day no cash should be paid to anyone in excess of \$25 a day and not exceeding \$50 in any one week, on any account. All amounts in excess of \$25 were to be paid in cash interest checks, certified checks or drafts on Kansas City or St. Louis, and might be deposited. The manifesto from the banks further stated that all local banks were in good condition and had strong cash reserves and the step was taken to keep the currency at home, so it would not interfere with local business affairs and to protect the interests of depositors. The agreement was signed by the People's National Bank, the Clinton National Bank, the Bank of Calhoun, the Citizens' Bank of Windsor, Farmers' Bank of Windsor, Bank of Urich, Bank of Blairstown, Savings Bank of Montrose, and followed similar action of the banks at Sedalia, Warrensburg, Nevada and Butler, which had acted in a similar way some days before. The enforcement of the rule did not cripple business in the slightest degree. It simply insured financial stability and was in the interest of all depositors. In case of payment of over \$25 cashiers' checks were given by the bankers which were accepted by any bank or

business man just as cash. Business men had long been prepared for the action and its promulgation was creative of no surprise whatever. They recognized it as a measure of safety and approved the courses of the various banks in adopting it.

On December 1 the new Farmers and Merchants Bank of Montrose opened for business. Its capital was \$10,000 and the first board of directors was composed of Kansas City capitalists, who were: John C. Hughes, C. M. Scanlon, H. H. Briggs and Frank Stoddard. H. H. Briggs was president and Frank Stoddard cashier.

During the year a number of prominent citizens of the county passed to their reward. Judge J. M. Ballard of Montrose died on June 17. He had long been prominent in business and politics in this section, first in Bates and later in Henry County. He was formerly State Senator from the district and voted for George G. Vest on the last occasion of his election to the United States Senate.

James H. Callaway, a resident of Clinton since 1878, died in his home in that town in mid-summer. He had been sheriff of the county, holding the office two terms. As an official he was efficient, manifesting splendid judgment and yet, while kind hearted in the performance of his duty, he showed absolute fidelity in everything committed to him.

R. B. McConnell was born in Clinton in 1857, was elected circuit clerk of Henry County and entered on his duties of office January 1, 1883, serving continuously for sixteen years.

On the fourteenth of November Frank B. Waddell, one of the most popular men who had ever lived in Clinton, died in a St. Louis hospital. Of a sunny disposition he was extremely well liked, and as a business man he had no superior in the county.

The death of Dr. G. Y. Salmon removed from the community one of its oldest citizens. He had come to Clinton in the middle forties, first as a physician, where he built up a large practice. During the war his business was destroyed and on the conclusion of the struggle he returned and engaged in the live stock business. In 1867 he entered the banking business with D. C. Stone, under the firm name of Salmon & Stone. In 1877 it became the firm of Salmon & Salmon and his partner was his brother, Major H. W. Salmon. This bank continued in business until its failure, June 21, 1905. During his years of active business life Dr. Salmon was noted for his kind disposition. It was said that no friend ever sought a reasonable favor in vain, and he had every word of cheer and friendship.

At the first meeting of the County Court in 1908 Henry C. Allen, at that time county surveyor, was appointed to fill the office of county highway engineer, which had just been created. His salary was fixed at \$1,400 a year, Mr. Allen to pay his expenses. This was the beginning of a movement that it was hoped would result in the improvement of roads and the betterment of living conditions in the rural districts. At about the same time the Civic Association of Clinton planned a rest room in the court house. Representatives from various women's clubs of the town were present and pledged their encouragement and gave substantial financial aid. The room chosen was the one west of the north corridor of the court house, opening into the office of probate judge, but not used by him. The room was fitted up with chairs, sofas, tables and toilet accessories, etc., and an invitation extended to visitors from the county to make use of it when in Clinton.

The Clinton Pottery, which had been in trouble for some time, was closed in February, the management making the statement that it was immaterial to the company whether or not the Clinton plant was run. The difficulties between the men and the management of this plant had been growing ever since it was taken over by outside corporations and the business had ceased to be a local institution, and finally was closed up. An opportunity existed in Clinton, provided that the management was really interested in the upbuilding of a business, but under the conditions there was no real effort made to continue this branch of manufacturing in the town.

An abstract of the county assessment for the year 1907 shows the following: 463,185 acres were assessed at \$4,547,289, an average valuation of \$9.81 an acre. Of town lots there were 73,224, assessed at \$1,489,410, making a total real estate assessment of \$6,036,699. Personal property assessment shows 11,218 horses valued at \$343,547, or an average of \$30.62 a head; 3,300 mules valued at \$105,561, or an average of \$31.99; 83 asses valued at \$4,111; 26,045 cattle valued at \$287,012, or an average of \$11.02; 4,560 sheep valued at \$6,612, averaging \$1.45; 30,138 hogs valued at \$87,898, averaging \$2.91; other live stock \$424; money, goods, etc., valued at \$543,910; banks, \$192,630; total personal property, \$1,980,979; grand total of real and personal property, \$8,017,676.

The winter of 1908 was unusually mild for Henry County. Not once during the three winter months did the temperature fall to zero and the lowest tabulation was two degrees above in February. February came

in with an electrical storm which lasted from dusk Saturday evening until midnight. The highest temperature in February was twenty-seven degrees, on the twenty-ninth; the lowest two degrees, on the second. The mean maximum temperature was forty-eight degrees; the minimum twenty-six degrees and the mean average thirty-seven degrees. The total rainfall was 33.3 inches and the greatest rainfall in one day was .87 inches, on the fourteenth. On the same day there was thunder, a very unusual phenomena in winter. During the month there were sixteen clear, five partly clear, and eight cloudy days, and very little snow, only four days having any at all and then not enough to measure. It would be well to remember this winter of 1908, as it was one of the mildest ever known in this climate.

The Christian Church in Clinton, under the leadership of Elder A. N. Lindsey, had grown in a phenomenal way and the congregation erected a new church building to accommodate the increased membership and to provide for the work of the church.

The city campaign in 1908 in Clinton was very animated. The municipal ownership party, which was in power, renominated all of the officers serving at that time whose terms expired. Their nominations were: For mayor, W. H. Shackelford; assessor, A. E. Boyd; collector, R. Belisle; marshal, J. M. Davis; city attorney, Harold Pierce; treasurer, J. H. Scherff; police judge, A. C. Avery; councilmen, S. T. Neill, Roy Labaugh, James E. Wright, George Paul. The Democrats nominated: For mayor, W. M. Stevens; assessor, Alvin Faith; collector, Mason Anderson; treasurer, E. R. Lingle; marshal, Wallace Bennett; police judge, Solomon Blatt; city attorney, Charles Calvird; councilmen, Dr. J. R. Wallis, John J. Chastain, John W. Penland, John R. Doyle.

The election resulted in the defeat of the entire Democratic ticket with the exception of C. A. Calvird for city attorney. The Democratic county convention which met in Clinton on Saturday, May 16, 1908, was important because of the fact that it was the last time they were to select delegates to a State convention, as the candidaes for Sate officers were to be elected by State-wide primary. A number of suitors for State officers were present, among whom were John O. Long, candidate for State auditor; John P. Gordon, of Lafayette County, also a candidate for auditor; Hon. William R. Painter, editor of the Carrollton "Democrat," candidate for the office of lieutenant-governor, and Hon. Wall Bronaugh, of Henry County, candidate for railroad warehouse commissioner. The

resolutions adopted expressed confidence in William J. Bryan, admiration for William J. Stone and approval of his record, endorsed the official record of Joseph W. Folk along the line of law enforcement, commended Hon. D. A. DeArmond, recommended to the voters at the primary W. C. Bronaugh for railroad commissioner, voted for Peyton A. Parks as delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Denver and for delegate at large to that convention, declared itself for Stone, Folk, Francis and Reed. The delegates to the convention were then named as follow: J. S. Turk, Davis township; Clay Hurst, Bethlehem township; Frank McCausland, Bogard township; C. C. Dickinson, of Clinton; C. A. Calvird, of Clinton; J. D. Hall and Bruce Wilson, Deepwater township; Henry Carter, Fairview township; R. W. Carrington, Honey Creek township; H. B. Salsbury, Osage township; H. B. Hughes, Tebo township; T. B. R. Hackney, White Oak township; J. F. Wall and L. K. Meyer, Windsor township.

These fourteen delegates were authorized to cast the eleven votes to which Henry County was entitled at the State convention. The delegates returned in a jubilant frame of mind, having been able to assist in the election of all the men recommended by the county convention and the reports of harmony encouraged the local democracy. The candidacy of Hon. W. S. Cowherd and Hon. Dave Ball for Governor were overshadowing all others at this time before the Democratic voters. The people were hopeful that the enactment of a primary law would secure the selection of the best men for the various offices and recognized that the merit of this system was on trial in the State-wide primary which was held for the first time in August, 1908.

The result of the primary showed the selection of W. S. Cowherd for Governor on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Cowherd carried Henry County by a vote of practically two to one over his nearest competitor, David A. Ball. The other winners on the Democratic ticket were William R. Painter for lieutenant-governor, Cornelius Roach for secretary of State, John P. Gordon for State auditor, John R. Knott for railroad commissioner, W. W. Graves for judge of the Supreme Court.

The following candidates carried the county in the Republican primary: Governor, H. S. Hadley; lieutenant-governor, J. F. Gmelich; secretary of State, John E. Swanger; auditor, Jesse A. Tolerton; State treasurer, W. F. Maring; attorney general, F. B. Fulkerson; railroad commissioner, W. W. Wilder; Supreme judge, Argus Cox.

The Prohibition party polled thirty-nine votes. The only State officer

voted for was Hon. H. P. Faris for Governor, who received thirty-seven. This was the second time that Mr. Faris had been given the Prohibition nomination for Governor and it is related that as he returned home after receiving the Prohibition nomination for Governor as a result of the State primary he was given a unique reception. At the train he was met by a band and a large crowd of citizens. The band played "The Old Oaken Bucket" as the nominee was greeted on the platform, while nearby stood the city water wagon gaily decorated with the National colors. A reception was held on the southwest corner of the square, where speeches were made by Mayor Shackleford and Rev. A. N. Lindsey, to which Mr. Faris briefly responded. The local papers add that it is noteworthy that the tent show which at that time was playing in Clinton that night played "Ten Nights in a Barroom," and several hours later a copious shower refreshed the earth.

The Democratic campaign in the county was very active in the fall. Among the speakers were Hon. Elliott W. Major, candidate for attorney-general, who spoke at Deepwater, Montrose and Windsor. Governor Joseph W. Folk spoke at Montrose and Clinton on Tuesday, the twentieth of October, and Governor A. M. Dockery spoke on October 8. United States Senator William J. Stone spoke at Windsor on October 21 and that night at Clinton. The farmers of the country were very much interested in the election of Bryan and had contributed over \$1,000 in one dollar subscriptions toward the Democratic National campaign. On the seventeenth of October there was a tremendous rally in Clinton in which James B. Reed was the leading speaker, and at a night meeting Congressman DeArmond and Hon. Frank M. Lowe of Kansas City made addresses. The results in the county showed a clean sweep for the Democratic ticket, the lowest man being H. F. Poague for prosecuting attorney, who won by approximately three hundred plurality, and the leading candidate J. D. King for sheriff, whose plurality exceeded 800. Bryan carried the county for President by nearly 800, while Stone's majority over Folk for the Senate was nearly the same. Cowherd for Governor ran about 200 votes below the National ticket. The Democratic State ticket was elected with the exception of Governor, the Republican candidate, Herbert S. Hadley, being successful.

On September 15, 1908, a terrible explosion occurred at the depot at Windsor. A consignment of ten kegs of rifle powder—270 pounds in all—was in a car being consigned to W. F. Crome, wholesale grocer at Clinton. Five kegs of this powder securely floored were at one end of

the car and the other five equally well fastened to obviate jarring were in the other apartment. The usual four powder posters were placed on the car to caution those who were to handle it. As the car was loaded with general merchandise besides the powder, it was switched to the south end of the depot. The station agent and a number of trainmen, draymen, helpers and one tramp gathered around it to sort over and take out the Windsor freight. The most plausible story of the explosion is that one of the kegs of powder had sprung a leak and some of it had sifted out on the floor. One of the negroes, helping, procured a broom from the depot and swept up the powder, intending to take it out. Some one dropped a match, the powder lighted along the floor and there occurred a terrific explosion, blowing out with awful force the side of the car.

Twelve lives in all were lost in the accident, including Frank Yake, the station agent; J. G. Hall, a drayman of Deepwater; James McCabe, a brakeman; Ernest Igo, a depot helper; Ira Malone, a miner; Elmer Keach and Walter Bachs, two boys who were loitering about; Charles Dawes, John Walker and Howard Kerns, three negro helpers, and Harry Gravestone, a tramp. In addition eight or ten others were more or less seriously injured. This was one of the most terrible and deplorable accidents that ever occurred in Henry County.

Clinton indulged in another local option campaign in November, 1909, the holding of such elections having become a habit. Henry County being dry, there was a continual agitation on the part of the dries to vote the saloons out of Clinton and thus destroy the only oasis in the county. After several weeks of active campaign, an election was held on Tuesday, the 23rd of November, and resulted in a wet victory by a majority of 129. Owing to the high license at this particular time, while Clinton's status as wet territory was not changed by the election, yet the town had actually been dry for some six months. The vote on the question by wards follows:

Ward.	Wet.	Dry.
First -----	191	125
Second -----	66	54
Third -----	176	85
Fourth -----	164	204
	—	—
Totals -----	597	468
Wet majority -----	129	

Henry County people were horrified in late November, when the appalling news came of the burning to death of their beloved Congressman David A. DeArmond in his home at Butler. The Congressman and his five-year-old grandson were sleeping on an upstairs porch in the DeArmond residence, when the house caught fire from some unexplained cause, evidently starting near the place where Judge DeArmond and the little boy were sleeping, and that portion of the house was all in flames when neighbors reached the scene. It is said that a maid-servant who slept in the rear of the house was the first one awakened and that only when the flames burst into her room. She escaped in her night clothing and ran to the front of the house, where her screams aroused the neighborhood. No one could get near the front of the building on account of the intense heat. Mrs. DeArmond and Mrs. Harvey C. Clark, her daughter, were aroused by the cries of the boy and the assurances of his grandfather that he would be saved. Judge DeArmond could easily have saved himself but he remained to save his beloved grandson and both were burned to death. The people of Henry County felt peculiarly close to Judge DeArmond; though born in Pennsylvania, he had been long a resident of Bates County, had served as judge of the circuit in which Henry County was located and several times had been a representative of Henry County in Congress and was known to practically all the citizenship of the county. Few men in the last half-century have had a more spectacular or brilliant career than he, winning his political spurs in his home as a lawyer, Presidential elector and State Senator, later as judge of the Circuit Court and member of Congress, he was greatly admired because of his commanding ability. Rarely has any district had a man to represent it, who was so relied upon and whose judgment on all matters was so implicitly accepted by his constituents.

Every possible token of respect was paid to him by the people of his district and the greatest sympathy was felt for his bereaved family by all of his constituents whom he had so long and so faithfully served. The death of Judge DeArmond of course, necessitated the immediate election of his successor and national conditions were such that the election in the Sixth district was looked on with a great deal of interest all over the country. The election of a Congressman here afforded the first direct expression in any country district, of the popularity of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law just enacted by the National Congress; of what was called Cannonism in the House of Representatives, and, in general, of the Taft administration.

The Democratic convention insisted that national issue should control in this fight. The plurality with which Judge DeArmond was elected in 1908 was about two thousand; both Democratic and Republicans alike, agreed that it would be a test whether the successor to Judge DeArmond should receive the same or a larger vote, and decided to nominate a congressional candidate by convention and to hold such convention on December 21st. The place was fixed at Butler and the ratio of representation was one delegate to every 250 votes cast at the last election for the Democratic candidate for President, or each fraction over 125 or more votes. Such ratio gave the following representation in the convention: Bates County, 13; Cass County, 13; Cedar County, 6; Dade County, 6; Henry County, 14; Johnson County, 14; St. Clair County, 8.

Pursuant to the call of the congressional committee, the convention met at Butler and besides the seventy-four delegates present, there were many Democratic leaders from the various counties in the district. More than thirty citizens of Henry County were in attendance, promoting the interests of C. C. Dickinson, who received the solid vote of Henry County from the start. There were four counties which had home candidates and whose delegates were instructed for them. Henry's fourteen delegates were instructed for C. C. Dickinson; in addition, Bates County was also instructed for him; Mr. Dickinson also had two out of Cedar and two from Cass, giving him a total of thirty-one votes. Johnson's fourteen delegates were instructed for J. W. Suddath; St. Clair's eight delegates were instructed for C. P. Hargus, and Dade's six for Charles W. Newman; the eleven delegates from Cass County usually voted with Johnson's fourteen, for Suddath; occasionally, some of these Cass County Suddath delegates would vote for Newman or Hargus. Hargus had four votes from Cedar, in addition to his eight from St. Clair. Newman had no outside strength except an occasional Suddath delegate or two from Cass County. The officers of the convention were: Charles R. W. Sloan, of Cass, presiding, and W. R. Bowles, of Dade, secretary. Hon. W. E. Owen nominated C. C. Dickinson and the other three candidates were placed before the convention in equally eloquent speeches.

On the first ballot, Cass scattered six votes between Hargus and Newman. On the second ballot, five between these two men; on the third and fourth ballots, four; the fifth ballot two, and finally the sixth ballot brought them back to Suddath; on this sixth ballot, the vote was: Dickinson, 31; Suddath, 25; Hargus, 12; Newman, 6.

This represented practically the actual strength of the various candidates, as the five earlier ballots had only differed from this result because of the complimentary votes from Cass County, given to Hargus and Newman. Balloting continued until midnight Tuesday, more than one hundred ballots being taken with no change, an adjournment was had until Wednesday morning. Wednesday, Dickinson gained one vote from Suddath and thus increased his vote to thirty-two; the balloting proceeded all day Wednesday without any further break, although various rumors were afloat—some that one man was going to receive accessions, others that it was another; but the most persistent was that Dade was preparing to go to Dickinson and nominate him. After over three hundred ballots had been taken, the convention again adjourned until Thursday; balloting continued all day Thursday without any indication of a break until nearly midnight; finally, after nearly seven hundred ballots had been taken, the instructions were taken off the delegates and each was left to vote according to his own inclination. On the 675th ballot, C. C. Dickinson of Henry County received forty-two votes, or four more than were necessary to nominate him. On this final and decisive ballot, the counties voting for Mr. Dickinson and the number of votes from each were as follows: Henry County, 14; Bates County, 13; St. Clair, 4; Dade, 3; Cass, 2; Cedar, 6. Total, 42.

The announcement of the result in a scene of great enthusiasm, caused Mr. Dickinson's opponents to vie with each other in their efforts to move to make his vote unanimous. The result of the roll-call was never officially announced. Mr. Dickinson and the men who had remained with him, returned home and were enthusiastically received, although they arrived in Clinton at one o'clock in the morning in the midst of a driving snowstorm. The interest taken in the contest in Clinton and Henry County had been intense; it was not confined to the Democrats alone, but the nominee was assured the support of his many friends, irrespective of party. In the campaign that followed, a great many Republicans and Independents declared themselves in favor of Mr. Dickinson and against the Republican nominee. The result of the election was a Democratic landslide. Mr. Dickinson carried his own ward by 147; he carried the city of Clinton by 429, Henry County by 1,309 and the Sixth district by 3,790, which was practically twice the normal majority of the district.

CHAPTER XXIV.

OTHER EVENTS AFTER 1905

A FEDERAL BUILDING—DRAINAGE QUESTION—FOUNT PIPER'S AIRPLANE—THE CENSUS OF 1910—BAIRD COLLEGE PURCHASED—THE ELECTION OF 1910—BUILDING ACTIVITIES.

In November, 1910, the council provided for another election to purchase the public utilities. The first proposition prepared was to issue \$60,000 in bonds drawing not over five per cent interest, to acquire water-works and gas plants from the Clinton Light and Water Company. The second proposition was to issue \$10,000 in bonds to enlarge, extend and perfect its present electric light plant. The election under the order of the council was duly held on December 20th and both propositions were voted down by a vote as follows:

On the \$60,000 Proposition.			On the \$10,000 Proposition.		
	Yes.	No.		Yes.	No.
First Ward.....	39	100	First Ward.....	49	93
Second Ward.....	22	55	Second Ward.....	24	53
Third Ward.....	28	106	Third Ward.....	33	101
Fourth Ward.....	58	100	Fourth Ward.....	60	47
Totals	147	381	Totals	166	294

The result was not surprising as from the start public sentiment was against the deal. The council acted in good faith in securing the lowest option ever submitted for the purchase of the plants, but the people decided otherwise.

A land mark of prominence near Clinton and to every one who had occasion to pass through on the train, was the old North Clinton depot.

which was destroyed by fire in early summer of this year. The fire started from a spark thrown by a passing locomotive and owing to the distance of the building from the town there was no hope of saving it, owing to the fact that it had attained great headway before the department could make the run. The building was the original depot of the Blair line and before the "Y" was built which enabled the trains to come down to the Second Street Depot, it was a place of considerable importance. In fact, it was seriously projected to extend the late lamented street-car system to it. However, while its importance was diminished by the building of the depot on Second street, yet all trains, both on the Blair and Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, stopped at this depot until the burning of this house. For a time it was a very busy place, and when the Frisco first purchased the Blair line it was a most important link between Texas and Kansas City and for a year a Fred Harvey eating house was maintained in the building. When, however, the Frisco bought the Memphis and Texas, traffic was diverted over other lines, the eating house was taken away and the Katy trains no longer stopped. At the time of its destruction the building was unoccupied and used only as a store room.

The Public Building Committee of the National House of Representatives, early in July, 1906, reported a provision for the purchase of a postoffice site at Clinton. In January of that year Mr. George S. Holliday, president of the Commercial Club of Clinton, and acting under the authority of the club, had gone to Washington and began a quiet, but active campaign for public building and had worked so thoroughly that the report of the committee insured the final erection of the building. A bill carrying the appropriation of \$7,500 for the site was duly introduced and passed and after an inspection of a great many locations the Secretary of the Treasury, the following November, announced the selection of the southwest corner of Second and Franklin streets. The lot has a frontage of 150 feet on Franklin street and 208 feet on Second street. It was owned by Dr. John H. Britts and was a high and idle lot with a number of large trees growing on it and while a block from the square, is near the center of the town population. Nearly every business man in Clinton had signed a petition favoring the selection of this lot and it was so well adapted for postoffice purposes that even men to whom other sites would have been more convenient, rose above that consideration and asked the selection of the Britts tract. Congress later appropri-

ated \$65,000 for the erection of this building and after advertising for bids, the contract for the erection of the building was awarded to the firm of M. Yeager and Sons of Danville, Illinois, for the sum of \$68,359. The sum was considerably in excess of the appropriation for the building, but arrangement was made to carry the work forward and to finish it under additional appropriations. Under the terms of the bid Bedford lime stone, a beautiful light gray stone quarried at Bedford, Indiana, was used in the main part of the building. The south or rear wall was of light-colored brick. The Government moved slowly, but surely, and a considerable time had elapsed between the appropriation for the site and the letting of its contract, which was done in October, 1910. Excavation was started on the Government building and were continued until they reached the depth set forth in the specifications, when it was found that the contractors had not yet reached bed rock and work was suspended for more than two months until the Government could be consulted and arrangements made for alteration of plans. Work was resumed again in March, 1911, and on the 19th of April following, the cornerstone of the building was laid by the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri. An account written at the time, says: "The cornerstone was set properly by the workmen. It is severely plain, bearing only this inscription: 'Franklin McVeigh, Secretary of the Treasury; James N. Thomas, Supervising Architect, MCMX.' There was no cavity for the reception of coins, documents or relics. After the stone was placed the symbolic implements of Masonry was presented by Grand Architect S. Degen, to the proper officers, as follows: The square to the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, H. L. Hunter, who applied it and reported the stone to be square; the level to the Right Worshipful Grand Senior Warden, W. W. Kitchen, who applied it and reported the stone to be level; the plumb to the Right Worshipful Grand Junior Warden, Uel W. Lamkin, who applied it and reported the stone to be plumb. Grand Master Briggs then declared the stone properly tested and that the craftsmen have successfully performed their duty." At the conclusion of the laying of the stone, the Grand Master made an address to the assembled people and following him Dr. W. F. Kuhn, the Grand Orator, was introduced and delivered a scholarly and eloquent oration. During the course of the exercises Hon. A. L. Armstrong, in a proper address on behalf of the people of Clinton, presented George S. Holliday with a gold-headed umbrella in recognition of his services in connection with the securing

of the building. Work was continued without interruption on the building and it was finally completed and taken over by the Government from the contractors, March 1, 1912. This was the first Government building erected in Henry County, and is commodious and splendidly arranged for which it is designed.

The Republican nominees for county ticket in 1906 were as follows: For representative, Fred Darnell; for prosecuting attorney, N. B. Conrad; recorder, B. S. Graham; sheriff, J. W. Shy; county clerk, J. H. Kennedy; collector, Jasper N. Shivers; circuit clerk, C. H. Williams; treasurer, J. Walter Ford; probate judge, D. C. Blanchard; coroner, Dr. F. F. Netherton; presiding judge, Thomas Day; associate judge, north, William H. Tillman; south, Willard Charles.

As a result of the Democratic primary the following county ticket was nominated: Representative, Mack V. Thralls; prosecuting attorney, H. F. Poague; circuit clerk, R. L. Covington; county clerk, Walter L. Finks; sheriff, J. D. Hall; recorder, W. A. McConnel; collector, Robert H. Piper; treasurer, S. M. Thompson; probate judge, J. D. Carney; coroner, James R. Wallis; presiding judge, T. W. Ogg; judge north district, M. R. Amick; judge south district, John Harrison. As a result of the election the entire Democratic ticket was elected except H. F. Poage for prosecuting attorney. N. B. Conrad, his Republican opponent, being elected by 145 majority. J. D. Hall, Democrat, for sheriff, received only 49 majority, and R. L. Covington, Democrat, for circuit clerk, but 36. There was a great deal of "scratching" as evidenced by the three votes mentioned, the ticket in general having polled a majority of between 400 and 500.

In July, 1906, Charles H. Whitaker, senior editor of the Democrat, died at his home in Clinton. Long a sufferer from a chronic malady, he had remained at his post of duty through sheer force of will and only a few days before his death was he compelled to lay aside his work. Born in Pennsylvania in 1836, he was a newspaper man all his life, finally purchasing the daily and weekly Democrat in 1893 and remaining its head until called home. He was a man of distinguished ability and widely known and respected through the county and State as well.

The question of drainage of swamp lands was agitated more or less continuously for a number of years and various projects were proposed. The overflow lands along the Grand River and the various creeks of the county are naturally wonderfully fertile, but the uncertainty which always

existed because of the frequency and destructiveness of the overflow water, caused them to be very carelessly farmed. Various projects were put into effect in the period between 1910 and 1918, resulting in the establishment of a number of drainage districts, some of which have resulted in benefit to the country.

In 1910, an aeroplane was a great curiosity and there were few who were brave enough to express the opinion that they would ever become practical instruments for any purpose. The idea that they might be used as reliable means for the waging of war or the purpose of peace was not seriously advanced. Therefore it is well to remember that it was worthy of remark when one was brought to Clinton. Fount Piper, a very popular and well-known Clinton boy who had gone on the stage and taken the name of Bobby Fontaine, was managing a traveling show and one of the attractions that he advertised for the summer season of his enterprise was an aeroplane that was exhibited at every performance. He had arranged it so that the machine could be set up very easily at any place that he was exhibiting and while the machine never flew, yet it proved a very great drawing card.

Windsor had a great deal of difficulty about this time in getting a new high school. There was no question but what the people were in favor of the high school, but it seemed impossible for the school board to have a special bond election without holding it in some way that the legality thereof was threatened. Their second attempt to secure the bond issue was made in March, 1910, when the proposition to vote \$20,000 was carried, but the bond companies refused to purchase the bonds owing to the fact that two judges of the election were young ladies and it was the opinion of their attorneys that the whole issue was illegal because Misses Nellie Collins and Irene Moffitt acted as clerks at this election. A third election was called immediately thereafter and a month later Windsor voted the third time on the proposition. This time they overwhelmingly declared themselves in favor of educational progress. The bonds received 326 votes in their favor and 127 against. The bonds were duly sold and a splendid building erected.

H. A. Higgins, census supervisor for the Sixth district of Missouri, appointed census enumerators for Henry County in March and assigned them as follows: Bear Creek township, Fred R. Darnell; Bethlehem, Roy Mills; Big Creek, William G. Smith; Bogard, Frank M. Causland; Clinton, William N. Cornick; Clinton, First ward, Edna P. Scott; Second ward,

Lester L. Cain; Third ward, Jerome McCoy; Fourth ward, May Lovan; Davis, G. M. Hull; Deepwater, A. H. Wiley; Deer Creek, Thomas Day; Fairview, Howard S. Weaver; Deepwater City, Guy C. Hartsock; Fields Creek and Honey Creek, Walter Griffith; Leesville, C. L. Peek; Osage, M. R. Knisely; Shawnee, Emily Coats; Springfield, Roland G. Atwell; Teboe, Theodore Evans; Walker, William L. Pinkston; Whiteoak, William N. Overby; Windsor, Daniel F. Renfro; Windsor City; Mrs. Mary V. Fields.

The city election in Clinton on April 5, 1910, resulted in the election of every candidate nominated by the Democrats. The results of the election, together with the majorities, follows: For mayor, S. Blatt, Democrat, 119; majority over C. H. Snyder, Republican; for marshal, J. P. McGinnis, Democrat, by 4 majority over A. Moore, Republican; for collector, Mason Anderson, Democrat, by 211 majority over Watson Hart, Republican; for assessor, W. B. Kyle, Democrat, by 185 over H. D. Staples, Republican; for treasurer, E. R. Lingle, Democrat, by 134 over E. T. Montgomery, Republican; for police judge, D. L. Byler, Democrat, by 171 over Jerome McCoy, Republican; E. H. Hess, James Wells, Charles Sherman and O. Kniseley, all Democrats, were elected aldermen.

Baird College, which was founded in Clinton in 1885, and which had gone through many changes of ownership in the years following the surrender of the building by the Bairds, seemed to have a chance for continuation when the proposition was made in June by the Seventh Day Adventists, who were desirous of acquiring a location to develop the German work of that denomination. A committee composed of a number of the officials of the college, came to Clinton and made a thorough inspection of the building and held a meeting with the people of Clinton, in which a proposition was made to buy the building and the surrounding ground. A. A. Olson of Washington, D. C., who was in charge of the educational work of the Seventh Day Adventists, stated that it was the purpose of the denomination, if the deal was made, to immediately put the building into good shape and to establish a school which would draw from the German citizenship, not only of this country, but from Canada. The proposition was briefly to accept Baird College building proper, the lots north of it and two tracts aggregating 106 acres, lying east of the College, for which they agreed to pay \$30,000 in cash, in return they asked a bonus of \$12,500 from Clinton and an option on six acres immediately south of the college. After some further nego-

tiations the transfer of the property to the church was made about the 1st of August and the school was opened the succeeding fall and has been continued ever since, with continued success.

The Artesian Park at Clinton, which had passed, under a great many vicissitudes into the ownership of H. P. Faris, was offered by him to the city as a gift, in July, 1910. The idea was suggested by Rev. W. A. Pearman, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and in a letter to the Democrat, written and published shortly before that time, advocating the purchase of this park for a public playground. Mr. Faris was away at the time the article appeared, but on his return, he wrote an open letter announcing that he was ready to give the park to the city of Clinton under a lease for the term of ninety-nine years. The terms of the lease were to the effect that the tract transferred, comprised of a tract of seventy acres which was known as the Artesian Park tract. The lease was to be for ninety-nine years and to commence August 1, 1910. The lessee, H. P. Faris, and his heirs were to reserve nominal rights, the use of the artesian water for their own purposes and the right of ingress and egress across the property. The city as a rental, was to pay for the property one wreath of flowers to be placed on the grave of Adda C. Faris, deceased wife of H. P. Faris, in Englewood Cemetery, on the 22nd day of June annually. The city can not assign or under-let the lease without the consent of the lessee. It should pay all taxes and if any default is made in the terms, the property would revert to the lessees or their heirs. The city was called on to bind itself to place control in a board of directors, both men and women, to be named by the various denominations, all of whom should be church members and one should be a member of the H. P. Faris family or their descendants, so long as qualifications will permit. The following provisions are the only ones made relative to restrictions: 1st. That all money-making features of whatever kind or character shall be closed and not allowed to be opened or used on the first day of the week, commonly known as Sunday, and no ball games or similar sports or railroad excursions shall be allowed on the said premises on said first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, but this shall not be construed as preventing the furnishing of meals by any established hospital, restaurant or hotel that may be authorized by said board. 2nd. No intoxicating liquors of any kind shall be permitted or allowed to be taken upon or used, or sold, given away or otherwise disposed of upon said premises, but all such intoxicating liquor

shall be forever barred. The list concludes by the condition that it shall be inoperative if not accepted on or before September 1, 1910. The proposal was not accepted.

The fall election in Henry County resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket. The party had renominated H. F. Poague for prosecuting attorney. Two years before Poague had been defeated by N. B. Conrad and a keen fight was made on him from every side. However, Mr. Poague was elected by 813, which was the lowest majority on the ticket, the highest majority being 1,116 for Peeler for county clerk. Eleven constitutional amendments were submitted for the consideration of the people and all of them were overwhelmingly defeated. Prohibition being defeated by 495 in the county, which was the smallest majority returned against any of the eleven on which a vote was taken.

The last of November Judge B. L. Owen, one of the oldest residents of Henry county, passed away. By his death the county and city lost a venerable and beloved citizen who possessed characteristics of rugged integrity, sincerity and industry; a born Missourian who loved the state of his nativity and her people and was by them honored.

In January, 1911, the west wing of the Franklin High School building in Clinton was condemned as unsafe and was abandoned. The part of the school building which was endangered was erected in 1870 and contained six school rooms, five of which were in use, being occupied by 160 pupils. Supt. Arthur Lee had noticed cracks in the wall some weeks since and as the bricks used in construction of this wing were very soft, the cracks in the wall justified the gravest apprehension. The school board, at the suggestion of the superintendent, investigated the conditions at the school and at once vacated it, putting the children in different schools and in rented rooms at different places through the city. Agitation was begun immediately for the issuing of bonds for the erection of a new high school and a new ward school to take the place of the one condemned. The Franklin school was abandoned and the election was called by the board for March 23rd, at which the people were asked to vote \$45,000 for the new high school and \$15,000 for the new ward school. The campaign for the new building was one of intense interest and the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of the schools, the people declaring themselves in favor of educational progress by 891 for to 95 against. The board immediately sold the issue of bonds to the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of St. Louis, the bonds selling at a

premium of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, netting the city \$60,900 for the issue. The school board engaged practical wreckers to tear down the old Franklin school building as its condition was such that it was unsafe to use it for any purpose. When the building was torn down a number of things were recalled in connection with the original school in Clinton. Harvey Tutt found an old deed from the Teboe Masonic Lodge to the Board of Education, conveying to it lot 43 in the original town of Clinton. This deed was dated June 1, 1868, and the school building was erected on the lot which served until 1872, when the old Franklin building was erected. The location of the first school building was on West Jefferson street, where the Curtis livery stable stood. On the deed conveying this property to the school district was the signatures of the entire membership of Teboe Masonic Lodge No. 68. That lodge is now no more, but has been succeeded by Clinton Lodge No. 548. The deed is signed by the following officers and members: B. L. Quarrels, worshipful master; George F. Warth, senior warden; S. D. Garth, junior deacon; J. W. Stewart, tyler; R. Allen, past master; G. Y. Salmon, past master; Matt Zener, junior warden; D. T. Terry, senior deacon; James Parks, secretary; Thomas D. Hancock, treasurer; S. E. Price, W. B. Cock, G. F. Royston, James R. Connor, John H. Britts, James Bradley, S. F. Williams, J. B. Riggins, Ausby Fike, F. M. Estes, J. W. Taylor, H. Dunnig, L. Bergheim, W. T. Thornton, Sr., Will S. Stone, B. L. Oeven, C. H. Smith, J. F. Norman, James Clifton, H. C. Adkins, J. H. Webster, N. I. Dunn, V. O. Grant, M. S. Peeler, John A. Stewart, J. G. Middlecoff, A. M. Fulkerson, W. W. Jackson, F. M. Groff, William Paul, John W. Fike, Charles T. Collins, William A. Duncan, J. Bergheim, William Settles, W. T. Thornton, Jr., J. H. Nelson, A. B. Riggins, W. A. Norris, T. B. Sharp.

Plans for the new building were accepted by the school board and bids asked on the same, which were opened on August 10th. Nineteen different firms bidding for the contract. The Anderson Construction Company of Kansas City, Kansas, receiving both bids. Their bid for the high school building was \$31,060, and the bid for the ward school, \$14,854. In addition the buildings cost \$12,167 for heating and plumbing, \$3,000 for architect's fees and \$650 for the lot, making a total expenditure of \$61,731. The cornerstone for the new high school was laid by the Masons with their very impressive ceremony, on Friday, October 12, 1911. Th cornerstone is at the southeast corner of the building and is simply inscribed "Clinton High School, 1911."

The completion of the building left the board confronted with the necessity of building walks and procuring suitable furniture for the new schools and a special election was necessary to procure the money needed for the above purpose. It required three attempts to secure the passage of this tax. The first election the proposition was not well understood and the people defeated it, thinking it was an annual tax. The second the friends of the measure were overconfident, but on the third time the proposition was submitted, in July, 1912, it was carried by a vote of 592 for to 149 against. The formal opening of the new high school building was had on Friday evening, October 25, 1912. Its erection was creditable to the city and insured the maintenance of a high standard of education in the community for all time to come.

CHAPTER XXV.

RAILROADS

RAILROADS—PAYMENT OF BONDS AND THEIR HISTORY—CELEBRATION OF BOND-BURNING—FIRST ISSUE OF BONDS—LITIGATION—COMPROMISE—PAYMENT—OFFICIAL RECORDS—JUDGE PHILLIPS' ADDRESS.

At the date of publication, there are four railroads running through Henry County; one, the main line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas system, which enters the county at the northeast, passing through the city of Windsor, and going in a southwesterly direction through Calhoun, Lewis Station, Clinton, Deepwater and Montrose; a branch line of the St. Louis & San Francisco or Frisco road (formerly known as the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern, or Blair line), which runs through Blirstown, Maurine, Harvey, Clinton and Brownington; the other, which is also in reality a branch line of the Frisco system, called the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield, (or "Clinton Line") passes through Urich, Hartwell, Clinton and Deepwater. With the building of the three railroads named, there is little that is not common to the history of other railroads. The fourth is the St. Louis-Kansas City branch of the Rock Island, which passes through the city of Windsor.

The greatest interest in the railroad history of Henry County centers around the issuing of bonds for a railroad which had to be paid by the people of the county. After the payment of the bonds, they were burned in Clinton, on Saturday, October 2, 1915. The following account of the burning is taken from the Henry County Democrat:

"The day of Jubilee: Henry County freed of the fraudulent debt placed upon her happy homes and fertile fields nearly a half century ago, rejoices and is exceeding glad.

"It was a happy inspiration which prompted the suggestion, months

ago when the end of the long road was foreseen, that the payment of the last dollar of indebtedness and the burning of the bonds be made a day memorable for the people of Henry County. As the plans developed, it was determined to invite all of Missouri to rejoice with us, and especially, to urge the presence of Missourians of prominence. Then, since the soul of Missouri is hospitality, came the thought of hospitable entertainment. The present county court arising to the spirit of the occasion resolved to provide out of the funds left after paying the last dollar of bonded debt and interest, an old-fashioned barbecue and burgoo, such as delighted older Missourians, such as the present generation has heard related around the fireside but has never witnessed.

"The spirit of the Bond Burning Jubilee was contagious. Our invitation has traveled far and wide to the remotest part of the State, for our lighted candle has not been hidden under a bushel. Henry County towns vied with each other in arranging for delegates, while our railroads fully co-operated by providing special trains. There were bands of music galore, and the greatest crowd of Missourians ever gathered together for such an occasion.

"For all roads Saturday morning led to Clinton. At midnight, when the long trenches in the court house yard shone with the embers and there were laid across them the sacrificial animals which would later give forth delightful odors to the hungry, there also shone in many a Henry County farm house the lamp which lighted the family with their preparations for the long drive through the crisp October morning to Clinton to see the bonds burned. As the morning advanced there were in every country lane and road, long processions of neighbors who fell in at the cross roads and jogged together, save when some impatient auto swept by with staccato jeerings at faithful Dobbin. And then came the excursion trains, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Frisco and the Clinton line, otherwise in local vernacular, the "Katy," the "High Line," and the "Leaky Roof," each bringing in their hundreds.

"So the crowd came; and coming, filled the spacious Clinton square, told to be the largest square in the State, as it was never filled before; and neighbor greeted neighbor and friend hailed friend, as they circulated around and sniffed the aromatic aroma arising from the west side of the court house yard where trench and kettle steamed away right merrily.

"Let us tell you about the barbecue. There were 200 feet of four-foot trenches in which glowed the embers of ten cords of wood burning

since 4 o'clock the afternoon before. There were twelve beeves and eight sheep slowly roasting over this open fire, under the watchful eye of that prince of barbecuers, John Calloway, and his helpers. A few feet distant were the kettles, a whole flock, 20, count 'em, simmering away importantly, filled with that delicious stew of the Southland, the Burgoo. Into it were put material things which can be scheduled; but there went also the spirit of hospitality, the rare October sunshine, the sharpness of the atmosphere, the zest of the occasion which brought it to perfection. But let us also classify the material things which went into the kettles: Of beef, 500 pounds; of mutton, 100 pounds; of soup bones, 300 pounds; forty-eight chickens, with two turkeys for good measure; 75 cans each of tomatoes and corn, 200 pounds of cabbage, 50 bunches of celery and a bushel each of carrots and onions and two bushels of beans.

"Then there were 1,800 loaves of bread and a crew of lads put in the morning slicing them. Of tin cups, spoons and plates, 4,000 each were provided; and tables which if put together would reach considerably over a quarter of a mile awaited the serving.

"The excursion trains arrived from 9 to 10 o'clock, adding to the crowds and bringing willing hands to help the hilarity of the occasion. The special from Windsor had attached the sleeping coach with the State officials and others prominent in politics. They were met by a numerous reception committee and escorted in parade to the Elks club-rooms, which was headquarters for the day for visitors.

"At 10:30 the program commenced at the south platform. Chairman Stevens, of the Commercial Club, extended a welcome to all visitors, and Hon. Peyton A. Parks followed with a condensed historical review of the bonds, which is well worthy of preservation as an accurate survey of the experience which Henry County has gone through. Mr. Parks said:

"This is a scene, an occasion the like of which has never been witnessed by any of us; in fact, an event unique and novel in the history of this State. Assembled with the body of the citizenship of this county, we have more distinguished guests and eminent men than ever gathered together at one time in a city of this size; we have with us in addition to the speaker of the day, Judge John F. Phillips, judge of the Supreme Court, both United States Senators, members of the Public Service Commission, Congressmen, the Attorney General, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Superintendent of Education, and other State officials, former Secretary of State John E. Swanger, Hon. Walter S. Dickey, Hon.

E. E. E. McJimsey, the vice-president, general attorney, general passenger agent, and other high officials of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and of the Clinton and Frisco lines, and other public men of note.

"The citizenship of our neighboring towns and vicinity are brought here through the kindly assistance of the officials of all railroads centering here, are brought with their bands on special trains to help us celebrate.

"This afternoon the County Court, with the supreme judges sitting with them, and with our distinguished guests and witnesses selected by the court in compliance with the statute, in the sight of assembled thousands, will burn the bonds which we have been paying in principal and interest for forty-eight years; an event, an occasion which is a source of inspiration and at the same time a lesson to the young, a matter of greater rejoicing for the old and of congratulation and joy to all.

"Many of our people, those who have in recent years come as welcomed citizens into our midst, and those who have been to the manor born since the earlier bond history, have been and are today asking for information. To answer in a measure, at this opening meeting of the day, I have been placed on the program for an address at this time, chiefly because my father, Judge James Parks, fought the bonds from the inception, so that through him perhaps with the exception of Major Salmon I am more familiar with the history of our bonds, litigation and settlement than any other now living.

"Necessarily the address should be, and will be, as short as it can be, in fairness to the occasion. The history of our bonded indebtedness, commences with 1866 and ends with 1915; with the year following our Civil War, while the passion of that era still curtained the hills of our commonwealth; a span of a half a century of marvelous growth and development; brief illustrations of which are not now permitted by time allotted for the address.

"Such history for sake of clearness of statement, logically subdivides itself into four periods: (a) The creation of the debt; (b) The litigation over the debt; (c) The compromise and refunding of the debt; (d) The payment of the debt.

"Recurring to its creation, the history of which will be given this afternoon by one of the distinguished men of this State, one of Missouri's greatest orators and jurists, Judge John F. Phillips. He was part and parcel, both in war and in peace, in the history of this State, preceding

and during the creation of the debt. He defended Henry County in the bond litigation which went to the Supreme Court of the United States. For him is reserved to place before you that history of creation and litigation and the lessons taught thereby as well as by the subsequent history of the compromise and payment.

“Suffice it now to say that this bonded debt which we have been paying for over forty years, originally amounted to six hundred thousand dollars and was created in three separate issues. The first issue of \$150,000 was issued on January 1, 1867, after a vote in its favor at a special election on September 26, 1866. This issue bore 7 per cent compound interest.’

(The author has included in the address of Mr. Parks such information as did not appear in the issue of the paper, but is necessary to make a complete history of the transactions leading to the creation of the debt and to the litigation which followed, up to the compromise in the payment. The matter not in Mr. Parks’ address is enclosed in parenthesis.) The order of the court which is a record of January 5, 1867, is as follows:

“In response to said resolutions and in compliance with the vote of the county at a special election held on the 26th day of September, 1866, it is considered and ordered by the court: That the County of Henry, in the State of Missouri, take and subscribe to the capital stock of the Tebo and Neosho Railroad Company, fifteen hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, amounting to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that Royal L. Burge, be, and he is hereby appointed, the agent of said county, to subscribe said shares to the capital stock of said company, with full power and authority to represent said county and transact all business of the same pertaining to said stock. It is further ordered that a single bond of said county for the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, bearing date on the first day of January, 1867, payable ten years after date, with interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and both principal and interest payable in the City of New York, be issued and delivered to said company for its immediate use; and it is further ordered that upon the return of said bond to said county, that one hundred and fifty bonds of the said county for one thousand dollars each, payable ten years after date, bearing seven per cent interest per annum, with suitable coupons attached, be issued in lieu of said bond, and delivered to said company in payment of the subscription aforesaid. It is ordered by the court that Peter A.

Ladue be requested to prepare form for said bond with coupons attached and ascertain the expense of lithographing the same, and report to the court at the next February term thereof."

This is, therefore, the first issue of bonds by the county; however, it is not the first project which had been suggested to the people of Henry County and for which they have been asked to subscribe for stock; for in the year 1851, the people at the August election subscribed \$10,000 to the stock of the Pacific railroad; we find no record that this stock was ever taken by Henry County. A year later, the County Court at a meeting held on the 25th day of August, 1852, made the following record of a vote held at the election in August of that same year:

"Under the direction of a majority of the people in this county, it is ordered by the court that \$50,000 worth of stock be subscribed to the Pacific railroad on the part of the county, provided, that said road is located on the route surveyed on the dividing of the Missouri and Osage Rivers, known as the Kirkwood Survey, passing by the high point of Tebo, or through the county. The county bonds for which stock to be issued whenever the railroad is under contract to the county line, or north of it, and upon the further condition that the Legislature of this State hereafter legalizes the action of this court."

Six months passed, until in February, 1853, the court appointed James M. Gatewood as the agent to subscribe stock to the amount above named, or \$50,000 for and in behalf of the county. The court also appointed William Wall, Joseph Davis and Asa C. Marvin, as agents to attend the meeting of the directors of this proposed Pacific railroad and vote its stock. In 1854, at the February term of the court, ten per cent of the subscription, or \$1,100, was ordered paid over; in order to get this money, it was necessary to borrow from the road and canal fund \$3,860; from William M. Hall, the county borrowed \$500 and paid him in lieu of the cash, \$914 worth of swamped land bonds. In addition to this, the court ordered a warrant for \$800 drawn in favor of Joseph Davis on the money to be paid on the call made by the Pacific Railroad Company. The receipt for this \$5,000, or ten per cent of the subscription, was presented at the May term of the court by Asa C. Marvin, who was the financial agent of the county in railway matters. It was signed by George R. Smith, the agent of the Pacific Railway Company.

The tax levied for the purpose of paying interest and cost on stock in this Pacific Railroad Company, was resisted by one J. Davis, who got

out an injunction restraining the sheriff, or ex-officio collector, from collecting the taxes; as a result of this injunction, the sheriff at the February term, 1857, was ordered to pay back the railroad tax to parties who had already paid it and await the result of the injunction proceedings. In May, Robert Allen, was appointed commissioner with full power to act on behalf of Henry County in all railroad matters. He was requested to give a bond in the sum of \$20,000. At the October term of the following year, 1858, the commissioner was ordered to turn over all the money he had collected by taxation into the county treasury, while at the November term, the sheriff, Dewitt C. Stone, reported that he had at that time in his hands funds amounting to nearly \$1,800, arising from the railroad tax. This money also, was ordered placed in the county treasury by the County Court. Nothing further appears on the records as to the Pacific railroad matters, other than the payment of \$400 for attorney fees, to Russell Hicks, in the year 1861 until June 12, 1863, when the treasurer was ordered to invest all the railroad funds in the county treasury in county warrants, the same to be held for the use of the railroad tax fund. This order of the court seems to be the last chapter in the Pacific Railroad Company. However, in 1866, there was some correspondence with a view to transfer the stock held by the county to the new Tebo and Neosho Railroad Company; as a result of this, in August, 1866, an order was made for an election to be held as above stated, on September 26, 1866, to determine whether or not the people of the county would vote \$150,000 in stock to the Tebo and Neosho railroad; the question was carried and the \$150,000 was subscribed to the railroad stock. As a result of this election, the following order was made by the County Court in session January 5, 1867:

"In response to said resolution and in compliance with the vote of the county at a special election held on the 26th day of September, 1866, it is considered and ordered by the court: That the County of Henry, in the State of Missouri, take and subscribe to the capital stock of the Tebo and Neosho Railroad Company, fifteen hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, amounting to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that Royal L. Burge, be, and he is hereby appointed, the agent of said county, to subscribe said shares to the capital stock of said company, with full power and authority to represent said county and transact all business of the same pertaining to said stock. It is further ordered that a single bond of said county for the sum of one

hundred and fifty thousand dollars, bearing date of the first day of January, 1867, payable ten years after date, with interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and both principal and interest payable in the City of New York, be issued and delivered to said company for its immediate use; and it is further ordered that upon the return of said bond, to said county, that one hundred and fifty bonds of said county for one thousand dollars each, payable ten years after date, bearing seven per cent interest per annum, with suitable coupons attached, be issued in lieu of said bond, and delivered to said company in payment of the subscription aforesaid. It is ordered by the court that Peter A. Ladue be requested to prepare a form for said bond with coupons attached, and ascertain the expense of lithographing the same, and report to the court at the next February term thereof."

These bonds were to be signed by the president of the County Court and countersigned by the county clerk, when issued. On July 17, 1867, the first of the single series were signed and ten of them were turned over to the county treasurer. Additional bonds were issued and placed in the hands of Roy L. Burge, the agent of the county, until 107 had been issued. After that, upon order of the court held October 8, 1868, the later bonds were turned over to the treasurer of the Tebo and Neosho railroad.

"The second issue of \$250,000 was issued on January 1, 1870, by the County Court (one of its members spreading his protest on the record). This issue bore ten per cent compound interest. This issue was made without an election."

(This issue was authorized in May, 1869, and was to be in coupon bonds of \$1,000 each. The principal condition was that the road should run diagonally across the county in the direction of Ft. Scott and that \$150,000 of it should not be paid to the road until the cars were running as far as Clinton. On these bonds, the principal and interest were payable to the Park Bank, New York City; the bonds were drawing ten per cent interest, the interest payable semi-annually. William Jennings, a member of the court, was made county agent to subscribe the stock to the railroad.)

"These two issues of bonds, aggregating \$400,000, were for stock in what was then known as the Tebo and Neosho railroad, which was built and is now a part of that great system which accords to Missouri a place in its corporate name, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway. The third

and last issue was for the aggregate sum of two hundred thousand dollars in two blocks of bonds, one for \$150,000, and the other for \$50,000, both issued on January 1, 1871, and bearing ten per cent compound interest. This issue was made by the County Court without an election. (One member, Judge Jared Stevenson, protested as in the case of the second issue. As a matter of private history, this protest was written by my father for Judge Stephenson, at his request.)

"This \$200,000 bond issue was for the branch line through the counties of Jackson, Cass, Henry and St. Clair, which was never built. The issuing of bonds for this branch resulted in the killing by enraged taxpayers of Cass County of a promoter and county judge of that county in the litigation in Henry County and in the troubles in our neighboring county of St. Clair. It is the hope of the people and the speaker that our neighbor may escape the clutches of the speculators in that fraudulent issue and we express our admiration for the courage of her people and their valiant fight to protect hearth and home.

"These bonds were issued for stock under the provisions of the law as it then stood and is now found in section 17, page 338, General Statutes of 1865, which provided that County Courts could subscribe for stock to build railroads and issue bonds for same with the provisions that the same should be authorized by a two-thirds vote of the qualified voters voting on the proposition.

"Many of the citizens of this county fought the issuance of all these bonds in the election mentioned and in the county court. Most of them have passed over to that realm where it may be said 'the bondholders cease from troubling and the taxpayers are at rest.' Among those who opposed the creation of the debt were James Mason Avery, A. P. Frowein, Judge James Parks and many others whose names memory and time do not permit the mention of. Such opposition of men of that character, then criticised as "mossback" and "lacking in progress" was unavailing and the debt was created by the issuance of the bonds as stated."

The \$200,000 in bonds, above referred to, were issued as subscriptions to what was known to be a branch of the Tebo and Neosho railroad, to be called the Clinton-Memphis railroad. This railroad was run in the direction of Memphis and certainly was to extend to Osceola, in St. Clair County. This proposition was made at the August, 1870, term of the County Court. At the same time, the Clinton and Kansas City branch of the Tebo and Neosho railroad was proposed and \$50,000 was the sub-

scription to be authorized for it. Both of these stock subscriptions were made without a vote of the people and by a vote of two to one in the County Court. The presiding judge of the County Court, William Jennings, entered his protest on the record against the last of these bonds:

"First. The court is prohibited by the seventeenth section of chapter 63, of the General Statutes of Missouri, from taking the stock it subscribed, or to lend its credit to said proposed railroad, without having first ordered an election at which two-thirds of the qualified voters of Henry County should give their assent to said subscription. There having been no such election, the subscription is illegal and void.

"These bonds were issued for stock under the provisions of the law as it then stood and is now found in section 17, page 338, General Statutes of 1865, which provided that county courts could subscribe for stock to build railroads and issue bonds for same with the provisions that the same should be authorized by a two-thirds vote of the qualified voters voting on the proposition.

"Second. Because there is no legal corporation organized under any law of this state by the name of the Clinton and Memphis Branch of the Tebo and Neosho railroad, nor any lawfully organized corporation by the name of the Clinton and Kansas City Branch of the Tebo and Neosho railroad.

"Third. Because the County Court has no right to do indirectly what she is prohibited from doing directly by the statutes before cited, namely, to vote money and aid to a railroad organized since the adoption of the new constitution of Missouri, without the preliminary steps of an election at which two-thirds of the qualified voters of the county should vote in favor of the subscription.

"Fourth. Because by the order of the County Court of last term the subscription was agreed to be voted by the majority of the court, upon a petition of a majority of the taxpayers of Henry County, and there has been no legal or sufficient evidence produced to the court that said majority have been so petitioned.

"Fifth. Because in view of the burdensome taxation already imposed on the citizens of Henry County, I consider this new tax ruinous in its tendencies and inexpedient at this time.

"WILLIAM JENNINGS, President.

"(Signed) August 4, 1870."

In November, 1870, the court ordered \$150,000 in bonds to be delivered to the committee on construction.. In 1871, the court turned over \$50,000 in bonds to the chairman of the construction committee of the Clinton and Kansas City branch of the Tebo and Neosho railroad. The order to turn these over was protested by Jared Stevenson, as recited by Mr. Parks above. The following is the protest entered by Judge Stevenson:

"To the above action of Judges Munson and Hillegus in appointing an agent to cast the vote of Henry County, I enter my protest, for the following reasons:

"First. Because the said Clinton and Kansas City branch and Clinton and Memphis branch of the Tebo and Neosho railroad have no existence in law, and any subscription of stock to said branch roads by the County of Henry for the construction of said branch roads is void.

"Second. Because the pretended subscription made by the County Court to aid in the construction of said branch roads was made in violation of law and against the interest and wish of the tax-paying citizens of this county.

"Third. Because the bonds of said Henry County, issued in payment of said subscription to said branch roads are illegal and utterly void.

"JARED STEVENSON.

"(Signed) August 15, 1871."

(The stockholders of the Clinton and Memphis branch and of the Clinton-Kansas City branch of the Tebo and Neosho railroad, held a meeting on the 13th of August, 1871, at which time they voted the franchise to a new company known as the Kansas City-Memphis and Mobile Railroad Company. The County Court accepted 2,000 shares of a par value of \$100 each in the new company in lieu of its interest in the branch roads above set out. For the \$200,000 bonds, the county has never received any fund. By the two issues of bonds totaling \$400,000 the county was enabled to aid in the building of the present Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad.

Some of these bonds passed into the hands of what the Supreme Court of the United States afterward declared to be "innocent purchasers." The County Court refusing to pay, led to the period of litigation described by Mr. Parks in his address as follows:)

"A period of eleven years, from 1871 to 1882, was devoted to the

resistance of the debt. The test case of Nicolay vs. Henry County was commenced in April, 1873 or 1874."

The case referred to is the case of A. H. Nicolay against Henry County; the plaintiff secured a judgment of \$25,000 and mandamus was issued compelling the county to pay. In order to do so, a levy of fifteen cents on the one hundred dollar assessed valuation was made, in May, 1878. Other suits followed and it soon became necessary to levy a tax to pay the judgments and buy all the bonds that could be bought at forty cents on the dollar.)

"The county was defended by Judge Phillips, who will deliver the leading address this afternoon, and by our distinguished fellow-townsmen, Judge James B. Gantt. The county lost in the trial court and appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where this test case was decided against the county on the ground that the bondholder was an innocent purchaser. Under this judgment thus affirmed, an execution was issued and the lands of the sureties on the appeal bond, which included A. P. Frowein, J. A. Avery and James Parks, were advertised for sale by the United States marshal of this district.

"The county protected its securities by making a levy in 1878 to pay the judgment, and through the taxes collected, the Nicolay judgment as well as the Church judgment, a similar case pending at the same time, were with all costs of litigation paid. Other bondholders reduced their bonds to judgment, and the payment of the debt was thus fastened on the county either for its compromise or for a long continued fight as has been pursued by other counties in this State.

"During this period there sat upon the County Court one of the leading business men of Clinton, Judge E. Allison, one of its leading farmers, Judge Lewis P. Beaty, both longheaded men of rugged integrity, common sense and natural ability, who, with others, foresaw that in the long run it would be more profitable to compromise than to continue for years a warfare with the bondholders. While Judge Beaty was a member of the County Court, the county still owned its stock in the Tebo and Neosho, or as reorganized in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. Such stock could have been levied on and sold under the judgment. In other counties, this was done and the bondholders bought in the county stock for a song. The County Court with the assistance of Major Salmon and Judge Gantt sold this stock for over \$85,000, and with that sum bought in bonds, coupons and judgments for over \$183,000,000."

Judge Gantt's report is as follows:

"To the County Court of Henry County, Missouri: I have the honor to report that in compliance with the order of this court, made and entered of record at the August term, 1879, and on the twelfth day of August, 1879, appointing me the agent of Henry County to exchange the 4,000 shares of stock held by Henry County in the Tebo and Neosho Railway Company, for a like number of shares of the stock of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, and to sell the same for the use of said county, and in pursuance of the verbal instructions of the court, that I should associate with myself Major H. W. Salmon to assist and co-operate with me in effecting the exchange and sale of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway stock. We proceeded to New York City, reaching there on Saturday, the fourth day of October, 1879. We succeeded in effecting the exchange of the old stock, and the issuance of the new stock in the name of H. W. Salmon, on the eighth day of October, 1879, and sold said new stock on that day, and the day following, through the firm of S. F. Johnson & Company, No. 2 Nassau street, New York City, whose statement of the sale and accounting for the proceeds thereof, are herewith filed and made a part of this report, and is marked 'Exhibit A.'

From these statements it will be observed they account to Major H. W. Salmon for the proceeds of 7,000 shares, instead of 4,000 shares, the amount of Henry County's stock. This excess of 3,000 shares is the stock of Vernon County, Missouri, whose agent, Judge Paul F. Thornton, accompanied us and transferred the stock of Vernon County to Major H. W. Salmon, also, in order to accomplish for Vernon County the same purpose we had in view, and in accounting Vernon County had three-seventh and Henry County four-seventh of the net proceeds. That is to say, the whole amount received by Major H. W. Salmon of S. F. Johnson & Company was \$151,525, of which amount I received of Major Salmon four-sevenths, or \$86,585.71, and Judge Paul F. Thornton for Vernon County three-seventh, or \$64,939.29; so that I have had in my hands the said sum of \$86,585.71, which sum, after deducting the amount of our expenses incurred in this behalf—that is, for traveling expenses, hotel bills and other expenditures on this account, which were both for Major Salmon and myself, \$600—left in my hands for investment \$85,985.71. You will further notice that the stock was sold at from \$21 per share to \$22 $\frac{1}{8}$ per share, thus averaging the highest price that Missouri, Kansas & Texas stock had ever commanded in the stock market, as can readily

be seen by the 'Stock Report' compiled from the record of the New York Stock Exchange covering a period of twenty years from 1860 to 1880, which shows in tabulated form the highest and lowest prices this stock brought during each month since it was placed on the stock board of the New York Stock Exchange, which said report I also file herewith as a part of this report of mine, making it 'Exhibit B.'

It may be proper for me to state in this connection that this Missouri, Kansas & Texas stock declined and advanced for several weeks after this sale, going as low as \$20 per share in November following our sale in October and afterwards advancing in the late winter and spring until some of the counties, viz.: Pettis County, sold for \$30 per share. While on the one hand it may be a subject of regret that we did not hold this stock and obtain the highest price therefor, yet it will and must be remembered that the order of the court was made under peculiar circumstances. For years the stock had been considered utterly valueless, and even in January, 1879, was quoted at three and five-eighths dollars per share, so great was the mortgage debt of the railroad and the continued default of the company to pay interest on its first mortgage bonds. When your honors determined to sell the stock you had a two-fold object in view, namely: To prevent a levy and sale of this stock in favor of some of the numerous judgments, creditors of Henry County, who had obtained their judgments in the United States courts prior to your order, as had been done in a number of cases against other counties, notably Schuyler and Callaway Counties, and they entirely sacrificed the stock and at the same time paid out its proceeds at dollar for dollar on these judgments. Your order prevented this sacrifice and saved thousands of dollars to the county. Your other object as to obtain from this stock a fund with which you could purchase in the outstanding railroad indebtedness of the county while they were at a large discount. This you have accomplished in a large measure and whatever the result has been, no one can question the motives of the court, and considering the advance in securities of all kinds the past year there is still no doubt you sold at the proper time. In carrying out the verbal instructions of the court and furthering its purpose to invest the money received from the sale of this stock in buying in the outstanding indebtedness of the county consisting of its railroad bonds together with the interest thereon and the judgments obtained on the same against the county, I have with the aid and assistance of Major H. W. Salmon, whom I called to my assistance

as desired by the court, bought Henry County bonds, judgments against the county, interest coupons and interest thereon amounting in the aggregate to \$183,301.77, buying the same as rapidly as I could under the circumstances, avoiding at the same time making any purchase that was in our opinion calculated to advance the price of the bonds of the county and thus increasing our indebtedness, and, as your honors are aware, consulting in almost every instance with the court, prior to making an investment.

By reference to a detailed statement herewith filed, marked 'Exhibit C,' you will find that I have purchased with the funds aforesaid fifty-one bonds of \$1,000 each of tens of 1870; fifty-four bonds of \$1,000 each of tens of the C. & M. Branch Tebo and Neosho railroad of 1871, and twelve bonds, tens of 1871, of \$1,000 each of the Clinton and Kansas City Branch of the Tebo and Neosho railroad, with interest coupons thereto attached as per statement; also judgment against the county on railroad bonds and coupons and a small amount of extra detached coupons from bonds. The total expenditures on account of the purchases made as stated above together with the expenses of H. W. Salmon, myself and W. D. Tylor, incurred in traveling expenses, telegrams and express charges, etc., amounts to \$84,666.57, leaving in my hands \$1,319.14, which sum I now here hand to the court. Concerning the prices paid for these bonds, I will say that the bonds of Henry County, as well as the bonds of other counties, and all other securities have advanced since this business was undertaken, caused, as all are aware, in a large measure by the easy money market, and the general prosperity of the country.

He Bears Testimony.

Before closing this report I desire now and here to bear testimony to the skill and fidelity to Henry County shown by Major H. W. Salmon throughout this whole business. I do not desire to arrogate to myself the credit of having made the purchase of these bonds, and managing the negotiations with the various persons with whom we had to deal, as I have relied in a great measure on his large experience and extensive acquaintance with such matters.

At one time we thought it best to send some discreet person to Kentucky, where a large number of our bonds are held, and we selected for this purpose Mr. W. D. Tyler, cashier of the First National Bank of

Clinton, and while he did not succeed in making the purchase, he obtained much valuable information, and his expenses, \$125.00, I have paid as was agreed beforehand. In conclusion I desire, both in behalf of Major Salmon and myself, to thank this court and its individual members for the uniform courtesy and confidence reposed in us in the management of this matter, coming as it did unsought by us. And I will only add, in my own behalf, that every act and move I have made in the premises has been to subserve the best interests of Henry County. All of which is respectfully submitted for your approval.

JAMES B. GANTT."

The following are the papers referred to:

"Exhibit C."

Statement of bonds, interest coupons and judgments purchased for Henry County with funds arising from sale of Tebo and Neosho stock, showing the date of each purchase, from whom purchased and the amount paid therefor:

November 1, 1879. Lot No. 1.—Bought of Donaldson and Fraley twenty-two bonds Clinton and Memphis Branch Tebo and Neosho railroad, Nos. 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96 and 97, with coupons of 1872 and subsequent. Paid \$11,000.

January 28, 1880. Lot No. 2.—Bought of Alfred Ennis, attorney for Portsmouth Savings Bank, forty bonds, tens of 1870 issue, Nos. 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 119, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 148, 149, 150, 152, 156, 157, 158, 166, 167, 168, 169, 182, 184, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219 and 220, with July, 1879 coupons and those subsequent. Also three coupons of July, 1878, from bonds 142, 143 and 144. Also two judgments in favor of the Portsmouth Savings Bank vs. Henry County, in the United States Circuit, Western District of Missouri, Nos. 1035 and 1300, as per statement accompanying said bonds. Paid \$28,368.90.

March 20, 1880. Lot No. 3.—Bought of the Farmers and Merchants', Hannibal, Missouri, one bond, No. 24, Clinton and Kansas City Branch of Tebo and Neosho railroad, with July, 1878, and subsequent coupons attached. Paid \$410.

March 20, 1880. Lot No. 4.—Bought of W. J. McNight, four Janu-

ary, 1876, coupons, from bonds Nos. 139, 145, 149 and 150, of issue of 1867. Paid \$52.

May 5, 1880. Lot No. 5.—Bought of Donnell, Lawson and Simpson, twenty-one bonds, Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 49, 50, 56 and 57 of Clinton and Memphis Branch, and Nos. 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 49 of Clinton and Kansas City Branch of Tebo and Neosho railroad, with coupons of 1879 and subsequent attached, also judgment No. 1297 of E. C. Lewis vs. County, June 30, 1879, for \$8,852, in United States Court. Paid \$16,832.67.

August 29, 1880. Lot No. 6.—Bought of Donalson and Fraley, ten bonds, Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 44, 45, 46 and 47, Clinton and Memphis Branch, Tebo and Neosho Railroad, with coupons of July, 1876, and subsequent. Paid \$7,775.

September 1, 1880. Lot No. 7.—Bought of Donnell, Lawson and Simpson ten bonds, Nos. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109 and 110 Clinton and Memphis Branch, Tebo and Neosho railroad, with coupons of July 1875, and subsequent. Paid \$7,850.

November 10, 1880. Lot No. 8.—Bought of Donalson and Fraley one bond, No. 64, Chicago and Memphis Branch of the Tebo and Neosho railroad with coupons of 1875 and subsequent. Paid \$860.

December 1, 1880. Lot No. 9.—Bought of Donnell, Lawson and Simpson "Patty B. Lex bonds," nine bonds, 10s of 1870, Nos. 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233 and 234 with coupons January, 1879, and subsequent, together with judgment of W. R. and Patty B. Lex vs. Henry County in the United States Circuit Court, Western District of Missouri, No. 1274, November 21, 1879, for \$2,570.50. Paid \$8,542.50.

December 1, 1880. Lot No. 10.—Bought of Donnell, Lawson and Simpson one bond, No. 4, 10s of 1870, with coupons of July, 1876 and subsequent. This bond is now held by Donnell, Lawson and Simpson, of New York, for H. W. Salmon. Paid \$885.

December 6, 1880. Lot No. 11.—Bought of Donnell, Lawson and Simpson, one bond, No. 109, 10s of 1870, with coupons of July, 1876, and subsequent. This bond is also in the hands of Donnell, Lawson and Simpson, of New York, held for H. W. Salmon. Paid \$915.

December 6, 1880. Lot No. 12.—Bought of James M. Avery, one bond, No. 120, Clinton and Memphis Branch of the Tebo and Neosho railroad, 10s of 1871, with coupons of January, 1875, attached, and sub-

sequent, and six extra coupons, Nos. 153 and 154, July, 1874, 10s, 1871, and July, 1876, January, 1877, July, 1877, and January, 1878; coupons from bond 24, Clinton and Memphis Branch of the Tebo and Neosho railroad. Paid \$1,050.

Lot No. 13, W. D. Tyler's expenses to Kentucky, \$125.

Total amount expended, \$84,666.57.

"Which said report, being seen and duly considered by the court, is ordered filed. And now comes James B. Gantt and turns over to the court all the bonds, coupons and judgments as per statement in his report, including bonds Nos. 4 and 109, mentioned in lots 10 and 11, also the treasurer's receipt for balance not expended of \$1,319.14. It is thereupon ordered by the court that James B. Gantt be fully released from further responsibility as agent of Henry County in the matter aforesaid. It is further ordered by the court that the bonds, coupons, and judgments, aforesaid, and all other papers in the matter be filed in the office of the clerk of this court, and that said bonds and coupons be and are hereby cancelled in the presence of the court, by writing the word "cancelled," date, etc., across the face or the signature on the bonds with red ink.

"It is ordered by the court that a warrant be drawn on the sinking fund for the sum of \$400, payable to James B. Gantt for legal services on behalf of county per account, this day allowed and filed."

This report was made to the county court and entered of record December 8, 1880.

There was also in the county treasury subject to levy by the bondholders at one time, \$18,000. Again on the advice and with the assistance of Judge Gantt and Major Salmon, this sum was used to buy in bonds at from thirty to forty cents on the dollar. At another time something over \$11,000 was used with the assistance of Charles B. Wilson to buy in bonds at a little over forty-one cents on the dollar. Charles B. Wilson expended \$11,946.80 in cash in the purchase of coupons and bonds. He gave the number of the coupons and bonds and his account was correct, but there were so many of them and of different dates, that it was a good job to figure them up. Again an entry was made that two bonds were purchased for \$700 and five were purchased for \$2,050. These were \$1,000 bonds but how many coupons were attached, if any, was not stated. The purchases showed a pretty good bargain, one being at about 30 per

cent and the five at a trifle over 40 per cent, the over-plus, probably, being commission on purchase. However, the reduction of the debt can be got at pretty close. It is given below:

Forty-five bonds, of \$1,000 each, bought for--	\$18,058.10
Two bonds, of \$1,000 each, bought for-----	700.00
Five bonds, of \$1,000 each, bought for-----	2,050.00
Twenty-nine bonds, C. B. Wilson at a little over forty-one cents on the dollar-----	11,754.90

Making eighty-one bonds, costing-----\$32,754.90

Sale of Missouri, Kansas & Texas stock invested \$84,666.57, reduced the debt \$183,301.77, but of this \$117,000 only were bonds, the remainder being coupons, judgments and costs. So from these purchases we have a reduction of the principal, that is in bonds of \$169,000 besides the bonds purchased by Mr. Wilson, say a full reduction of \$180,000 of the principal; the balance being paid in coupons or interest. The County Court have in new six per cent bonds \$525,000.

The speaker may be pardoned for a brief statement that during all this period Judge James Parks was one of those whose advice and assistance was sought by and given without fee or recompense to the County Court. The result of this timely and efficient management was to greatly reduce the debt when the era of adjustment and compromise came.

Era of Compromise and Refunding, 1882-1902.

In 1881, in obedience to the mandamus of the Federal Court, the County Court of this county made the levy of one dollar and forty cents on the \$100 as "railroad taxes," but in order to defeat its collection, such taxes were extended in a special tax book for that purpose separate from the tax book containing the general taxes, and it was tacitly understood that such railroad taxes would not be paid and that no effort would be made to collect, with the result that these taxes were not paid. In 1882 a compromise of 75 cents on the dollar was submitted to a vote of the people, and the compromise was authorized by a very strong vote in its favor; the majority in favor of the proposition being 880.

The debt thus remaining was thus originally refunded at 75 cents on

the dollar in six per cent bonds for approximately \$525,000. In a few instances the bondholders refused to accept and were paid 90 cents on the dollar, and perhaps as much as par in the windup. The bonds could none of them be paid under five years. Private interest rates were high, many of the farms were encumbered by eastern loans bearing a higher rate of interest than the new bonds. During this period we built our new court house with a \$50,000 issue, and paid that court house bond issue in full by 1902, so that during the period from 1882 to 1912 the County Court contented itself with refunding the bonds at lower rates of interest ranging from five per cent down to four per cent, and with building and paying for court house, county jail and bridges.

End of Payment, 1902-1915.

For the adoption of the policy which has resulted in the final extinction of this railroad debt, the people of this county are indebted to Judge Joe Boyd, who was presiding judge of the County Court from 1899 to 1907. Judge Boyd came to my office within the first year he was on the bench. He said that he made it his rule not to get into debt if he could help it, and to pay out as quick as he could, and he wanted to "start to paying off the bonds;" that he wanted the county to pay off its court house bonds which would fall due in 1902 and then to commence to pay off the railroad bonds and to pay them as fast as could be done without hardship to the taxpayers, and that he hoped to live long enough to see them paid.

The last court house bond was paid on July 31, 1902, and the first railroad refunding bond was paid July 2, 1902, at which date railroad bonds were paid amounting to \$20,000. This policy thus organized by Judge Boyd was continued through his administration with the help of Associate Judges Wilson and McCann, and under the administrations of Judges Ogg, Amick and McKnolly, aided by Associate Judges Sullivan, John Harrison, Frank Boyd and W. B. Collins.

As the debt was cut down, the interest was reduced and the payments of the principal increased under the same levy without any substantial increase in taxation.

At times others have claimed credit for this policy but to Judge Joe Boyd, the rugged, honest, old-fashioned farmer, the credit belongs and I take benefit of this occasion to help to see that he gets it. He did not live to see the bonds burned, but this memorable event, made the

more so by the attendance of so many eminent Missourians, is a testimonial to him and the policy he caused to be commenced and followed. Peace to his ashes and honor to his memory!

This address would lack in justice if it did not take time enough to say that the refunding and payment of the bonds was honestly and faithfully attended to during the years from 1882 to 1915 by the judges of the County Court comprising a splendid type of citizenship in the names of Judges Mark Stewart, E. Allison, Lewis P. Beaty, James M. Harrison, C. H. Hartsock, O. M. Bush, George H. Hackney, William M. Allen, John S. Kelly, M. F. Finks, William Moore, S. A. Marks, Joe Boyd, J. H. McCann, William M. Wilson, T. W. Ogg, Alfred Slack, M. R. Amick, John Harrison, P. H. Sullivan, Frank Boyd, J. M. McKnolly and W. B. Collins, nine dead and fourteen living.

After paying all the bonds in full there remains a surplus and your present County Court has deemed it but just to join with the other citizens of this county in this jubilee of rejoicing and commemoration, and to that court on behalf of the executive committee and of the people thanks and credit is given.

In conclusion, many have asked how much has been paid in all from inception to finish in this period spanning practically half a century on account of this debt. It is difficult to obtain and give exact figures, because at the time we were in litigation the County Court and its clerk had to keep a private index to the records to keep the bondholders from learning through their local agents and attorneys what the County Court was doing, in selling the stock of the county, and in buying county bonds at a discount. A laborious search through the records no doubt would show. However, the total amount paid since the compromise in 1882, principal and interest, is one million, two hundred and twenty-eight thousand, three hundred and ten dollars and ninety-four cents (\$1,228,310.94). So that it is safe to say that this experience has cost the taxpayers in all something like one and one-half million of dollars.

However, it should not be forgotten that during this period of forty-five years the railroads have paid to Henry County and its citizen towns from \$350,000 to \$400,000 in taxes and will continue in the future to thus contribute in taxes. A further tribute should be and is paid to the people of this county, those of the splendid old and the splendid new, to the pioneers as well as the good people who of choice and with wisdom have made this county their home, all of whom through years of

toil have contributed their share to the extinction of this debt. And now, without regard to party, with our faces to the future, in the presence of so many distinguished guests who honor us with their presence and contribute to the success of the occasion, we are met to rejoice that Henry County's bonds are all paid. And we now return our thanks to our guests, our neighboring citizen towns, and to the great newspapers of the State for the help extended and we welcome one and all to our good county and our fair city.

The chief speaker at the celebration was Judge John F. Phillips of Kansas City. Probably nowhere has his connection with the bond matters been so closely set forth as in his speech which, with the introduction by Mr. Peyton A. Parks, follows:

Introduction by Hon. Peyton Parks.

"I deem it one of the greatest pleasures of my life to take part in this demonstration. Not only because of my father, who fought these bonds' issue, and afterwards helped to pay the debt; but there is another reason and that is because I have the privilege of presenting to this magnificent audience the life-long friend of my father and the able lawyer who presented the side of this county in the controversy that culminated in the defeat of the county in the Supreme Court of the United States. As a boy, in the old court house, my esteem and admiration for the speaker of the afternoon commenced. In all the years that have passed, about fifty—a half a century—it has grown both in esteem and admiration and love, and I take pleasure now in introducing to this audience one of Missouri's most distinguished orators, one of her greatest citizens and one of her ablest jurists, Judge John F. Philips."

Address by Judge Philips.

"Ladies and Fellow-citizens: The remarks of your distinguished chairman call to my mind the fact that fifty-eight summers and winters have passed over my head since I first came to Clinton, and I came on horseback and through the mud. I was then in the lustihood of young manhood. Today I stand before you an old man, over eighty years of age. I have seen three generations of lawyers come upon the stage and pass behind the curtain. The faces that greeted me with gladness when I first came among this people have turned to ashes, and today if I were to look for their names I would find them engraved on the tablets and monuments in your beautiful City of the Dead.

"I am too old to flatter—to flatter anybody or to be flattered. I was drawn to the people of this county by reason of their broad hospitality, their rugged honesty and possession of that rare faculty of common sense which is the first to defense and the last to surrender in the battle of life.

"I have no language to express to you, my fellow citizens, how it rejoices this old heart of mine today to be here with these people to share in the celebration of a civic event that proclaims to the people of the world the commercial integrity and high sense of honor of the people of the best county in the State of Missouri. Conservative in action, broad in its policy and progressive in its spirit, this was one of the first counties in southwest Missouri to recognize the importance of railroad communication with the outer world and the march of trade and commerce.

"In 1859 your representative in the Legislature of Missouri procured the adoption of the charter of the old Tebo and Neosho Railroad Company at a time when there was not a railroad south of the Missouri River, west of the Osage and extending to the southwest border of the State. The purpose of that chartered road was to get a connection with the Pacific railroad then projected from the city of St. Louis westward toward the border of the State. It was intended to bisect this county from the north to the southwest. Today I can appreciate the fact of the prescient wisdom of the men who then lived here and projected that enterprise. Kansas was a new State, Texas was far away, but the far-seeing, wise men of this community looked down the vista of time and they foresaw that on the west would spring up a great State and that farther to the South lay the empire of the State of Texas and there was the Gulf looking out on the march of commerce in the old world.

"The charter of that railroad authorized the judge of the County Court of their own initiative to subscribe to the capital stock of that railroad. When the Legislature of the State, both by private charter and public statutes conferred this great and dangerous power upon the judges they assumed that they were worthy depositories of such a trust and that it would be conservatively and honestly exercised. The character of men the people of this county elected to the office of county judge was well known for honesty—they were known for their integrity and for their solid judgment and for their high sense of responsibility. There was no such thing in those days of judges on the bench bartering judgment for pay or becoming the immediate beneficiaries of their own judi-

cial action, and so you can very well understand how it was and why it is that with an honesty constantly discovered that such trusted agents invested with such power should betray their trust and deceive or sell out the people how they would be filled with indignation.

"But the people of this county then wanted this Tebo and Neosho railroad built, but when the war came on all efforts to build it were suspended. When it ended your public spirited men betook themselves to the consideration of the question as to how it might be revived and reinstated. It was discovered that its charter had lapsed by nonusal. Such men as Robert Allen, James Parks, Doctor Thornton, A. C. Marvin and others came to Sedalia to see me to see how this enterprise could be revived and the charter resuscitated. They had no money to pay me for a fee and I didn't expect any. I had so much of public spirit and so much love and admiration for the people of this county that it was a labor of love to me to do what I could to promote it. I drew the act of 1865-6 which revived this charter and the Legislature adopted, and as a mere compliment to me and one that has never borne any revenue, and one that has never brought me any honor that I know of but a great deal of criticism and abuse—but I am one of those people that believes that the less a man is being abused and criticized the less he is doing right. And I was named one of the directors of that road in connection with some of the business men in this and Bates County, and I don't expect there ever was a cruder, rawer set than were got together in that board of directors. There wasn't any of us knew anything about railroads and we had access to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars subscribed for that enterprise and we were actually afraid to have it converted into money because we couldn't trust ourselves with so much money.

"There was an old fellow came up here from Ft. Scott by the name of Wilson. He was a tall, raw-boned, sandy-haired, cadaverous old fellow, and I think he just elected himself general manager of that enterprise. He surveyed the whole route of this road from Sedalia to Ft. Scott on a mule, without assistance. We had what was known as the Striker law, which authorized the people living within an area of ten miles of the road to subscribe to the stock of the road by conceding them land. That old fellow rode up and down this country on that roan mule, making speeches at every cross-road, school house, or wherever he could get three or four farmers together, until the old mule himself got tired of

waiting on him and the farmers knew when he was coming by that mule's braying. He never failed to call the board of directors together to make his report, and that got to be so often that it got tiresome. One day he met a peddler down here with a pack, the mule got frightened at the pack and ran off across the road and down to the river, swam the river and Wilson lost his saddle-bags with his survey, his copy of the script law, and his bill for services to the road, which has never been paid so far as I know to this day. So the loss of his notes and maps of the survey and without that mule to carry on the survey, the board of directors found themselves up against it. And, like the fellow from Indiana who moved out into the arid regions of western Kansas who said that he fooled the man to whom he sold his cow and calf by slipping into the bill of sale a conveyance to his one hundred and sixty acres of land, we said we would fool the Missouri, Kansas & Texas corporation—a corporation organized to build a road to Texas—by getting them to take the Tebo & Neosho off our hands.

"I drew the act of 1870-71 which authorized the Tebo & Neosho railroad to transfer by consolidation lease or sale to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Company. That was done and the subscription of this county of \$250,000 was turned over to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company and the railroad was built and made good, and you got exactly what you contracted for and what you needed. There was never any question raised by the people of Henry County about the subscription to that road. The whole trouble originated with the subscription made by the County Court to what was known as the Clinton branch of the Tebo & Neosho road. As you will recall, the Constitution of 1865 prohibited any county from subscribing to the railroad stock of any railroad without the concurrence of two-thirds of the voters of the county. Now, I have always tried to make it a part of my public life never to say anything unkind or ungenerous. I would rather exhibit that sort of gentle Christian charity as the old hard-shell Baptist preacher down in Tennessee showed when called upon to preach the funeral sermon of a pretty hard case who died. He said: "Gentlemen, this onery cuss is dead and I come to preach his funeral sermon. He had horses and he run'em, he had pups and he fit 'em, he had cards and he played 'em, but let us forget his vices if we can and remember his virtues if he had any, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." There were some smart, sharp, shrewd promoters and adventurers in this country who conceived the project of avoid-

ing the Constitution of this State, and they got up the act of 1868 known as the act for building branches to railroads.

"Now that board of directors of the Tebo & Neosho railroad, of which I was one, didn't know anything about that. We never asked to build any branch road. We couldn't build a main road, but those fellows took it upon themselves to undertake to build this branch railroad and tried to hitch it onto the charter of the old roads, and they persuaded the County Court of this county then in office, elected when all people couldn't vote, and persuaded them to subscribe a hundred and fifty thousand dollars to this road, two or three hundred had subscribed from St. Clair County, three or four hundred from Cass County and some more from Jackson County, making in the aggregate over eight hundred thousand dollars, and I have never been able from that day to this—nor anybody else—to ascertain whatever became of all that money. It went where the woodbine twineth with the result that only a part of it was applied to obtain the right of way over this route from Kansas City to Osceola and making some embankments and some grading.

"The county judges who came into office in 1872 thought that they would arrest the issuing of the bonds on that subscription, and to that end they employed Parks and Gantt, local lawyers, and George Vest and myself to resist their issuance. We brought an action of injunction before Judge Avery, then of the Court of Common Pleas, as most accessible, and we were right about it. But we were not up to the practices and habits of the syndicates of those days for before we had got out our injunction they had issued their bonds and put them into the hands of a gentleman of this county who, armed by an opinion of its validity by a distinguished old lawyer of this city, went on to New York and sold them to a man by the name of Nicolai for about ninety cents on the dollar—so our injunction was on the wrong fellow. Instead of branding the horse we branded the stable, and so the result was that Nicolai brought suit in Jefferson City on some matured coupons, and we defended it. I have seen, my fellow citizens, an assembly of great lawyers in this State, but I never saw such an array of able-minded and forceful lawyers as gathered around that court to engage in the discussion of questions involving this and other counties in the State. They were such men as Waldo P. Johnson, General John B. Henderson, James O. Broadhead and James B. Reynolds, General John B. Stevens and others, to say nothing of Vest and my humble self. That discussion covered three

days. It was a battle royal. If there was anything left unsaid that could have been said, pro and con, I have never been able to discover it, and I want to say here and now one thing, I don't want you to forget that it has been most unjust to attribute the loss of that fight and the fastening on this people of that debt, to the federal judiciary. That court at Jefferson City was presided over by one of the ablest jurists of this land: learned, incorruptible and fearless Judge Dillon. The very moment we began that discussion we were confronted with the fact that the Supreme Court of this State in what was known as the Macon County case had held that the inhibitive provision of the Constitution in 1865 was only prospective in its operation and did not control or limit the operation of a charter granted to a railroad prior to the adoption of the Constitution, and that is, I guess, sound law. Our contention was that that so-called Branch Road Act of 1868 was in effect an independent enterprise; that it could not legally nor honestly be taken on to the antecedent of the Tebo & Neosho railroad. But before that discussion had gotten cold the Supreme Court of this State in an opinion delivered by Judge Wagoner in what is known as the Greene County case held that under that branch railroad act a subscription could be made to any fund on an antecedent charter from which such branch started.

"It has ever been the settled rule of the federal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States that whenever a certain construction is given to the Constitution of a State or to one of its legislative enactments by one of the highest courts of the State, the Federal Courts are bound by it. In preparing my brief in that case I found an old act of the Legislature of 1860-61 which declared that 'it shall be unlawful for any county to subscribe to any railroad without first obtaining the vote of the people of the county.' As that act was prohibitive in its character and penal in its expression, and as it had been passed before any bonds were issued under the Tebo & Neosho railroad charter, my argument was that it cut up by the roots the subscription made by this county in 1869-70, and Judge Dillon was so much impressed with that proposition that he took the case under advisement until the next term of court. And then what happened? I am not going to tell any tales out of school, but I just want to whisper in your ear the fact that between the adjournment of that term of court and its convening the next fall, the Supreme Court of this State in what is known as the Clark County case wrote an opinion, and by one of the very men who had participated in the discus-

sion of this question before Judge Dillon, holding that the act of 1860-61 did not have the effect to eliminate the power granted under former statutes of the State. Well, I am free to confess to you here today, fellow citizens, I have never been able to comprehend that decision. It defies the laws of common sense and the force of human language and the only principle upon which I could ever explain it was that which I heard once in the court room of my old predecessor. Rider Hall was discussing before him the construction of a statute and the old judge said: 'Mr. Hall, stop right where ye is, that statute means whatever this court sees fit to make it mean.'

"When Judge Dillon's attention was called to that decision in the Clark County case he said he felt constrained to follow it, and he said to me after court adjourned that but for that decision of the Supreme Court he was inclined to accept my contention and decide the bonds invalid. Well, we didn't resort to the usual alternative of going down to the corner grocery, getting a drink and cussing the court, but we did appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, but I had not more than gotten into the argument until Justice Bradley, with a voice that sounded like the crack of a whip and which I have never forgotten, leaned over and said to me, 'Mr. Philips, how can you expect this court, no matter what our individual opinion may be, to do in the face of the fact that your own Supreme Court has decided that the provision of the act of 1865 did not invalidate these bonds, that the act of 1868 authorized the subscription, and that the act of 1860-61 does not apply? Whatever may be our opinion we are concluded by the decision of the court of last resort in your State.' The only answer I could make was that as these decisions of the Supreme Court of the State had not been made when these bonds were issued, that the Supreme Court of the United States ought to feel at liberty to exercise an independent judgment of its own. But it said that in view of the fact that the opinions were rendered before the case had reached a conclusion in the Federal Court they were bound to follow it, so I was in the condition of the fellow who was blowing about his wonderful experiences in the mountains, he said he was out hunting one day and he was beset by a band of fierce Indians so he took refuge in a cave, and when he got in there he saw a huge bear with eyes blazing coming right at him, and at the entrance to the cave stood the Indian with painted face and a gleaming tomahawk in hand, coming right at him, and someone said to him 'Well, what could you

do with the bear on one side and the Indian on the other, what could you do?' and he said, 'Well, I just died.' So between the Indians of our Supreme Court and the bears of the Supreme Court of the United States, I was literally scalped and done for.

"Well, what was to be done? What, my fellow citizens, could you have expected your lawyer to do under such circumstances? I felt about as bad as you did for I had lost my contingent fees. Mr. Vest and I came home and made our report to the judges of the Cass County Court, which we represented, and the judges of the Henry County Court and St. Clair County Court—that we had fought our battle and lost and that all that was left to be done was to endure what could not be cured, and our advice to the county was 'Get together and make the best adjustment and compromise you can. You can't avert the law of the land as declared by the Supreme Court of the land.' Henry County never hesitated one moment to accept our report. These were a brave and courageous people who loved honor more than they did money, and you made a compromise of seventy-five cents on the dollar for the greater part of it, and some you paid ninety cents, and some you had to take up at face value.

"Fellow citizens, I need not have told you when I began that I was an old man, for you see I talk a long time, but through the courtesy of the chairman of this committee, and the assistance of your county clerk upon my application I received reliable information about the history of these bonds which I have reduced to writing in brief form and I want to read it to you:

"I have reduced to a condensed form the essential facts relative to railroad indebtedness of this county, for the sake of convenience and easy comprehension: (1) First subscription to the old Tebo & Neosho railroad January 1, 1867, \$150,000; second subscription January 1, 1870, \$250,000; total, \$400,000. These bonds bore seven per cent interest.

"In 1879 the County Court, through its commissioner, James B. Gantt, sold its stock in the road for \$183,000, which was applied to the reduction of the bonded debt.

Clinton Branch.

"(2) January 1, 1871, the County Court subscribed to the capital stock of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company, for the benefit of the so-called Clinton branch, \$200,000, making the total subscriptions \$600,000.

Compromised Debt.

"The county compromised the greater bulk of this indebtedness at seventy-five cents on the dollar, a small amount at ninety cents on the dollar, and a few remaining bonds, in order to get rid of the annoyance of further attempts at adjustment, were taken up at face value. So that it may be said with approximate accuracy, the indebtedness of the county was scaled down to about \$475,000.

Taxes Collected From Railroads.

"Covering the period between the making of the subscriptions and 1914, the county, according to the best data we have, has collected from the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, the successor of the old Tebo & Neosho Company, \$318,645; from the Frisco branch, \$102,700; from the Clinton branch, \$97,584.75; total, \$518,928.75.

"The city of Clinton, an integral part of the county, has collected taxes, in the aggregate, amounting to \$10,392; from other cities and towns, through which the road runs, probably \$4,000, making the aggregate \$532,929; adding to this the \$183,000 realized on sale of the railroad stock, makes \$715,929.

"Because of the long period of time which the county took to pay off interest and principal, it is estimated that the aggregate paid by the county amounted to \$1,223,319, which leaves the excess paid by the county \$507,390.

Offset.

"But the county has received further benefits. The population of the county in 1872 was 17,401. In 1915 it is 31,595; gain in population, 14,193. Assessed valuation of property in 1872, \$5,464,560. In 1915 it is 11,117,-935. Gain in assessed valuation, \$5,633,372.

Comment.

"The increase in population may not, at first view, seem large, but it is to be kept in mind that this is essentially an agricultural community, and there are no large cities in it. The lands being so desirable for farming, the owners are content and do not part with their homes readily. The valuation placed on them by the assessors is so low as to invite the owners to stay. I doubt not that the actual value of property in the county today is not less than \$20,000,000. There are more heads of fami-

lies in Henry County, in proportion to population, who are free-holders, than elsewhere in Central Missouri.

Continuing Benefits.

"The process of collecting taxes from the railroads will not cease with the burning of the bonds today. It will go on in an ever increasing ratio, for all time. This will invite immigration and capital to contribute to the burdens of taxation, and enable the county to add to all those things that make for the public welfare.

"Now, fellow citizens, in conclusion, speech is but dumbness for me to undertake to express to you what is in my heart as I stand here today delivering, doubtless, my valedictory address to this people. It will be another bright oasis in the long journey of my life and it will help to make the gulf stream of youth flow farther and farther into the arctic regions of old age."

CHAPTER XXVI.

STATISTICS

SIZE OF COUNTY—NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS—FARM FIGURES—VALUATION—
NUMBER AND WORTH OF FARM ANIMALS—DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH—
FIGURES ON ILLITERACY—POULTRY INDUSTRY—ACREAGE OF VARIOUS
CROPS.

Statistical information as to Henry County is most illuminating. The years show steady progress in every way. The present limits of the county embrace 476,160 acres, of which 436,833 acres or 91.7 per cent of the total is in farms by the census of 1910. In 1900 there were 437,720 acres in farms. Under the census of 1900 370,976 acres in the county were improved, but this increased in 1910 to 376,261 acres, when 86.1 per cent of the total land in the county was in the improved class.

The average size of a farm under the census of 1910, the last available, was 126.7 acres. Of this 126.7 acres on the average 109.1 was improved. The total number of farms in the county in 1910 was 3,448; in 1900 it was 3,447. Thus though there were many changes of ownership and sales of farms in the decade between 1900 and 1910, in this latter year there was only one more farm in the county than had been there ten years before. Under the last census there were two farms, so-called, of less than three acres; forty-five between three and nine acres, and one hundred and seventeen of from ten to nineteen acres. Thus one hundred and sixty-five of the farms listed by the federal officers were of nineteen acres or less.

Five hundred sixty-three farms were between twenty and forty-nine acres in size. Farms between fifty and ninety-nine acres numbered one thousand sixty-three, and those between one hundred and one hundred and seventy-four acres numbered nine hundred and sixty-five. As

the farms get larger than one hundred and seventy-five acres the numbers fall off sharply. There were three hundred ninety-one between one hundred seventy-five and two hundred fifty-nine acres in extent—but two hundred forty-six between two hundred sixty and four hundred ninety-nine acres, and only forty-seven farmers owned farms of an average between five hundred and nine hundred ninety-nine acres. Finally there were, by this census, nine farms in Henry County of one thousand acres or more.

Of the farmers in the county under the last census there were three thousand two hundred and fifty-six who were native born white, one hundred and fifty-four foreign born white, and thirty-eight negroes. Of the 3,256 native born white men 2,037 owned the farms they operated; of the 154 foreign born white farmers 138 owned the land they tilled and of the thirty-eight negroes twenty-four were owners of their farms. About sixty-three per cent of the native white and negro farmers thus are listed as owners, while nearly ninety per cent of the foreign born whites had title to their lands.

One thousand two hundred and sixteen of the farms in the county operated by owners were free of all mortgage incumbrance, while nine hundred sixty-six had a total indebtedness against them of \$1,194,453 with a total valuation of the incumbered farms of \$4,283,347.

In 1910 there were 63.8 per cent of the total of all farms operated by owners, a slight decrease from 1900 when 64.4 per cent were operated by the men who held title to them. The value of the land and buildings in the farms operated by their owners totaled \$15,458,476. The value of the land and buildings on the tenant farms amounted to \$6,455,350.

The increase in land value and in the value of farm property in the years between 1900 and 1910 was remarkable. By the census of 1900 the total value of all farm property in the county was placed at \$13,516,508, but in ten years it had increased to \$27,248,189; a gain of 101.6 per cent. The value of the land also showed a gain of over one hundred per cent—advancing from \$9,309,020 in 1900 to \$18,811,754 in 1910. The buildings on the farms showed about the same increase—in 1900 being valued at \$1,854,500 and in 1910 being \$3,488,812. Land in Henry County in 1900 was valued at \$21.27 per acre, but in 1910 it had advanced to an average of \$43.06.

Three thousand three hundred and ninety-six of the 3,448 farms in the county reported having domestic animals on the premises and the

value of the same reached the great total of \$3,987,080. A total of 35,474 cattle were reported, 10,092 being dairy cows, 3,885 other cows, 3,562 yearling heifers, 3,946 calves, 4,609 yearling calves and bulls, 9,380 other steers and bulls. The value of the cattle amounted to \$1,076,202.

There were 15,462 horses reported, 13,390 being mature horses, 1,551 yearling colts and 521 spring colts with a total value of \$1,653,234. The farmers at the time of the census owned 4,935 mules, of which number 3,744 were mature animals, 895 yearling colts and 296 spring colts. A value of \$635,540 was placed on these animals at that time. Properly included in these statistics are 122 asses and burros with a valuation of \$26,485.

The total number of swine reported was 70,609, of which number 44,756 were mature animals and 25,853 were spring pigs. The Government estimated these to be worth \$550,109. The county reported only 9,685 sheep, of which 5,992 were rams, ewes and wethers and 3,993 spring lambs. The sheep were valued at \$44,663. Two hundred and ninety-three goats with a nominal value of \$847 completes the list of domestic animals as reported by the 1910 census.

The county reported 304,132 different individuals of the various sorts of poultry, having a value of \$204,485, and had 3,566 colonies of bees, worth \$9,008.

In 1900 the Government figures showed that the value of farm implements and machinery owned in the county totaled \$344,350, while in 1910 the value of this property had doubled, amounting to \$745,750. Domestic animals, poultry and bees, which in 1900 were valued at \$2,008,658, had more than doubled by 1910, when they totaled \$4,201,873.

The distribution of the rural wealth in the county by the 1910 census is shown by computing percentages. On a basis of one hundred per cent, sixty-nine was in the farms themselves, 12.8 per cent in the buildings on the farms, 2.7 per cent was invested in machinery and implements and 15.4 in domestic animals, poultry and bees. Averaging the reports as shown by the census the average of all property for farms was \$7,903, of which an average of \$6,468 per farm was in land and buildings and \$1,435 in machinery, implements, domestic animals, poultry and bees.

In common with the most of the rural communities of Missouri, Henry County showed a slight decrease in population in 1910 over the preceding census of 1900 and even of the census of 1890. The decrease was practically uniform through the whole county and in some of the

towns. However, Urich, Calhoun, Montrose and Deepwater showed slight increases, and Windsor a sharp growth, with Davis, Fairview, Tebo, Whiteoak, Windsor townships being a little larger; though the fact that Fairview and Windsor did not show a loss was due entirely to the fact that Deepwater was included in the limits of Fairview and the growing clay industries and the population attracted thereby in that thriving little city prevented the township from falling off in its population, while the Rock Island railroad and the growth of Windsor accounted for Windsor township growth.

By the last census the total population of Henry County was, as set forth in the above tables, 27,242, of whom 13,728 were males and 13,514 females. Of the males 13,306 were white and 422 were negroes; of the females 13,094 were white and 420 negroes. Seven thousand six hundred forty-nine males were of voting age, an increase of 123 over the census of 1900, when the voters of the county numbered 7,523. Six thousand two hundred ninety of the voters were white males of native parentage as compared with 6,073 white males of native parents ten years before. Seven hundred ninety-six white males were of foreign or mixed parentage as against 764 in the last preceding census. Four hundred fifty-five of the whites not of native parentage had both parents foreign born while 341 were of mixed parentage and 330 white males of voting age in the county were foreign born. In 1900 there were 431 foreign born white males in the county; so in ten years the number of this class of inhabitants had decreased over 100, or more than twenty-five per cent. The negro males of voting age in 1910 numbered 233, which was twenty-two less than the enrollment in 1900. By percentages 82.2 per cent of the males of voting age were of native white parentage; 10.4 per cent were of foreign or mixed parentage; 4.3 per cent. were of white foreign parentage and three per cent. negroes. Of the foreign born white 233 were naturalized; two had first papers; eleven were aliens and eighty-four made no report and their status as to citizenship was unknown.

The question of illiteracy is always important. In 1900 5.3 per cent. of the population of the county of voting age was illiterate, but in 1910 this had been reduced to 4.7 per cent. or 362 individuals. Three and eight-tenths per cent. of the total native whites or 270 individuals were illiterates. Eleven or 3.3 per cent. of the foreign born white were illiterate and eighty-one or 34.8 per cent. of the negroes.

Taking the population of the county as a whole there were under the 1910 census 21,204 persons in the county ten years old and over. Of this

number 715 or 3.4 per cent. were illiterate. There were 19,941 native white persons in this total of whom 2.4 per cent. or 488 individuals were illiterate. Of the 588 foreign born white persons in the county in 1910 thirty-seven, or 6.3 per cent., were unable to read or write and of the 67.5 negroes 28.1 per cent. or 190 individuals were in this uneducated class. The illiteracy however was largely confined to the older people, the splendid school system being responsible for the gradual improvement of their deplorable condition. Evidence of this fact is found in the fact that while the total number of illiterates in the gross population of 21,204 aged ten years and over was 715 or 3.4 per cent. yet in the 6,088 persons between the ages of ten and twenty years there were only fifty illiterates or eight tenths of one per cent.

By the enumeration of 1910 there were 8,472 children in the county between the ages of six and twenty years of whom 6,220 or 73.4 per cent. were attending school. Statistics as to the ages of those in school are interesting and instructive. Of the total enumeration of children of school age 2,385 were between the ages of six and nine years and of their number 2,114 or eighty-four per cent. were in attendance at the various schools. Between the ages of ten and fourteen years there were 2,839 children and of this number 2,729 or ninety-seven per cent. were in actual attendance. Between fifteen and seventeen years there were 1,674 children and sixty-two per cent. or 1,135 were in school, while of 1,575 between the ages of eighteen and twenty years only 342 individuals or less than twenty-three per cent. were in the schools. The total school enumeration between the ages of six and fourteen years was 5,224 and of this number 4,743 or 90.8 per cent. were in actual attendance. Between the ages of six and fourteen years there were 4,784 children of native white parentage with 4,380 or 91.6 per cent. in attendance; of the 284 native white of foreign or mixed parentage 91.2 per cent. or 259 children were in attendance. Only one foreign born child was in the county in 1910 and it was in attendance at school while of the 155 negro children within the ages last above specified only 66.5 per cent. were actually enrolled.

It is of interest to know that there were 6,463 dwelling houses in the county in 1910 and 6,557 families with a total population of 27,242. The statistics show that there was an average of 4.2 persons to a family and with a total school enrollment of 8,473 that the average of children of school age to the family was 1.3.

The population of the county decreased in the decade from 1900 to 1910 by 2.9 per cent., or 812 individuals. In the decade between 1890 and

1900 the population decreased six-tenths of one per cent. or 181 people. With the land area of 744 square miles the population per square mile in 1910 was 36.6 and excluding Clinton (the only city of sufficient size to be excluded by the census) the rural population was 29.9 per square mile. However, excluding the incorporated cities and towns of Blairstown, Clinton, Montrose, Deepwater, Brownington, Calhoun, Ulrich and Windsor, whose population aggregated 11,102, the actual rural population was 21.7 per square mile with a total of 16,140 individuals. While the white population of the county decreased from 27,076 in 1890 to 26,962 in 1900 and then to 26,400 in 1910, the negro population decreased much more in proportion; for while there were 1,158 negroes in the county in 1890 they had decreased to 1,092 in 1900 and to only 842 in 1910.

Of the total population 23,562 were of native white parentage, being 86.5 per cent. of the whole. In 1900 23,737 or 84.6 per cent. were native whites. In 1910 2,250 or 8.3 per cent. of the population were of native white of foreign or mixed parentage, while in 1900 there were 2,485 or 8.9 per cent. belonging to this class. There were 588 foreign born white or 2.2 per cent. of the population as against 740 or 2.6 per cent. of this class in 1900. Of the foreign born in Henry County by the 1910 census fourteen were Austrians, five Belgians, two French Canadians, twenty-six Canadians, eight Danes, eighty-six English, fourteen French, 290 Germans, six Hollanders, one Hungarian, twenty-eight Irish, two Italians, two Russians, fifteen Scotch, fourteen Swedes, fifty-two Swiss, five Turks, ten Welch and eight from other countries.

Under the reports as shown by the 1910 census there were 9,356 dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products and 9,121 dairy cows on farms reporting milk products. There was reported a production of 2,460,974 gallons of milk, of which 28,361 gallons were sold. Fifteen thousand nine hundred eighty-one gallons of cream were sold during the year and 36,348 pounds of butter fat. During that year the farmers of the county produced 598,871 pounds of butter and sold 258,395 pounds and also produced 800 pounds of cheese and sold 620 pounds of it. In value the dairy products, excluding home production of milk and cream, amounted to \$156,275.

The poultry industry was profitable and particular statistics are worth while. The number of fowls of all sorts raised in 1910 in the county was 522,697 and 191,163 were sold. During the year 1,607,648 dozens of eggs were produced and 1,139,858 dozens of eggs were sold. The value of the

poultry and eggs raised and produced that year totalled \$528,399 and the actual cash received for that sold amounted to \$307,107. The bees of the county produced 31,156 pounds of honey and 412 pounds of wax of a total value of \$4,011. Four thousand seven hundred twenty-one fleeces were shorn from the sheep in the county in 1910 and together with 156 goats or mohair fleeces made a value of \$7,999 of wool and mohair produces in that year. In 1910 there were sold or slaughtered in the county 2,248 calves and 17,668 other cattle together with 74,383 swine and 4,430 sheep and goats. The receipts from such animals above as were slaughtered amounted to \$186,044. There were sold during this year 3,246 horses, mules and asses; the receipts from sale of animals during the year totalled \$2,108,799.

Included in the county's wealth in live stock but owned in the towns and not on the farms as shown by the 1910 census were various animals, reported from 1,095 various enclosures and of a total value of \$222,493. The animals reported included 1,037 cattle, 817 being dairy cows valued at \$37,323; 1,412 horses, including sixty-two colts with a total value of \$149,492; 155 mules, asses and burros, 129 of them mature animals with a total valuation of \$25,440; 1,217 swine of all ages worth \$10,222 and five sheep and goats nominally worth \$16.

Acreage and value of the principal crops in the county according to the last available census show the very remarkable total of \$2,946,598. The total value of all crops of cereals was \$2,267,312. The value of other grain and seeds \$5,471; value of hay and forage \$370,811; value of vegetables \$147,681; value of fruit and nuts \$52,839, and of all other crops \$102,484.

The total acreage in cereals in 1910 was 184,210 acres and the total production reported was 4,255,122 bushels. By crops 142,689 acres were in corn with a production of 3,520,626 bushels; oats 23,935 acres and a total production of 499,627 bushels; wheat, 16,404 and a yield of 211,943 bushels. Only eleven acres were in barley and but 250 bushels were produced; 105 acres were in rye and the total yield was 697 bushels. One thousand forty-six acres were planted to milo and kaffir and the yield was 21,689 bushels. Of other products twenty-one acres were planted to dry peas and yielded sixty-seven bushels and 387 acres were in flax seed with a yield of 2,516 bushels.

Forty-six thousand nine hundred fifty-six acres were in hay and forage and produced 52,851 tons. Of this 41,491 acres were in tame or cultivated grasses and yielded 44,554 tons. Of this 19,653 acres were in

timothy with a yield of 19,217 tons; 17,413 acres were in timothy and clover mixed and yielded 19,560 tons; 930 acres in clover alone and yielded 999 tons; 129 acres in alfalfa and yielded 267 tons; 3,000 acres in millet with a yield of 4,197 tons and 366 acres in other tame or cultivated grasses from which 305 tons of hay were harvested that year. There were 3,170 acres in wild and prairie grasses cut, yielding 3,753 tons of hay. On 1,325 acres the grain was cut green for fodder and the yield was 1,616 tons while from 970 acres in coarse forage 2,928 gross tons was cut. Comparatively little attention was paid to any special crops. The largest single acreage was in potatoes, 1,056 acres producing 90,240 bushels while seventy-six acres in sweet potatoes yielded 8,775 bushels. A total of 1,230 acres were devoted to other vegetables of various sorts while six acres cultivated to tobacco produced 3,500 pounds. In common with many other Missouri counties some attention was paid to the raising of cane for feed and for sorghum, there being 521 acres so planted in 1910, yielding 2,507 tons of cane from which was manufactured 21,279 gallons of syrup.

The county reported 136,419 fruit trees with a total production of 56,833 bushels of various sorts of fruit during the decennial year. Divided into particular sorts there were 78,853 apple trees and a reported production of 53,692 bushels. The peach crop that year was light, the 39,237 trees only bearing 1,753 bushels. Four thousand five hundred thirty-nine pear trees bore 545 bushels while 8,641 plum trees are reported as bearing only 493 bushels; 4,859 cherry trees yielded 286 bushels. Twenty-seven thousand five hundred seventy-six grape vines in the county bore 238,805 pounds of grapes.

The total cultivated acreage in small fruits was eighty-four, producing 68,258 quarts of fruit. Of this acreage sixteen were in strawberries, showing a yield of 22,844 quarts and fifty-four acres were in blackberries and dewberries with a reported production of 35,216 quarts. In the statistics of the county for the year 960 cultivated nut trees are noted and the production totalled 12,240 pounds.

During the year 1910 there was spent for hired labor on 1,378 farms reporting \$166,054 in cash and to the value of \$36,522 in board and lodging. Only fifty-seven farms that year reported the use of fertilizer and but \$1,686 was expended for the same. There were 1,281 farms on which purchased feed was fed, \$316,813 being spent for it while the farms of the whole county received a grand total of \$395,521 in cash from the sale of feedable crops.



Eng. by E. G. Williams & Son N.Y.

Mr. F. Crome

CHAPTER XXVII.

BIOGRAPHICAL

William F. Crome.—Personal achievement of moment and consequence to the community in which the individual under review has succeeded in his life work is deserving of more than casual mention. The late William F. Crome, founder of the William F. Crome and Company, wholesale grocery company, of Clinton, Missouri, was a pioneer in his line of endeavor, and succeeded in establishing a wholesale business in Clinton when the undertaking was looked upon as of doubtful success by others of the business world. He established one of the first wholesale grocery concerns in western Missouri and did more than any other Clinton citizen in placing Clinton in the front rank of Missouri commercial towns. For a quarter of a century he contributed to the commercial development of Clinton and western Missouri. As far back as 1887, at a time when it was generally considered impracticable, if not impossible, to establish a wholesale grocery house in Clinton, Mr. Crome came here and placed in operation a branch house of the Fink and Nasse Wholesale Grocery Company of St. Louis. He began the business here under the name of William F. Crome and Company and his sons are at this day proprietors of the business which he founded and are operating successfully under the original title of the concern. Nearly a third of a century of square dealing has made the name of William F. Crome and Company the leading one in the wholesale grocery world of this section of Missouri.

William F. Crome was born in Germany in 1853. When sixteen years of age he immigrated to America, without money or even influential friends to assist him in the upward climb to prosperous well being which became his after years of patient endeavor. He came to this country im-

bued with the idea of making his fortune and was able and willing to perform any honest labor of which he was capable. He first located in Kentucky and from there went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he obtained employment in an eating place—a position which was no sinecure in those early days and requiring the hardest kind of labor. From Nashville he went to Decatur, an inland Missouri town, where he was employed as general assistant in a flouring mill and a general store. It was here that he secured his first experience in handling retail merchandise and gained an experience in business which was valuable to him in later years. His next move was to Bunker Hill, Kansas, where he operated a general store. Not long afterward he went to St. Louis and was married, shortly afterward returning to Bunker Hill with the intention of remaining there in business for himself. He soon sold out his interests in Kansas and, going to St. Louis, became connected with the firm of Fink and Nasse. Attaining a partnership in this concern, he remained in St. Louis until 1887, when he came to Clinton and established the wholesale grocery business which still bears his name and is operated by his sons. This was the first wholesale grocery business established in Henry County and is the leading one, covering a broad scope of territory in western Missouri.

The trade of this establishment covers a radius of about fifty miles of prosperous territory around Clinton, and everything usually found in a first-class, well-equipped wholesale grocery house can be had at short notice from the William F. Crome and Company. The reputation and high standing of this institution has been builded upon the twin precepts of success—quality and service.

William F. Crome departed this life January 12, 1910 at his home in Clinton. He was in active management of his immense business until his health began to fail him. During his long years of residence in Clinton he took an active part in the upbuilding of the city and its development, contributing probably more than any other citizen of his day to the development of this city and through his business, giving the city a wide advertisement as a trade center. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and lived a clean and upright life, being ever ready to contribute liberally to worthy religious and charitable enterprises. For a number of years he was a member of the Clinton school board and took an active and influential interest in educational matters until compelled to resign from the board on account of failing health.

Mr. Crome was married in 1882 to Miss Julia Fink, of St. Louis. Mrs. Julia (Fink) Crome is the daughter of Conrad Fink, a man who had a remarkable business career and during his time was one of the captains of industry of St. Louis. Mr. Fink began his career as a steamboat captain on the Mississippi River and became the owner of a fleet of boats plying that waterway in the days when the Mississippi was the great artery of commerce through the western and central sections of the country. He commanded the first boat to reach Memphis, flying the Union flag during the Civil War. After the war he engaged in the milling business in St. Louis and amassed a fortune. Later, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business there and amassed another fortune. Mr. Fink died at Ashville, North Carolina, while sojourning there for his health.

To William F. and Julia (Fink) Crome were born five children: Carl A., William F., Robert, Conrad E., and Alice. William F., Conrad E., and Carl A., are now the owners and active managers of the business founded by their father, and which is carried on under the name of William F. Crome and Company. All are well educated and received a thorough training in the business under their capable and successful father and are enterprising and worthy citizens of the city of their birth and rearing. The sons of William F. Crome were all educated in the Culver Military Academy of Indiana, and are affiliated fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and are Knights Templars and members of the Mystic Shrine. The Crome Brothers represent a high type of progressive business men and good citizenship, being ever ready and liberal in their contributions and support of worthy local enterprises. Carl A. Crome married Miss Helen Mitchell of Clinton, and has one child, Helen Elizabeth. Miss Alice Crome resides with her mother in Clinton. William F. Crome was married in July, 1918, to Miss Cory McConnell of Clinton. Conrad F. Crome was born August 5, 1892, is an enlisted officer in the National Army of the United States, was graduated from the Second Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, August 28, 1917, and is now serving as captain with the 305th Supply Train, with the American Field Army at the western front in France.

Charles Houston Whitaker, owner and editor of the Clinton daily and weekly "Democrat," was born in Savannah, Missouri, February 22, 1862, his parents being Charles Houston and Mary Elizabeth (Selecman) Whita-

ker. He pursued his education in the schools of Macomb, Illinois, where he completed the high school course. His boyhood and youth were passed in Macomb and his initial training in newspaper work came to him in the office of his father, who was then owner and publisher of the Macomb "Eagle." Mr. Whitaker has been a resident of Clinton since 1894. He has made the "Democrat" both a mirror and mold of public opinion, utilizing the most progressive methods of modern journalism in the publication of his paper, which in both the daily and weekly editions now has a wide circulation. The name indicates the political complexion of the paper and its editor, who has always been a stalwart advocate of Democratic principles, content, however, to support the party as a private citizen rather than seek the rewards of office in recognition of party fealty.

On the seventh of October, 1891, in Galesburg, Illinois, Mr. Whitaker was united in marriage to Miss Ella May Martin, a daughter of T. B. Martin, of Galesburg. They now have three children: Helen Elizabeth, Charles Houston and Marian Frances. Mr. Whitaker belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being exalted ruler of Clinton Lodge, No. 1034, in the years 1913-14. In private life as well as through his journalistic connections he stands for progressiveness in citizenship and for civic betterment and has made the "Democrat" a power for good along those lines.

Clay Adair, the well known postmaster of Clinton, Missouri, is a descendant of pioneer Missouri families on both the maternal and paternal sides. Mr. Adair was born in Fayette County, Texas, August 24, 1869, a son of Joseph and Margaret (Payne) Adair, both natives of Missouri, born at Independence. Joseph Adair was the first male white child born in Independence. He grew to manhood in Jackson County, and when gold was discovered in California in 1849 he made the trip via the overland route with Upton Hayes. After remaining on the coast for two years he returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama in 1851. In 1855 he went to Texas, where he was residing when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted in the Confederate army and after serving two years was discharged. His service was under General Myers. He died in 1904 and his wife died March 13, 1901, and their remains are interred in the Englewood Cemetery in Clinton. Margaret (Payne) Adair was a daughter of A. J. Payne, a pioneer of Independence, Missouri. He died in that locality and later his family started for California and the mother died on the way.

To Joseph and Margaret (Payne) Adair were born the following

children, Thomas, deceased; John, deceased; Mrs. Mary Wellborn, Chickasha, Oklahoma; A. J. Adair, deceased; Joseph D., deceased; Isaac, resides in Clinton, Missouri; Clay, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Maggie Chapman, deceased; Mrs. Frank Taylor, El Reno, Oklahoma, and Mrs. Ray Wade, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Clay Adair was reared in Texas and educated in the district schools and Ad Ran College at Thorpe Springs, Texas. In early life he was engaged in the cattle business in western Texas, where he remained until 1888. The family then returned to Henry County, Missouri, and settled on a farm near Calhoun. Here Mr. Adair was engaged in general farming and stock raising until 1896, when he came to Clinton and engaged in the livery business. Two years later he was appointed deputy recorder of deeds for the county and at the death of William Duncan, Mr. Adair was appointed to serve the unexpired term by Governor Dockerty. In 1904 Mr. Adair was elected county treasurer of Henry County, and served one term of two years. He then accepted a position to serve as farm loan examiner for the Prudential Insurance Company, and on March 19, 1914, he was appointed postmaster of Clinton, Missouri, by President Wilson, and reappointed to that office at the expiration of his first term in 1918.

November 22, 1892, Mr. Adair was united in marriage with Miss Ollie M. Gutridge of Calhoun, Missouri. She is a daughter of John W. and Elizabeth (Pigg) Gutridge, one of the very early pioneer families of Henry County. A more complete history of the Gutridge family is given elsewhere in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Adair have been born three children: Eugene D., now serving as deputy circuit clerk of Henry County; Louise N., married T. L. Francisco, Clinton, Missouri, and Mary Margaret, who resides at home with her parents.

Mr. Adair is one of Henry County's foremost citizens and a capable and efficient public official. He has ever been true to any public trust delegated to him. He is public spirited and takes a keen interest in all matters pertaining to the betterment and upbuilding of the county and its institutions.

Peyton A. Parks.—The name of Parks figures prominently in connection with the history of the courts in Henry County and Peyton A. Parks is today one of the distinguished members of the bar of Henry County. He was born in this county, August 22, 1855, a son of James and Mary (Allen) Parks. His paternal grandfather was one of Missouri's honored pioneer settlers and laid out and founded the city of Clinton. He was

licensed to practice law in Kentucky in 1823 and became one of the early and prominent members of the Missouri bar, displaying notable ability in the trial of cases and the handling of important litigated interests entrusted to his care. The name of Parks has for eighty years been closely associated with the history of Henry County and has ever been a synonym for progressiveness and public-spirited citizenship. James Parks, father of Peyton A. Parks, was born near Stanford, Lincoln County, Kentucky, October 23, 1827. In early life he devoted his attention to farming and school teaching. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Cooper County, Missouri, in 1827, and to Henry County in 1834 so that he here practically spent his entire life. In 1860 he was elected county assessor and made a creditable record in that capacity. Subsequently other official honors were conferred upon him. He became circuit clerk and recorder of deeds and while thus engaged his interest in the law led him to take up the study of the principles of jurisprudence and he was admitted to the bar. He then entered upon active practice as a member of the firm of R. Allen & Company and following the withdrawal of Mr. Allen, Judge Gantt joined Mr. Parks in a partnership, and with the addition of a third member, William T. Thornton, the firm style of Parks, Thornton & Gantt was assumed. That relation continued until Mr. Thornton was appointed governor of the territory of New Mexico by President Cleveland, and Judge Gantt went upon the circuit bench. Mr. Parks was joined by his son Peyton in 1880 and they continued together in the practice of law until the father retired because of old age. He was probate judge for twenty years and was long accounted one of the foremost members of the bar in his section of the State. He held to the highest ideals of the profession and the thoroughness and care with which he prepared his cases and the clearness, force and logic with which he presented his cause before the courts made him notably successful. He died June 26, 1904, honored and respected by all who knew him. For about three years he had survived his wife, who passed away July 2, 1901.

Peyton A. Parks was the only son in a family of six children. He attended both public and private schools of Clinton and when twenty years of age began teaching, remaining as principal of the Montrose schools for three and a half years. In the meantime he took up the study of law, to which he devoted his leisure hours, and following his admission to the bar he entered upon active practice in connection with his father. He has since continued as a general practitioner and devotes his entire time to

his professional duties. Four generations of the Parks family have been connected with the legal profession in Clinton, for Peyton A. Parks is now associated with his only son, James A. They have one of the best equipped and most complete law offices to be found outside of the large cities. They occupy a suite of rooms in a two story building which they erected. The lower floor is divided into two large general offices, separated only by a broad archway and grille work. In the rear of these are the private offices. The walls are lined with long cases filled with works on law. The upper floor consists of one large room, richly carpeted, and at each end of the room is a long council table. In this room the four walls are completely lined with continuous shelves of books rising from the floor to more than three-fourths the height of the wall. Above the cases on one side of the room are enlarged pictures of the father and grandfather of Peyton A. Parks and also of his maternal grandfather, while the other four walls are adorned with pictures of well known statesmen and eminent men. With the contents of an extensive library Peyton A. Parks is largely familiar. He is a constant student of the law and seems never at a loss for principle or precedent to cite in proof of the correctness of his position.

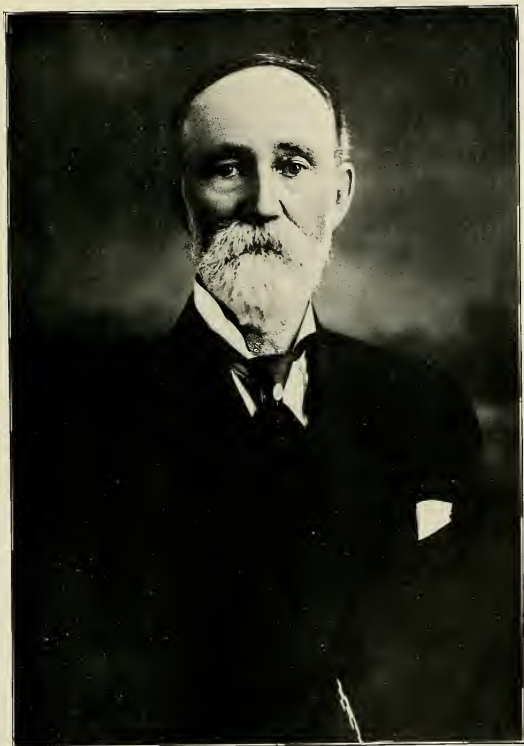
On the twenty-first of September, 1882, Mr. Parks was married to Miss Mary E. Gathright, who was born in Callaway County, Missouri, a daughter of James and Hester E. (Shackleford) Gathright, both of whom were natives of Virginia and at an early day went to Callaway County. The father engaged in farming, but afterward turned his attention to merchandising in Henry County, although death soon terminated his business career in the latter county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Parks was born a son, James A., whose natal day was October 13, 1883. He is now associated with his father in law practice. He married Miss Lizzie Wallis, and they have one child, Frances, born August 16, 1913. James A. Parks devotes his entire time to his professional duties. Both father and son are members of the Masonic fraternity and hold membership with the Modern Woodmen and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Peyton A. Parks as well as the junior member gives his political allegiance the Democratic party and always keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He was county school commissioner when engaged in teaching from 1879 to 1881 and also a member of the State tax commission under Governor Dockery. Both father and son have been very active in all patriotic lines and war activities. The former has been and

is vice-chairman of the Red Cross in Henry County, speaking and organizing on that line. For the past twenty-six years, or from 1892, Mr. Parks has been chairman of the sixth congressional committee. Mr. Peyton Parks and his wife are members of the Baptist Church and their social position is one of well deserved prominence. Theirs is a hospitable home and its good cheer is enjoyed by a constantly increasing circle of friends. A lifelong resident of Henry County, Peyton A. Parks has made an honorable record, following in the footsteps of father and grandfather and carrying on the work which was instituted by them in behalf of city and county. No history of this section would be considered complete without extended mention of the Parks family, so active have they been in support of all that pertains to the welfare, progress and improvement of this section of the State.

J. W. Penland, one of Henry County's most successful men and a member of a pioneer family of this section of Missouri, is a native of Tennessee. He was born in Cox County, Tennessee, August 23, 1843, a son of Aaron and Catherine (Phillips) Penland, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of South Carolina. Aaron Penland came to Missouri with his family in 1871, and settled in Henry County on the Grand River, west of Clinton. Here he followed farming during the remainder of his life. He died in 1885, and his wife departed this life in 1893. They were the parents of six children, as follow: S. K., Clinton, Missouri; J. W. the subject of this sketch; Jane, now Mrs. Bryant, Galena, Kansas; Edna Langley, now deceased; Mrs. Maggie Stephens, Galena, Kansas, and A. G., deceased.

In early life J. W. Penland worked by the month as a farm laborer. When he came to Henry County he had saved about \$1,000, and he deposited \$600 of that in a bank which failed a short time afterward. He then went to work on the construction of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad and when the road began to be operated he took charge of the Grand River pumping station, which furnished water to the tank there to supply the locomotives with water. At first the water was pumped by hand, which task Mr. Penland performed with the assistance of another man. Later improved machinery was installed, which consisted of horse power. This continued to be the method of pumping until the water tank was removed to Deepwater, where a steam pump was installed. Mr. Penland was in the employ of the railroad company eleven years in all.

Early in life Mr. Penland realized the earning power of money and



JOHN W. PENLAND

while in the employ of the railroad company he not only purchased two hundred acres of land, but loaned considerable money, and during his entire business career in Henry County has loaned large sums of money. He was engaged in farming for ten years and in 1894 came to Clinton, where he has since made his home, and during that time has carried on an extensive loan business. During his time he has owned a great deal of land in Henry County and has bought and sold several hundred acres in the course of his various transactions. He is one of Henry County's substantial citizens and has accumulated a comfortable fortune. He has invested \$14,000 in Liberty Bonds.

Mr. Penland was united in marriage in 1881 to Miss Anna Potter, a native of Indiana. She departed this life January 12, 1912. No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Penland. Mr. Penland has been a life long Democrat and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has seen much of the development of Henry County and in its upbuilding has contributed his part. He is public spirited and has ever co-operated with any movement for the betterment of Clinton and Henry County.

W. T. Runner, the well known and popular sheriff of Henry County, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Peru, Illinois, November 20, 1865, and is a son of William and Helen (Epperson) Runner, the former a native of that part of Virginia which is now West Virginia and the latter of Missouri.

The Runner family were early settlers in western Missouri. Michael Runner, grandfather of Sheriff Runner, settled in Post Oak township, Johnson County, on Mineral Creek several years prior to the Civil War. He was a Virginian and came to this State with his family and followed farming in Johnson County until his death. He was a victim of bushwhackers during the days of the border war. He was an old man at the time when the Civil War broke out, and on account of his advanced age, he believed that he would be unharmed and remained on his place, but subsequent events proved that he was mistaken, for his blood-thirsty assassins were no respectors of gray hairs. They murdered him the next day after they had murdered his son, Isaac, who was a cripple, having lost a leg in an accident some years previous. The father and son were killed while they with the assistance of their women folks were preparing for the burial of an uncle of Sheriff Runner, a brother of his father, whom the bushwhackers had previously killed. After murdering the three members of the family, the marauders robbed the house of everything

of value and took the horses with them. Sheriff Runner's grandmother spent her life on the old home place in Johnson County, which is still owned by her descendants.

William Runner, father of Sheriff Runner, went to Illinois, where he remained during the Civil War and at its close returned to Johnson County, where he was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising during the remainder of his life. He died January 26, 1892. His wife departed this life November 15, 1903. She was born in Pettis County, and her parents were early settlers in that section of Missouri. They were Kentuckians.

Sheriff Runner is one of a family of six children born to his parents as follows: James, Joplin, Missouri; W. T., the subject of this sketch; Walter, Memphis, Tennessee; Joseph, died at the age of twenty-one years; Leota, now the wife of Thomas Garnett, a railroad contractor residing at Lake Charles, Louisiana, and Maud, the wife of J. B. Thompson, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

W. T. Runner was reared to manhood in Johnson County, Missouri, and received his education in the public schools. He followed farming there until 1889, when he came to Henry County and bought a farm in Shawnee township. Here he was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1916, when he was elected sheriff of Henry County, and since that time has resided in Clinton and devoted himself to the duties of that office. He is a capable and conscientious public official and has a broad acquaintance in Henry County and friends without number. He has a valuable farm of 160 acres in Shawnee township which he has rented since he assumed the duties of the office of sheriff. Sheriff Runner is a Democrat and has been identified with that party since boyhood.

In 1887 W. T. Runner was united in marriage with Miss Blanche Cameron, a native of Henry County, and a daughter of James Cameron, a Henry County pioneer, now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Runner have been born three children: Rolla, now a member of the One Hundred Twenty-ninth Field Artillery, National Army, in service on the western front in France; Glenn, and Earl, who reside at home. Mrs. Blanche Runner, mother of the foregoing children, died in 1907. Mr. Runner married Mrs. Carrie Cochrane, a widow, in 1909. Mrs. Carrie Runner has one daughter by a former marriage, Jessie, at home.

Sheriff Runner is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Baptist Church.

Charles J. Keil.—Starting out in the business world at an early age, Charles J. Keil has since been dependent upon his own efforts and resources and the success which he has achieved has come to him as the direct result of his determination and energy, guided by sound judgment. He was born at Huntsville, Alabama, October 6, 1864, a son of Joseph W. and Louisa A. (Plath) Keil. The father was a native of Austria, born April 3, 1838, while the mother's birth occurred in Prussia, March 2, 1838. The father learned the jeweler's trade in his native land and when a young man came to the United States, working for a time in New York City, after which he removed to Huntsville, Alabama. There after remaining for a brief period in the employ of another he started in business on his own account. His final naturalization papers were granted him in 1866. He was married in Huntsville in 1860 and left that State in December, 1864, removing to Burlington, Iowa, but after a few months there he took up his abode in Rushville, Illinois. He had sacrificed all his property in Alabama owing to the exigencies of the war. After five years at Rushville he removed to Clinton, Missouri, on the tenth day of June, 1870, and engaged in the jewelry business, in which he continued until his death on the twenty-eighth of August, 1897. While his stock was at first comparatively small, he built up the largest business not only in Henry County but in his part of the State and became recognized as one of the foremost merchants of Clinton. He devoted much time to his commercial interests, but when he had leisure moments spent them in caring for his flowers. He was the possessor of the finest flower garden in this part of the State, cultivating every species and variety of flowers that could be raised in this climate. He found both pleasure and relaxation in this and his fellow townsmen pointed with pride to his beautiful gardens. Mrs. Keil still makes her home in Clinton, where she has now resided for forty-four years. They were the parents of four children.

Charles J. Keil, the third in order of birth, attended the public schools of Clinton and under his father's direction learned the jeweler's trade. He took his place behind the counter when but nine years of age. His father gave him most thorough instruction in all branches of the work. He would not allow him to take down a watch until he knew how to make every part of it. He continued in the store and eventually was admitted to partnership by his father, the relationship being thus maintained until the father's death, although for some years prior to his demise the son was in full control of the business, owing to the condition of his father's

health. Charles J. Keil has devoted his entire time and attention to the store and its interests and the Keil jewelry establishment is known all over this part of Missouri. He carries one of the largest and most complete stocks outside of Kansas City and, in fact, his establishment would compare favorably with many of the leading jewelry houses of the metropolis of western Missouri. He occupies two floors of a building one hundred by twenty-two feet and the property is owned by Mr. Keil. He carries a most interesting line of both foreign and domestic manufacture and a very attractive stock of diamonds and other jewels.

In September, 1897, Mr. Keil was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Kemper, who was born in Audrain County, Missouri, near Mexico, a daughter of Jonathan and Martha E. (Early) Kemper, who were natives of Owen County, Kentucky. The father, who was born January 2, 1826, died January 13, 1902, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. His wife was born August 13, 1849. In early life he engaged in the stock business in his native State and after removing to Missouri he continued in the same line in Audrain County, where he preempted land and developed a good farm. After residing there for a number of years he removed to Montrose, Henry County, where he continued in the same business, remaining in that locality throughout the rest of his days. His widow survives him and now makes her home in Clinton with Mr. and Mrs. Keil. A little nephew of Mrs. Keil, born in 1901, also resides with them, for, having been left an orphan when a mere child, he was adopted into their family. In politics Mr. Keil is an independent Democrat. He has filled the office of city treasurer, yet has never been a politician in the usually accepted term of office seeking. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Fraternal Aid. He is likewise a member of the Christian Church and his life, at all times honorable in its purposes, has won for him the high regard of those with whom he has been associated. Mr. Keil is a deacon in the Christian Church and is secretary and treasurer of the Henry County Board of Christian Churches, a position which he has capably filled for several years. He never fails to meet an obligation or keep an engagement, holds to the highest standards of commercial ethics and the consensus of opinion on the part of his colleagues and contemporaries places him with the leading business men and citizens of Clinton.

W. H. Hurley, president of the W. H. Hurley Grain Company of Clinton, Missouri, is one of the progressive business men of Henry County. He was born at Saukville, Wisconsin, November 8, 1873, and is a son of James and Hannah (McCarthy) Hurley, the former a native of New York and the latter of Massachusetts. They came west and settled in Wisconsin at an early day. The mother is now deceased and the father resides in Wisconsin. They were the parents of the following children: James F., Green Ridge, Missouri; Agnes, married Merton Emery, West Bend, Wisconsin; Catherine, a trained nurse in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Robert, a locomotive engineer on the Northern Pacific railway, resides at Tacoma, Washington; Frank, employed in the city treasurer's office at Seattle, Washington; Anna, the wife of Lieut. J. J. Clark, who is now in France with the National Army, and she resides at West Bend, Wisconsin, and W. H., the subject of this sketch.

W. H. Hurley was reared in Wisconsin and attended the public schools. He also took a business course in the Spencerian Business College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He began his business career in a lumber yard at Rich Hill, Missouri, where he remained two years, and in 1897 came to Clinton, where he was engaged in the lumber business for ten years. In 1907 he engaged in the grain business at Clinton, continuing in that business under his individual name until 1916, when the W. H. Hurley Grain Company was incorporated and Mr. Hurley became its president. This company is one of the important commercial institutions of Clinton and Henry County. They have a large storage elevator in Clinton which is the headquarters of the company. They have an elevator at La Due also, and about twelve buying stations in various parts of the country. The main office of the company and elevator are located on Main, Grand and River streets in Clinton and they employ about eight men.

Mr. Hurley was united in marriage October 8, 1897, to Miss Winifred L. McCarty of Rich Hill, Missouri. Four children have been born to this union as follow: Jessie, a student at Loretta College, Webster Groves, Missouri; Winifred, student in the Clinton High School; Robert, a student in Clinton High School, and Margaret, also a student in the Clinton schools.

Mr. Hurley is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, but he is inclined to be independent in politics. He is one of Clinton's substantial and progressive business men, whose contribution to the commercial importance of the town is no small factor.

L. C. Jones, the well known recorder of deeds of Henry County, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Jennings County in 1868, a son of Louis E. and Catherine (Burns) Jones, both natives of Indiana. The Jones family is of old Virginia stock and George D. Jones, grandfather of L. C., was a Virginian, and went to Indiana from his native State at a very early day in the history of Indiana. Later, or about 1867, he went to Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his life. Louis E. Jones removed from Indiana to Illinois in 1868, and now resides near Chester, Randolph County, Illinois. Catherine (Burns) Jones is also a descendant of one of the very early pioneer families of Indiana.

L. C. Jones is one of a family of seven children born to his parents, six of whom are living as follow: E. W., Terre Haute, Indiana; I. H., Sparta, Illinois; Nellie, the wife of John Boyd, Effingham, Illinois; Ina, now the wife of John Kull, who resides in northern Indiana; Susan, the wife of Lee Nolan, Sparta, Illinois, and L. C., the subject of this sketch.

L. C. Jones was reared and educated in Illinois. He spent his boyhood days on the home farm and in 1887 came to Henry County, Missouri, where he followed farming and threshing for twenty-three years. He was engaged in the mercantile business at Quarles for eight years, although he has always been interested in farming and threshing. In 1914 he was elected recorder of Henry County and is now serving in that capacity, although he continues to reside on his home place, which is a splendid farm of 180 acres in Deer Creek township. In addition to general farming Mr. Jones is extensively engaged in raising cattle, horses and mules, and is well known as a successful breeder of pure blood Shropshire sheep.

Mr. Jones was married April 22, 1892, to Miss Lillian I. Spicer, a native of St. Louis County, Missouri. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Luther C., Bisbee, Arizona; Grace E., Claud and Alice, who reside at home with their parents. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Jones is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Masonic Lodge and has been identified with the Democratic party since boyhood. He is one of the substantial and enterprising citizens of Henry County.

Edgar Cornick, proprietor of the Clinton Green House, is one of the progressive business men of Clinton, and at the head of the oldest established green house in the county. This green house is located in the southwestern part of the city on Artesian avenue, and was established about twelve years ago. About three acres are devoted to flower and plant culture and about 6,500 square feet are under glass. Here all kinds of

plants, flowers, bulbs and shrubs usually found in a modern green house are kept growing summer and winter. The plant is equipped with steam heat so that the temperature can be kept normal for plant life during the most severe winter weather. The Clinton Green House has customers covering a large scope of territory and flowers are shipped to numerous towns in the surrounding country.

Edgar Cornick was born near Ripley, Brown County, Ohio, December 1, 1874, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Van Landingham) Cornick. Thomas Cornick, the father, was a son of John Cornick, who came to Ohio with his parents when he was a child. He died in 1874. He was a native of Pennsylvania and a son of Thomas Cornick, who came to Ohio with his family at a very early date, before Ohio was admitted to statehood, and settled in what later became Brown County. When the Cornick family crossed the Allegheny Mountains on their way to Ohio, which was then the far west, they carried their belongings on pack horses, and the subject of this sketch has heard it related by his ancestors how they carried their children in two large baskets that were suspended on either side of one of the horses, and the grandfather of Mr. Cornick of this review was one of the children that was thus carried from Pennsylvania.

Thomas Cornick, the great-grandfather of Edgar, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and spent the latter years of his life in Ohio. Thomas Cornick, the father of our subject, was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War and served in Battery F, First Ohio Light Artillery. He enlisted when the war broke out and served until its close, and took part in several important engagements but was never wounded. Elizabeth (Van Landingham) Cornick was born in Flemmingsburg, Kentucky, in 1831 and came to Ohio with her parents in 1845. She was a daughter of Manly Van Landingham. She died in 1911. Her husband departed this life in 1909.

Edgar Cornick was one of a family of six children born to his parents who are now living: Thomas, resides near Ripley, Ohio; Mary, married G. C. Jordan, Lavanna, Ohio; W. N., Clinton, Missouri; Ida, married W. T. Jordan, a former resident of Clinton, now residing at Lavanna, Ohio; Arthur, Clinton, Missouri, and Edgar, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Cornick was reared and educated in Ohio. He first came to Missouri in 1898, and after spending about a year here returned to Ohio and for a time was engaged in farming and later entered the shoe business. In 1913 he returned to Missouri, and for two years was employed in the

green house which he purchased in 1915, in partnership with W. T. Jordan, and later bought Mr. Jordan's interest. Mr. Cornick is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World, and politically is identified with the Republican party, although he is inclined to be independent. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

George N. Angle.—The Angle farm in Davis township is one of the finest farms in Missouri. The home farm upon which the residence is located on a sloping hillside and overlooking a vast tract of country stretching away on every hand, consists of three hundred sixty acres. In addition to this tract another farm of ninety-five acres lies in the Grand River bottoms and is noted for its fertility. Mr. Angle has made this place his home since 1883 and has gradually built improvements until it is one of the beautiful places in Henry County. The residence of seven rooms was erected in 1903, supplanting the old house which had stood on the site for many years. On the Angle farms have been sown for this season's crops one hundred fifty-six acres of wheat, one hundred fifteen acres of oats and one hundred five acres of corn. Mr. Angle's sons are farming one hundred eighty acres of their own land and one hundred eleven acres which they are renting. The Angle farm is a very productive one, which boasts a heavy output of live stock each year. Only recently Mr. Angle has disposed of a carload of cattle and one of hogs (April, 1918). The average output of Hereford or white face cattle from the place is about one hundred five head. The yearly production of Duroc Jersey hogs is over one hundred eighty head. Fifteen head of work horses and mules are maintained on the place.

George N. Angle was born August 7, 1855, in Pike County, Missouri, and is the son of John and Sarah Elizabeth (Ferguson) Angle, who settled in Henry County in 1866.

John Angle was born in Pike County, Missouri, February 4, 1830, and died in Clinton, Missouri, November 18, 1914. He was the son of Jacob Angle, a native of Germany who emigrated to America and settled in St. Louis in 1812. Some years later he went to Pike County, Missouri, and settled on Salt River, not far from the city of Louisiana. John Angle was reared in Pike County and there married Elizabeth Ferguson, October 26, 1854. Elizabeth (Ferguson) Angle is a daughter of John and Rebecca (Stevenson) Ferguson, natives of Kentucky who were pioneer settlers of Pike County, Missouri. Mrs. Elizabeth Angle was born September 3, 1835, and is now living in Clinton, one of the oldest of the pioneer women



GEORGE N. ANGLE AND WIFE

of Henry County. The Angle family came to Henry County in 1866 and first settled a few miles northwest of Clinton and some time later settled in Davis township, where John Angle improved a splendid farm and became fairly well-to-do and highly respected. John and Elizabeth Angle were parents of eleven children, five of whom are living, as follow: George N., the subject of this review; Sarah, died in 1855; John Richard, residing in Clinton; Harvey, deceased; Ernest Angle, died in 1905; Solon, lives in Canada, and has a family of eight children; Mrs. Orpha Dooley, lives in Clinton and has a family of four children, and Daisy Jeffries, lives in Oklahoma. John Angle became owner of two hundred sixty acres of land in Davis township and resided there until he removed to Clinton, where he died four years later.

George Angle was eleven years of age when he accompanied his parents to Henry County. He received his early education in the Fields Creek school. He located in Davis township in 1879 and remained with his parents on the home farm until he was twenty-five years old. He began to make his own way when he attained his majority and has been successful from the start of his career. He purchased his first land in 1883 and with his wife's assistance and the joining of their respective capitals he became owner of one hundred twenty acres. With the exceptions of forty-seven acres, which was Mrs. Angle's by inheritance, all of the Angle lands have been purchased on time. Mr. Angle found it a good business policy to go in debt for land and make the land pay for itself with wise cultivation and good business management. His large farm of four hundred fifty-five acres is one of the best in Henry County and one of the most productive. He has deviated considerably from the old time methods of agriculture and is progressive.

March 20, 1881, the marriage of George N. Angle and Miss Ella Rogers was solemnized. This marriage has been blessed with the following children: Albert F., born April 20, 1882, married Miss Marie Bassaird of Sonora, California, February 12, 1918, and resides at Sonora; John Ferguson, born April 17, 1883, died at the age of twelve years; Leslie, born April 25, 1885, resides in Isabelle, South Dakota; Bertha, born October 4, 1887, married W. L. Coonrod in October, 1915, and lives at Carterville, Missouri; Earl, born October 30, 1889, Fairfield, Montana, married Alma Zimmermann August 20, 1917; Ralph, a farmer of Davis township, born November 11, 1891, married Clara Ogan in October, 1916; William A., born November 19, 1893, graduated from the Clinton High School,

studied at the State University and is now engaged in farming on the home place; Clarence, born January 19, 1896, enlisted in the United States Navy in December, 1917, and was located at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and is now a member of the crew of the United States battleship Wisconsin; Donald, born April 28, 1898, is a graduate of the Clinton High School; Mary, born February 9, 1901, is a student in the Clinton High School; Velma, born May 3, 1903, died January 4, 1905. The mother of this fine family of children was born December 2, 1860, in Henry County, and is the daughter of Thomas and Lucinda (Fletcher) Rogers, the latter of whom was born on December 4, 1831, at Lexington, Missouri, a daughter of James Fletcher, a pioneer settler of Henry County. She died in 1866. Thomas Rogers was born at Winchester, Kentucky, February 18, 1824, and died May 16, 1883. He was among the earliest of the Henry County pioneers and established one of the first stores in Clinton. He was the first postmaster of Clinton and came from Kentucky to Henry County in the late thirties. His wife was the first to be buried in the old Clinton Cemetery. After her mother's death, Mrs. Angle was reared by her aunt, Mrs. Jane Trotter of Carrollton, Missouri.

Mr. Angle is a Republican and he has generally taken an active and influential interest in civic matters in his home township. For over thirty-one years he has been school trustee. He and Mrs. Angle and their children are members of the Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church. Mr. Angle is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a charter member of the Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church and has served as an elder for thirty years and has been Sunday school superintendent for past thirty years.

Capt. W. F. Carter, a Civil War veteran, now engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business at Clinton, comes of a long line of good old Southern stock and is one of the representative pioneers of Henry County. Captain Carter was born in St. Clair County, Missouri, March 4, 1843, Osceola being his native town. He is a son of William F. and Eliza A. (Conn) Carter. The father was a native of Culpeper County, Virginia, and was a member of the "first families of Virginia." Anna Hill Carter, of Shirley, Virginia, a close relative of William F. Carter, was the wife of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and this branch of the Carters trace their lineage back to Robert Carter, who was the agent of Lord Fairfax, and he was a conspicuous figure in the colony of Virginia prior to the Revolutionary War and a very wealthy man.

William F. Carter, the father of Captain Carter, the subject of this review, was at General Washington's funeral, but was a baby in his mother's arms. He grew to manhood in Virginia and became very wealthy, at one time owning 8,500 acres of land, which was located in Kentucky. Later he removed to Missouri and bought what was known as the "two mile farm" near St. Louis. He went to St. Clair County about 1842, and was engaged in farming the balance of his life. He was a thorough scholar and was a graduate from the law department of the University of Virginia, taking his degree from that institution when he was eighteen years of age. He was a fine Latin and Greek scholar and an accomplished gentleman of the old school and a great enthusiast in educational matters. He died at the age of sixty-two years. He was related to the Washington family in the following manner: George Washington's sister, Bettie, married Col. Fielding Lewis, Washington's aide-de-camp. To this union was born one daughter, Bettie, who married Charles Carter, and Charles Carter and Bettie Lewis were the parents of W. F. Carter, Captain Carter's father. Eliza A. Conn, Captain Carter's mother, was born at White Sulphur Springs, Kentucky. She was a daughter of Colonel Conn, who was the owner of White Sulphur Springs. She died in 1872.

Captain Carter is the only living member of the children born to his parents. When a youth he attended the public schools at Osceola, Missouri, and was prepared for college under the preceptorship of his father. He was a student in the University of Missouri when the Civil War broke out. In April, 1861, at the first call to arms, he enlisted in the Confederate cavalry service and later was transferred to the infantry, serving as second lieutenant in the Ninth Missouri Infantry, and practically had command of Company A most of the time. He participated in many important engagements but was never wounded, sick nor taken prisoner. He was of the cheerful type of soldier, never seeing the discouraging nor gloomy side of life, even in the most trying hours. He won the reputation of being the jolliest soldier in his regiment. During his term of service he was with his command in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, and served four years, two months and ten days. As a soldier his fidelity to duty never ceased and his service never ended until the principles for which he fought were hopelessly inscribed, "the lost cause."

At the close of the war Captain Carter returned to Missouri, and located at Sedalia. In 1868 he came to Henry County and engaged in the mercantile business at Montrose. Here he prospered and built up a large

business establishment, but in 1876 he met with a severe financial loss, his business being destroyed by fire. He was then elected county treasurer of Henry County and moved to Clinton. After the expiration of his term of office he was employed as clerk in Sammons & Sammons Bank until that institution failed. In 1905 he engaged in real estate, insurance and loan business, in which he is still engaged. In 1915 he was elected collector of Clinton township and re-elected at the expiration of his first term, serving until 1918.

Captain Carter was married September 2, 1869, to Miss Frances Vickars, a native of Missouri, of Virginia parentage. To this union was born seven children, four of whom are living: Fanny, wife of Frank S. Callaway, Kansas City; Jennie Washington, married Ed Covington, Deepwater, Missouri; Frank, proprietor of the Troy Laundry, Clinton; Stephen V., engaged in Government service at Tacoma, Washington. The mother of these children died in 1887 and in 1895 Captain Carter was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Kennedy, who had been a teacher in the Clinton public schools for a number of years prior to her marriage.

Captain Carter has been a Mason for fifty-three years, and is a Knights Templar. He has been a lifelong Democrat and is a member of the Methodist Church, South. He is well known in Henry County and in this section of Missouri, and no man stands higher in the estimation of his fellow citizens than Captain Carter.

Dr. Bernice B. Barr, with thorough preparatory training in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore and the Bellevue Medical College of New York City, entered upon the practice of his profession well equipped for the onerous duties that have devolved upon him in this connection. He was born in Benton County, Missouri, January 4, 1857, and is a son of William T. and Elizabeth M. (Wilson) Barr, who were natives of Tennessee. The father, who made farming his life work, came to Missouri in 1850, settling in Benton County, where he lived for about six years. He then removed to Henry County, establishing his home near Montrose, where he resided until 1861, when he returned to his native State. He had a short time before entered the Confederate army under General Price and fearing to leave his family in Missouri he took them to Tennessee. There he joined the forces under Gen. John Morgan, with whom he served until Morgan was killed. Mr. Barr continued in the army until the close of the war and was never wounded, but was captured several times and released. After the war was over he engaged in farm-

ing in Tennessee until his death, which occurred in the year 1894. He had for five years survived his wife, who passed away in 1889.

Dr. Barr was the third son and the third child in a family of six children. He attended school at Gallatin, Tennessee, and, having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore. He graduated from the Bellevue Medical College at New York in March, 1880, and has since taken post-graduate work, while throughout his professional career he has remained a close student of the science of medicine. Following his graduation in 1880 he began practicing at Shawnee Mound, in Henry County, where he remained for five years. He then went to Montrose, in the same county, spending eight years there. On the expiration of that period he went to Clinton, where he has since practiced continuously, devoting his entire time to his profession, the duties of which he discharges with a sense of conscientious obligation that prompts him to put forth the best possible effort, not only to alleviate suffering, but also to promote his efficiency through further study and research. He is a member of the Henry County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and through the meetings of those organizations keeps in touch with the trend of modern scientific thought in the field of medical and surgical practice.

On the fifteenth of September, 1881, Dr. Barr was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Squires, who was born at Calhoun, Henry County, Missouri, a daughter of Jerome B. and Cynthia (McNealey) Squires, the former a native of Calhoun and the latter of Warsaw, Benton County, Missouri. In early life the father engaged in merchandising and continued in that business until a few years prior to his death, which occurred in 1901. His wife passed away in 1906. Dr. and Mrs. Barr became the parents of four children, one of whom died when one and one-half years old. The others are: Ella Bernice, Robert W. and Herbert M. Robert was graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1910 and remained in the army for three years when he resigned in order to look after his wife's estate. He enlisted as a volunteer in the National Army in September, 1917, was commissioned as captain and went to Fort Benjamin Harrison. In November, 1917, he was commissioned as major of artillery in the Three Hundred Forty-second Field Artillery and sent to Fort Riley December 1, 1917. Major Barr became ill on December 14, 1917, and has been seriously ill since, and is now in Colorado for his health, although

still a major. He is now the owner of large landed interests near Clinton. Herbert M., residing at Kansas City, is in the employ of the wholesale jewelry house of C. B. Norton. The twin brother of Herbert died at the age above mentioned, of pneumonia.

Dr. Barr gives his political allegiance to the Democratic party and is active in its support. He has served as county coroner and for three terms has been alderman from his ward, exercising his official prerogatives in support of many progressive public measures. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World, and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian Church. Nearly his entire life has been spent in Missouri and those who know him—and he has a wide acquaintance—entertain for him warm friendship, not only because of his high professional skill, but also by reason of his many excellent traits of character and those social qualities which make for personal popularity.

Dr. Robert D. Haire, a well known and successful physician of Henry County located at Clinton, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Dade County September 22, 1855, and is a son of Samuel H. and Eliza J. (Le-Master) Hare, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of east Tennessee. They came with their respective parents to Missouri at a very early day and were among the pioneer settlers of Dade County. He was a forty-niner, making the trip to California overland during the gold excitement of 1849. After following the shifting fortunes of gold mining for three years, he returned to Missouri by way of the Isthmus of Panama. When the Civil War broke out Samuel H. Haire removed with his family to Alton, Illinois, but returned to Missouri in 1863 and settled at Smithton. He was engaged in the mercantile business, but like many others was broken up in business on account of the war. He died in California May 25, 1869, aged forty-five years and three days. His widow survived him a number of years and departed this life at Connersville, Indiana, November 18, 1906, aged eighty years.

Dr. Robert D. Haire was one of a family of five children born to his parents as follow: N. H., was a prominent stockman at Smithton, Missouri, where he died January 26, 1916; Josephine, married James Layman, Smithton, Missouri, and died April 18, 1880; Dr. Robert D., the subject of this sketch; Mary Elizabeth, the widow of Dr. S. M. Hamilton, resides at Seattle, Washington, and Charles H., assistant superintendent for Emery Bird & Thayer Company, Kansas City, Missouri.

Dr. Haire received his preliminary education in the public schools of Smithton, Missouri, and later attended Lincoln University, Lincoln, Illinois. He then entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, where he was graduated in the class of 1878 with a degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then engaged in the practice of his profession at Schell City, Missouri, and for twenty years was one of the successful physicians of that locality. In 1898 Dr. Haire came to Clinton and since that time has ranked as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Henry County. During recent years he has confined himself largely to office work and surgery. Dr. Haire has done a great deal of post-graduate work and given much time and labor to scientific research along the lines of his chosen profession. After graduating from Missouri Medical College he later took a course in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he was graduated in 1883, with a degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1890 and 1891 he studied in Vienna, Austria, taking a general post-graduate course. In 1910 he took a special course in Berlin, Germany, and again returned to Berlin in 1913, taking special post-graduate work.

Dr. Haire was united in marriage November 17, 1892, with Miss Maud Maus, a native of Schell City, Missouri, and a daughter of J. H. Maus, a pioneer of that section of Missouri, who is now deceased. To Dr. and Mrs. Haire have been born four children, as follow: Frances, a graduate of the Sargent School of Physical Education, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and a Clinton High School graduate, and is now instructor of physical training at Lindenwood College, Lindenwood, Missouri; Cornelia Carter, a graduate of the Clinton High School and Lindenwood College, and is now instructor in domestic science in the public schools of Clinton; Marian, a student in Lindenwood College, where she is specializing in music, and Robert D., Jr., a student in the Clinton grade schools.

Dr. Haire is a member of the County, State and American Medical Association and the Southern Medical Association. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, being a Knights Templar Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Dr. Haire not only devotes himself to a busy professional career, every minute of which is crowded with activity and responsibility, but he is also alive to the best interests of his town and county. He has served on the Clinton school board for twelve years. He and his wife have traveled a great deal. They have not only made several trips to different sections of Europe, but have also visited Alaska and the Tropics.

J. Melvin Hull.—For over half a century the Hull family have been prominent in the affairs of Henry County, and since the arrival in this county of Silas C. Hull and his family on June 29, 1866, the descendants of this pioneer have occupied useful and honorable places in the civic and agricultural life of the county.

J. Melvin Hull, assessor of Davis township, member of the County Council of Defense for his township and for many years a real leader in his community, is a worthy scion of this old family, which came to Missouri from an eastern State in time to assist in laying the foundation for the development and progress which Henry County has enjoyed during past years. J. M. Hull was born on April 4, 1854, in Oneida County, New York, and is the son of Silas C. and Angeline P. (Linebeck) Hull. Silas C. Hull was born in 1829 and died in 1877. He was a native of New York and was a son of Nathaniel Hull, who was born and reared in Connecticut and served his country as a soldier in the War of 1812. The Hulls are descended from one of the oldest and honorable American families of Colonial ancestry. Nathaniel Hull was twice married and reared several sons. Several members of the family served in the Civil War. Angeline P. (Linebeck) Hull was born on May 7, 1829, and died on March 5, 1891. She, also, was a native of Oneida County, New York, and was a daughter of Adam Linebeck (born 1801), married Phoebe Nichols (born 1799, died 1876), the daughter of a Hessian named Nichols, who was an aide-de-camp to Gen. John Burgoyne and was present with Burgoyne at the surrender of the British Army at the battle of Saratoga during the War of the American Revolution. Mr. Nichols then made a permanent settlement in this country, like many others of his nationality. Adam Linebeck, grandfather of J. M. Hull on the maternal side, was the son of a British soldier who served under General Cornwallis, and he also settled in New York after the close of the Revolutionary War. Soon afterward the grandmother of Mrs. Phoebe Linebeck, who was a Hagedorn, came to America. During the War of 1812 the Hagedorns were robbed of a large sum of money.

Silas C. Hull left his native State of New York in the fall of 1856 and settled in De Kalb County, Illinois, where the family resided until May 27, 1866, and then started for Missouri, arriving here in the following month. Mr. Hull purchased the farm which is now owned by his son in 1868 and resided thereon until his death. Mr. Hull assisted in the organization of school district No. 68 and served as the first school trus-



CHESLEY DELOSS HULL and WIFE



J. M. HULL and WIFE.



ORIN W. HULL.



MELVIN ADAM HULL.



ANGELINE HULL.



tee of the district. He was then elected to the office of township clerk and held this office for four years. During the Mexican War he offered his services to the Government and with his command was ready to entrain when word came that Mexico City had fallen and the war was over. The following children were born to Silas C. Hull and wife: Herman M., a resident of Davis township, and J. Melvin, of this review. Silas C. Hull was a life long Democrat and he and his wife were devout members of the Methodist Church, always interested in religious works and ever trying to advance the educational interests of their community. They were good and faithful pioneers who left their impress for good upon the community.

J. Melvin Hull received his education in the Willow Branch school and has always been a student and reader who has kept abreast of the times. For a period of seventeen years he taught school, five years of which were spent in continuous service in his home district. While teaching his work was always within the radius of a few miles of his residence so as to enable him to remain at home with his family. He is capably farming a well improved tract of two hundred forty acres, eighty acres of which comprises his home place and one hundred sixty acres of which is his wife's inheritance. For sixteen years Mr. Hull was a successful breeder of O. I. C. hogs, a department of animal husbandry of which he has made a special and exhaustive study.

December 28, 1891, Mr. Hull was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Woodson, who was born in Walker township June 3, 1871, a daughter of Chesley G. Woodson, a pioneer resident of Henry County, concerning whose career an extensive review is given elsewhere in this volume. C. G. Woodson was born in Kentucky and migrated to Henry County, Missouri, in pioneer days with his father, Silas Woodson. He served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. The mother of Mrs. Hull was Mary Ann Harness prior to her marriage (born 1837, died 1898). Three sons and a daughter have been born to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hull, as follow: Chesley De Loss, born August 29, 1893, residing in Walker township with his grandfather Woodson, married Olga Robinson September 26, 1917; Orin D., born April 10, 1895, enlisted in the National Army, now a corporal, auto mechanic in Truck Company B, 2nd Corps, Artillery Park, Camp Stewart, Newport News, Virginia; Melvin Adam, born November 9, 1897; Mary Angeline, born June 6, 1904, now attending school.

The Democratic party has always had the unqualified support of J. M. Hull and he has served his party and the people in various useful

capacities. For fifteen years he served as school trustee and has ever been found in the forefront of educational affairs. He has served as assessor of Davis township ever since the township organization went into effect. During the height of the Grange movement he was active in the affairs of this organization. He and Mrs. Hull are valued and useful members of the La Due Methodist Episcopal Church, and for a period of fifteen years she served as superintendent of the La Due Methodist Sunday school. Mrs. Hull retains her membership with Stone's Chapel of the M. E. Church, South. Mr. Hull is a very useful citizen who is highly respected in Henry County and widely known among the best citizenship of the county. It is his nature to be always active in good works and he is continually being called upon to take the lead in all matters affecting the public welfare, be it religious or school work, matters affecting the township government or raising funds for charity, or spreading patriotic feeling and lining up the citizens for the purchase of Liberty Bonds for the furtherance of the Government's war program.

Dr. J. R. Wallis, a prominent physician and surgeon of Clinton, Missouri, was born at Marshfield, Missouri, January 18, 1860. He is a son of Dr. C. S. and Elizabeth (Hoover) Wallis. Dr. C. S. Wallis, the father, was a pioneer physician of Missouri and practiced his profession at Marshfield for over fifty years. He was a native of Columbia, Tennessee, and came to Missouri in 1844. He died in 1903, aged seventy-four years. His wife was a native of North Carolina. She departed this life in 1905, aged seventy-three years. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom are living as follow: Sarah Elizabeth, married Samuel N. Dickey, an attorney at law of Marshfield, Missouri; Dr. J. R., the subject of this sketch; Emma, is the widow of Emmet Ming and she now resides at San Antonio, Texas; Sophia, the widow of Harry Fyan, Marshfield, Missouri; Hattie, the wife of J. L. Pipkin, Marshfield, Missouri, and Dolly, the wife of W. H. McMahan, Marshfield, Missouri.

Dr. J. R. Wallis received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native town, and entered the Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri, where he was graduated with a degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1883. He then entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, where he also was graduated with a degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1884. After practicing for one year in Marshfield, Missouri, he came to Henry County and located at La Due and after five years went to Montrose, where he was engaged in practice for fifteen years. In 1905

he removed to Clinton. Dr. Wallis' removal from La Due and Montrose by no means meant that he had given up his practice in that section of the county. He merely extended his field of operation, and since coming to Clinton he has continued to treat many of his old patients in the vicinity of La Due and Montrose.

Dr. Wallis was united in marriage in 1884 with Miss Frances Ming of Washington, Missouri. She is a daughter of Judge James N. Ming and Jemima (Osborn) Ming, both of whom are now deceased. To Dr. and Mrs. Wallis has been born one child, Elizabeth, now the wife of James Parks, a well known attorney of Clinton, who is associated with his father, Peyton Parks, in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Wallis belongs to a family notable for its great number of physicians. Not only his father, but two of his father's brothers were physicians, and a number of their sons, cousins of Dr. Wallis, are also physicians. Dr. Wallis has never ceased being a hard student of the science of his profession and has taken a number of post-graduate courses. He has done post-graduate work in the St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine and has also taken a post-graduate course in the Polyclinic Medical School of New York City. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Societies and the Southern Medical Society. He holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and he is a member of the Methodist Church, South. He is a Democrat.

Dr. William M. Marseilles, a prominent osteopath of Clinton, Missouri, is a native of this State. He was born at Hannibal, Missouri, May 31, 1875, and is a son of William F. and Mary Adelia (Allen) Marseilles. The Marseilles family is of French descent. William F. Marseilles was born in Hannibal, Missouri. He was a son of William Peter Marseilles, who came from France with a brother and sister to America at a very early day. Joseph, the other brother, located somewhere in the North and the sister remained at Baltimore. William Peter Marseilles, grandfather of Dr. Marseilles, came west and located at Hannibal, which at that time was a mere boat landing. He was a blacksmith and worked at his trade in Hannibal, where he spent his life. William F. Marseilles remained in Hannibal until 1890, when he removed to Brookfield. His wife, Mary Adelia (Allen) Marseilles, was a native of Sheboygan, Wisconsin. She died in 1912.

Dr. Marseilles is one of a family of five children born to his parents: Florence, married C. H. Mount, who is now deceased, and she is a student

in the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri; William M., the subject of this sketch; C. E., manager of a Thompson restaurant in Chicago; F. F., an osteopath, Flint, Michigan, and Allen, a farmer, Brookfield, Missouri.

Dr. Marseilles was educated in the public schools of Hannibal and Brookfield, Missouri. He then took a course in osteopathy at the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, and was graduated in 1904 with a degree of Doctor of Osteopathy. He practiced his profession a little over two years at Brookfield and in 1906 came to Clinton, where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice. He was married in 1895 to Miss Myrtle A. Rickett, a native of Brookfield, Missouri. She is a daughter of Abel and Alice (Leavy) Rickett, the former of whom is a native of Pennsylvania and the latter a native of Missouri. Mrs. Marseilles is also a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, having been a member of the same class as her husband. She and her husband have practiced together since their marriage, and both are successful and skillful osteopaths, and since coming to Clinton have built up a large practice.

To Mr. and Mrs. Marseilles have been born two children, Frances Willard, married Grady Spangler, Clinton, Missouri, and Alice Adelia, a graduate of the Clinton High School, class of 1918. The elder girl is also a graduate of the Clinton High School.

Dr. Marseilles is a Knights Templar Mason, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his wife and the older daughter are members of the Eastern Star. The family are members of the Christian Church and Dr. Marseilles is a Democrat.

Dr. Marseilles is an active and energetic member of the Clinton Commercial Club and takes a keen interest in every movement that has for its purpose the building up and betterment of Clinton and Henry County. His influence and efforts have been a large factor in promoting a "white way" in Clinton, and he has used his influence for the industrial development of the town in the way of encouraging factories to locate here. Dr. Marseilles is a charter member of the Clinton Rotary Club, recently organized. Both he and his wife have an extensive acquaintance in Henry County, and are prominent in the community.

Dr. Stephen Thompson Neill, successfully engaged in the practice of dentistry in Clinton and is mayor of the city; was born in Lexington, Missouri, April 9, 1865. He is a son of Henry and Sallie Ann (Elliott) Neill, the former a native of Lee County, Virginia, and the latter a daughter of Col. Newton Glasgow Elliott of Howard County, Missouri. In early life Major Neill followed merchandising in Lexington, Missouri. He served throughout the Civil War, was major and colonel of his regiment and participated in the battles of Lone Jack, Pea Ridge, Wilson's Creek and others; he was commander of the post at Clinton, Henry County, where his many acts of kindness and protection were appreciated by those holding opposite views to his. After his military service was concluded he studied law, was admitted to the bar and moved to Warrensburg, Missouri, where he began to practice, and there he remained until his death, which occurred in 1895. His wife passed away in 1871. They were the parents of six children.

Doctor Neill, the youngest, upon the death of his mother was taken by his father's sister, Mrs. Jane H. Wilson, to Lexington, Missouri, where he attended the public schools until the marriage of his father to Mrs. Lizzie Pennock. He then returned to Warrensburg and attended the public schools of that city. In 1876, when eleven years of age, he moved to the home of his sister near Dover and began farm work for his brother-in-law at a salary of five dollars per month, and during the winter months he attended the district school. At the age of sixteen his aunt, Mrs. Wilson, sent him for a term to Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington and in 1882 he began the study of dentistry, attending the Philadelphia Dental College and the St. Louis Dental College. At the age of twenty years, in 1885, he graduated and began the practice of his profession in Corder, Missouri; a year later he moved to Harrisonville, this State; and in 1887 he came to Clinton, where he has continued in the general practice of dentistry, being widely recognized as one of the most able and efficient representatives of the profession and one of Clinton's most progressive citizens.

In February, 1892, Doctor Neill was married to Miss Cannarissa Adair, of Shawnee Mound, Henry County, Missouri, a daughter of William and Dorcas Ann (Fuqua) Adair, both natives of Kentucky. Her father was a farmer and stock raiser, conducting an extensive business. His parents were residents of Westport, now a part of Kansas City, near Swope Park. He was born in Kentucky, to which his mother had gone on a visit. In 1849, when eighteen years of age, he crossed the plains to

California in command of a party from Westport, and made the journey across the Isthmus of Panama upon his return home two years later. In 1856 he settled in Henry County, where he engaged extensively in farming and stock raising, owning about six hundred acres. The family resided on the old homestead until the death of the father which occurred when he was seventy-eight years of age, while his wife passed away at the age of eighty-three. Mrs. Neill is the youngest of six children. There has been born a son to Doctor and Mrs. Neill, Stephen T. III, whose natal day was October 1, 1904.

Doctor Neill has ever been interested in the welfare and progress of his community. He assisted in the organization of the Missouri Union Telephone Company in 1898 and for twenty years has served as a director. He has been identified with the independent telephone throughout the state and nation, acting as president of the State association and several times as a delegate to the national conventions. He is likewise associated with several other local enterprises. In politics Doctor Neill is a Democrat and for seven years was councilman of Clinton, acting at one time for six months as mayor. In April of 1918 he was elected to the office of mayor of Clinton and is now serving the people of his home city in this executive capacity faithfully and well. He belongs to the Blue Lodge, of which he is a past master, and the chapter of the Masonic fraternity, and also to the Knights of Pythias. He is a man of many sterling traits of character, of pronounced professional ability and business enterprise, and wherever he is known he is held in the highest regard.

James S. Spore, proprietor of the Spore & Son, furniture and undertaking business, Clinton, Missouri, is the most extensive furniture dealer in Henry County. Mr. Spore was born at Odessa, Missouri, November 12, 1886, and is a son of Elmer E. Spore and Emma (Summer) Spore. Elmer E. Spore was born near Edenburg, Illinois, June 1, 1860, and came to Missouri with his parents when a child. His father was a physician, and later in life was engaged in contracting and building at Odessa, Missouri. Elmer E. Spore was a graduate pharmacist. He came to Henry County and located at Blairstown, where he organized the firm of Spore & Sweatman, hardware and implement dealers. He disposed of his interests in this business in 1896 and bought a farm east of Clinton. In 1904 he sold his farm and engaged in the furniture business in Clinton. He died February 12, 1917, and his son James S., who was a partner in the business at the time of his father's death, has continued the business

under the same firm name of Spore & Son. Emma (Summer) Spore was born in Quincy, Illinois, and is a daughter of James Summer, a native of Kentucky, who was one of the first pioneer settlers in the vicinity of Quincy, Illinois. He pre-empted Government land near Quincy, where Mrs. Spore, the mother of James S., now resides.

Elmer E. Spore was strictly a business man. He did not aspire to hold political office, although he took a deep interest in public affairs and for civic betterment from the standpoint of the citizen rather than from the desire to hold public office. He was active in the betterment and upbuilding of Blairstown, building his residence there and took the same deep interest and civic pride in the advancement of the city of Clinton, after that city became the scene of his business activity. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodman of the World and the Christian Church.

James S. Spore was educated in the public schools and the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois, graduating from that institution in 1905. He was then employed in Hannibal, Missouri, for about a year, when he returned to Clinton and engaged in the furniture business with his father, and has been continually associated with this business ever since that time. He and his father conducted the business from 1908 until the time of the father's death and since then James S. has continued the business under the same firm name. Before the senior Mr. Spore bought this business, it was known as the Clinton Furniture Company, and had been so conducted for a number of years.

The Spore & Son furniture house is located on the south side of the public square and has a frontage of fifty-five feet, and is two hundred feet deep, with two large balconies which practically amount to a second floor. The most complete line of furniture, including rugs, linoleums and wall paper, in the county, are to be found here. They also carry talking machines and have the best equipped undertaking establishment in the city. Mr. Spore is a licensed embalmer.

June 25, 1914, James S. Spore was united in marriage with Miss Lula Ann Griffith, a native of St. Clair County, Missouri, and a daughter of Wesley and Sarah E. Griffith. To this union has been born one child, James D.

Mr. Spore is a Mason and past master of the Clinton Lodge, and belongs to the Christian church. He is one of the progressive young business men of Henry County.

Conrad Houck, a well to do farmer and Union veteran of Davis township, is one of the oldest of the living pioneers of Henry County. He was born in Baden, Germany, August 1, 1831, and is the son of Valentine and Elizabeth Houck, both of whom spent their lives in their native land. When but a boy of fourteen years Conrad was moved by the spirit of adventure and the tales of the new world across the Atlantic, and set sail for America from a Belgian port. He set sail on March 5, 1854, and after an eventful voyage of sixty-five days he arrived at New Orleans. He was possessor of five francs (one dollar) when he arrived here and he immediately went to Rock Island County, Illinois, where he was employed for three years upon a farm at eight dollars per month. In 1857 he brought his savings to Henry County and purchased forty acres of land on time, but continued to work out as a farm hand and at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War he was still working on the neighboring farms.

Mr. Houck enlisted in the 7th Kansas Cavalry and served for four years and one month in active and continuous service of the hardest character. He fought at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, and the battle of Hollow Spring. His division assisted in driving the army of General Price out of Missouri. When they were ordered to Missouri to take up the pursuit of Price's army his command marched from Tupelo, Mississippi to Memphis, Tennessee, and thence by boat to St. Louis. From St. Louis they crossed the State and took up the pursuit of Price and fought a battle at Pleasanton, Kansas. Col. William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," was a member of Conrad Houck's company and he became well acquainted with Colonel Cody. Mr. Houck carefully saved his army pay and at the close of his service he returned to Henry County and invested his savings in land located south of La Due in Davis and Bear Creek townships. He built a small house in 1867 and developed his fine farm to the utmost and during the years that have passed he has become one of the most substantial farmers of the county.

In the fall of 1867 Mr. Houck was married to Mary Jane Morgan, a native of Indiana, who was born September 16, 1833, and departed this life on September 2, 1911. She was a daughter of Morrell Morgan. Mrs. Houck accompanied her brother-in-law to Henry County soon after the close of the war. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Houck, Stephen Houck, born September 25, 1868, an industrious farmer who is operating the home farm of two hundred acres.



CONRAD HOUCK AND WIFE



STEPHEN HOUCK

Prior to the Civil War Mr. Houck was a Democrat. During the course of the war he became a Republican and since that time has voted independently. His son, Stephen, is also an independent voter who believes in supporting good men for office.

Conrad Houck is one of the few remaining patriots of foreign birth who offered their lives that the Union might be saved and who still thinks that the United States is the greatest country on the face of the globe. While too old to actively assist his Government in the present great World War of democracy against the autocracy from which he came in order that he might be free and independent, he has willingly loaned to the Government thousands of dollars of his accumulations in order to finance the war. Mr. Houck and his son, Stephen, are fine citizens who have a reputation for honesty and industry that is unexcelled in the county.

Dr. L. M. Klutz of Clinton, Missouri, is the pioneer veterinary surgeon of Henry County, and the first regularly graduated veterinary surgeon to practice in this section of Missouri. He was born near Gold Hill, North Carolina, February 22, 1855, and is a son of Tobias and Elizabeth (Peck) Klutz, both natives of Cabarrus County, North Carolina, and descendants of old Southern stock. The Klutz family settled in North Carolina in Colonial days and probably came from Pennsylvania to North Carolina. Tobias Klutz resided in his native State until the Civil War broke out, when he enlisted in the Confederate Army. He was wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, from the effect of which he died shortly afterwards in a Confederate Army hospital at Richmond, Virginia. His wife spent her life in North Carolina, where she died in 1883 at the age of sixty-seven. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom are living, as follows: John D., Gold Hill, North Carolina; Mrs. Margaret Nussman, Salisbury, North Carolina; George L., Gold Hill, North Carolina, and Dr. L. M., the subject of this sketch. Paul, Jerry, Josephine, Rose Ann are deceased.

Doctor Klutz was reared and educated in North Carolina. In 1887 he went to Chicago, and entered the Chicago Veterinary College, and was graduated from that institution March 21, 1889, with a degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery. He immediately came to Henry County and engaged in the practice of his profession, which he has followed ever since. When he came here he was the only graduate veterinary surgeon, not only in Henry County, but over a vast stretch of country, including adjoining counties, and his practice extended into St. Clair, Johnson, Cass,

Bates, Vernon, and other counties in western Missouri. Dr. Klutz has conducted a well-equipped veterinary hospital in Clinton for over twenty years. It is located at 510 Bodine avenue. He has ever been a close student of the science of his profession, and has been a part of the development of the science of veterinary surgery, which has made such marked progress during the last quarter of a century. He was one of the organizers of the Missouri State Veterinary and Medical Association which was organized in 1892. He bears the distinction of being the first president of that organization, and as a tribute to his great worth in the profession, he was elected an honorary member for life of the Missouri State Veterinary and Medical Association in 1913.

Doctor Klutz was united in marriage with Miss Adella McKinney, a native of Clinton, Henry County, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Ryan) McKinney, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana. They were early settlers in Henry County and are now deceased, and their remains rest in Englewood Cemetery. To Doctor and Mrs. Klutz have been born the following children: Mary Elizabeth, a graduate of the Clinton High School, now a teacher in the Deepwater public schools, resides at home; Harry Lawson, a graduate of the Clinton High School, at home; Lee McKinney, a student in the Clinton High School; Mabel Irene, Paul Jerry, and Margaret Adella, all students in the Clinton grade schools.

Doctor Klutz is a Democrat, although he is inclined to take an independent view of politics. He holds membership in the Woodmen of the World, and belongs to the Presbyterian church.

George Samuel Poague, now deceased, was a worthy pioneer of this section of Missouri. He was born in Ashland, Kentucky, February 6, 1827, a son of Thomas Hoge Poague and Nancy Allen (Frame) Poague. The former was a native of Augusta County, Virginia. He was born near Staunton, February 4, 1792, and died at Victoria, Texas, May 31, 1841. He was an extensive land owner and also owned and operated an iron furnace. Thomas Hoge Poague was a son of Maj. George and Ann Allen Poague, the latter being a daughter of Capt. James Allen, of Virginia. Maj. George Poague was born in Augusta County, Virginia, March 28, 1754; he died September 16, 1821. He qualified as captain of the Augusta County Militia June 20, 1781 (Chaukly, Vol. I, page 221). He was in active service. (See Pensions Declarations of William Green, Chaukly, Vol. II, page 495; Edward Stuart, Chaukly, same; and Ralph Wonless,

same Vol., page 498.) Maj. George Poague was a son of John and Mary Crawford Poague. John Poague was born in Ireland about 1726, married June 3, 1751, and died in Augusta County, Virginia, in 1789. He qualified as captain of a troop of horse, August 19, 1752, qualified as justice of the Augusta County Court November 23, 1762, and regularly thereafter until after the close of the Revolutionary War, including the dates, August 20, 1776 (Chaukly's Abstracts, Vol. I, page 196) and November 19, 1779 (Chaukly, Vol. I, page 2) and he qualified as high sheriff of Augusta County March 17, 1778 (Chaukly, Vol. I, page 196) and was elected Burgess of the Virginia Legislature in 1776 (Chaukly, Vol. I, pages 504-6) and also qualified as surveyor.

John Poague's parents were Robert and Elizabeth Poague, who settled near Staunton, Virginia, about 1737. They had nine children when they settled there, and one son was born afterwards.

Nancy Allen Frame, mother of George Samuel Poague, was a daughter of Captain Samuel and Nancy (Allen) Frame. Nancy Allen was a daughter of Captain James and Margaret Allen, who had two sons and eight daughters, and lived in Augusta County, Virginia. Captain James Allen had two brothers, John, who was a lieutenant under Washington, and was killed at the time Braddock was defeated in 1754, and Hugh Allen, who was a lieutenant under Gen. Andrew Lewis and was killed at the Battle of Point Pleasant in 1754. Capt. James Allen and his brothers came from Ireland and settled in Augusta County, Virginia. He was one of the first elders of the historic old stone church, which was erected on Middle River, near Staunton.

George Samuel Poague was reared to manhood in Ashland, Kentucky, and received his education there. In early life he engaged in the mercantile business, and in 1858 he came to Missouri, and first settled in Johnson County, near Warrensburg. Two years later he removed to Benton County, and purchased a farm, part of which was in Benton and part in Henry County, and here spent the remainder of his life. He was a staunch Democrat, and a man highly respected by all who knew him. He did not serve in the Civil War on account of physical disabilities. He died December 13, 1882.

July 25, 1853, George Samuel Poague and Eliza Christena Kellar were united in marriage at Louisa, Kentucky. She was born at Barboursville, West Virginia (then Virginia), September 28, 1833, and died at her home in Clinton, Missouri, September 12, 1913. She was a daugh-

ter of John Louis, and Hannah (Miller) Kellar, natives of Germany, and early settlers in Missouri.

To George Samuel and Eliza Christena (Kellar) Poague were born the following children: John Thomas, retired, Clinton, Missouri; George Madison, farmer, Jerico Springs, Missouri; Frederick Cary, Greeley, Colorado; Emma Eugenia, died at the age of two years; Dr. Samuel Allen, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Henry Fewel, a sketch of whom also appears in this volume; Hattie Adelaide, the wife of Lawrence Crotty, a locomotive engineer on the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield railway; William Rhea, merchant, Clinton; and Thomas, who is an adopted son, named Thomas Cude, but took the name of Poague, and is in the employ of the Clinton Waterworks.

Henry F. Poague, successfully engaged in the active practice of law in Clinton since 1893, and recognized as one of the forceful and resourceful members of the Henry County Bar, was born in Benton County, Missouri, March 17, 1868, a son of George Samuel and Eliza C. (Kellar) Poague. The father was born in Ashland, Kentucky, February 6, 1827, and was a son of Thomas Hoge and Nancy Allen (Frame) Poague. The former was born February 4, 1792, and the latter on the 2nd of January, 1801. Both were natives of Kentucky and Thomas H. Poague was the ninth in order of birth in a family of thirteen children. The great-great-grandfather of our subject was John Poague, who was a native of Ireland and settled in Virginia in 1737, his last days being spent in Augusta County, that State, where he departed this life in 1789. The children of John and Mary Poague were as follows: Robert, born in Augusta County, Virginia, in 1752, married his second cousin, Mary Hopkins, on the 17th of June, 1782, and died near Ashland, Kentucky, in 1810. Maj. George Poague was born in Augusta county, Virginia, March 28, 1754. He married Ann Allen, daughter of Capt. James Allen, the wedding being celebrated in 1774. He qualified as captain of the Augusta County, Virginia, Militia, and was in active service. He died near Ashland, Kentucky, September 16, 1821. Col. William Poague, the third of the family, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, February 17, 1756, married Margaret Davis and died in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, December 7, 1830. John Poague was born in Augusta County, Virginia, December 23, 1757, married his second cousin, Rebecca Hopkins, and died in his native State in 1827. Col. James Poague, born in Augusta county, Virginia, March 17, 1760, was married March 19, 1787, to his cousin,

Mary Woods, and died at Ripley, Ohio, April 19, 1820. Elizabeth, born in Augusta County, Virginia, became the wife of Rev. Moses Hoge, D. D., on the 23rd of August, 1783, and passed away in Virginia in 1802. Rev. Thomas Poague, born in Augusta County, Virginia, married Laura Watkins in 1792 and passed away in the Old Dominion in the same year. Ann, born in Augusta County, became the wife of Andrew Kinkead and died in Kentucky.

Thomas Hoge Poage, as previously stated, was the ninth of thirteen children born unto Maj. George and Ann (Allen) Poague. He was forty-nine years of age when he passed away May 31, 1841. His wife, Nancy Allen (Frame) Poague, long survived him and died July 13, 1889. Thomas H. Poague became an extensive landowner, planter and slave-owner, operating plantations near Ashland, Kentucky. He also had large tracts of land in Texas and to his plantations there took many of his negroes because of the agitation in Virginia against slavery. While on a trip of inspection to his plantations in the Lone Star State he became ill of yellow fever and died there. Unto him and his wife were born eight children: Margaret Ann, who was born July 30, 1821, died in infancy. Agnes Virginia, born October 7, 1824, resides on a large plantation near Carlisle, Kentucky. She is the widow of William Shanklin, who was a banker and extensive landowner of that locality. George Samuel was the third in order of birth. Hugh Calvin, born June 16, 1829, died in 1900. Isabel Jane, born August 12, 1831, died at the age of two and one-half years. Thomas C., born August 4, 1834, died December 15, 1877. Rebecca Crawford, born August 7, 1836, became the wife of R. C. Wilson and is now a widow living in Carlisle, Kentucky. John William, born February 9, 1840, died July 9, 1868.

George Samuel Poague spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Kentucky and in 1858 came to Missouri, residing for a year upon a farm in Lafayette County. He then removed to a farm near Warrensburg, where he continued for about a year, after which he took up his abode in Benton County, Missouri, where he became a landowner and where he resided until his death, which occurred December 13, 1882. In early life he had engaged in merchandising in Ashland, Kentucky, but his store was destroyed by fire and, though he still owned considerable land, he had little ready money. Having heard much of the opportunities to be enjoyed in Missouri, it was this that decided him to come to this State, and as the years passed he retrieved his lost possessions and

became one of the substantial citizens of Benton County. His life was an active and useful one and his many sterling traits of character gained for him the highest regard of all with whom he was brought in contact. He lived in consistent harmony with his profession as a member of the Baptist church and his example is one well worthy of emulation. His political allegiance was given to the Democratic party and he took an active interest in State and county affairs, supporting all the measures which he deemed beneficial to the community. On the 25th of July, 1853, he married Miss Eliza Keller, who was born September 28, 1833, in Barboursville, West Virginia. She was the eldest of ten children, whose parents were Louis and Hannah (Miller) Keller, both of whom were natives of Germany, but were brought to America in childhood by their parents. The father was a mechanic and in early life was engaged in making shoes for horses and mules and also manufacturing horseshoe nails. The business grew to large proportions, until he was operating a number of shops and employing a number of men. He ranked among the prominent representatives of industrial activity in the community in which he made his home. John Thomas, born July 30, 1854, married Evelyn Harvey and is now living retired in Clinton. George Madison, born October 31, 1856, married Miss Laura Oaks and is a landowner and capitalist of Jerico Springs, Cedar County, Missouri. Frederick Cary, born April 20, 1859, married Fannie Wilsin and resides on the old homestead in Benton County. Emma Eugenia, born March 25, 1861, died September 26, 1862. Samuel Allen, born May 10, 1865, married Ethel Baugh, and is a practicing physician, surgeon and druggist of Clinton, Missouri. Henry Fewell is the sixth in order of birth. Hattie Adelaide, born November 11, 1871, was married January 3, 1910, to Lawrence Crotty, who is a railroad man and one of the prosperous and valued citizens of Clinton. William Rhea, born March 29, 1873, married Ethel Shobe and is associated with his brother, Dr. Poague, in the drug and general mercantile business in Clinton. Mr. and Mrs. George S. Poague also reared an adopted son, who was taken into the family when six years of age. He resides with W. R. Poague at the old home in Clinton and from early boyhood has been in the employ of the Clinton Water & Gas Company, his long connection therewith indicating his fidelity as well as his ability.

Henry F. Poague devoted his youth largely to the acquirement of an education until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he began farming. He continued upon the farm until twenty-one years of age and

in his business affairs he met with substantial success. He began in the stock business when he owned but one little bay mare, but he continued trading and buying. He would purchase cows and hogs and when twenty-one years of age he had accumulated twenty-one hundred dollars in this business. He then sold out and left the farm, for, realizing the value of education, he desired to enjoy better opportunities along that line. He went to the University of Missouri and was graduated from the law department in June, 1892. He then returned to the farm and again turned to the stock business, but his friends and neighbors began to seek his professional services, and after a year he returned to Clinton and opened a law office, since which time he has been engaged continuously in practice. Something of his ability along professional lines is indicated in the fact that he has four times been called to fill the office of county prosecuting attorney. He is very careful and systematic in the preparation of his cases and is seldom, if ever, at fault in the application of a legal principle. The court records, therefore, show that he has won many notable verdicts and indicate that he is well qualified to solve the intricate and complex problems of the law. When he was elected prosecuting attorney, Henry County owed over six hundred thousand dollars of principal and interest in bonded indebtedness and was not paying any of the principal of the debt. He began figuring the levies and on the 1st of April in each year would carefully figure the finances of the county and pay all the money on the public debt, except enough to meet the current expenses, until the taxes would be collected in the fall. The assessment of 1913, when collected, will pay every dollar of the public indebtedness owed by the county. Moreover, during this time, there had been two hundred and fifty-three steel bridges built in Henry County at a cost of one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, and in addition, the wooden bridges and culverts have been built; the county jail has been repaired to the amount of several thousand dollars; and the county farm buildings were rebuilt—and all paid for.

He was a very careful man in his administrations and established for himself a reputation throughout the State of Missouri as being a "criminal cost saver." It is believed by the various officers in the State that he could handle more cases with better success and less criminal costs than any man holding the position; he was brief and vigorous in his prosecutions, but believed in tempering justice with mercy. He had

many political combats, but the people stood close to him and he would come out successful. And his official record stands as a monument for economical principles and successful financial management to the citizens and taxpayers.

In August, 1896, Mr. Poague was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Haysler, who was born in Clinton, Missouri, and is a daughter of Charles H. and Elizabeth (Humbrock) Haysler, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Cole County, Missouri. The father became an extensive dealer in harness, saddlery and sporting goods in Clinton, where he arrived in early manhood, winning recognition there as one of the leading and enterprising business men. He passed away in Clinton, where Mrs. Haysler still resides. In politics he was a Democrat and his religious faith was that of the Christian Church, to the teachings of which he was ever loyal. Mr. and Mrs. Poague became the parents of two children, Haysler A. and Vashti H., both at home. In addition to a comfortable residence, Mr. Poague owns other valuable property. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degrees of lodge, chapter and council, and he also belongs to the Modern Woodmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Fraternal Aid, the Homesteaders, the Yeomen and the Mystic Workers. His time is practically given to his profession, with just enough leisure for public duties and private interests that will constitute an even balance to his professional activity. In a calling where advancement must depend entirely upon individual merit he has made steady progress and that he remains a close and discriminating student of his profession indicates that he will continue at the front.

Chesley G. Woodson.—Nearly four score years have elapsed since Chesley G. Woodson of Walker township was brought to Henry County by his parents. Far back in 1839 this county was largely an unpeopled waste with here and there a lone settler's cabin in the timber tracts along the streams. The nearest trading point was Boonville, on the Missouri River, or Jefferson City. The pioneers of those faraway days would drive to either of these cities with ox teams and the trip required a week's time in the making. For a long time the pioneers would of necessity have their milling done at Boonville or Jefferson City until Cook's mill was erected on Grand River. During the days of his young manhood, Chesley Woodson shot many deer and wild turkeys and he recalls that his father killed a bear on Bear Creek. Various settlers operated grist



CHESLEY G. WOODSON



MRS. MARY ANN WOODSON

mills by horse power and some of them ground their corn meal by hand. The main commodity which the settlers had to sell were hides and furs. These they would take to Boonville and exchange for salt and groceries sufficient to last for several months.

Mr. Woodson has a distinction which few men possess. He served in both armies during the Civil War, having first enlisted in the Confederate Army and later through force of circumstances over which he had no control he was compelled to serve in the Union Army. Mr. Woodson was born on February 25, 1837, in Hancock County, Kentucky, and is the son of Shadrich and Agnes (Gates) Woodson, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in Kentucky. Shadrich Woodson came to Missouri in 1838 and after a year's residence in Johnson County he came to Henry County and entered a tract of Government land in Walker township. He cut and hewed the logs for his two room cabin and spent the remainder of his days on the farm which he broke up and placed in cultivation. He was a hunter and killed a great deal of game which was very plentiful in those early days. He died December 4, 1852, at his home in Walker township. Of the children born to Shadrich Woodson and wife three are living: Jonathan, residing with Adam H. Woodson, his nephew; Mrs. Elizabeth Steele, who makes her home with William Steele in Walker township, and Chesley G., subject of this review.

Chesley G. Woodson was reared to young manhood under primitive conditions and enjoyed the frontier life to the utmost. He grew up a strong and sturdy lad who was skillful with axe or gun and knew how to till the soil. He served for two years in the Southern Army during the war between the States and after his term of service expired he went to St. Louis. While in that city he became a member of the 87th Missouri Regiment of the Federal Army under Capt. A. J. Smith and served for one year with the Union forces. After the expiration of his term of service he returned home. After his marriage he settled down to active farm life and accumulated a total of one hundred sixty-six acres. Of late years Mr. Woodson has retired from active farm life and is now making his home with his son, Adam H. Woodson.

The marriage of Chesley G. Woodson and Mary Ann Harness took place on March 1, 1866. Mrs. Mary Ann (Harness) Woodson was born in Franklin County, Missouri, February 10, 1839, and was a daughter of Adam Harness, a pioneer of Henry County, concerning whom an account is given elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Woodson died on March 31, 1898.

The following children were born to Chesley G. and Mary Ann Woodson: Chesley A., deceased; Nancy Agnes, deceased; Adam H., and Mary Elizabeth, wife of J. M. Hull, a biography of whom is given in this volume.

Adam H. Woodson was born February 7, 1869, and has achieved a splendid success as an agriculturist in Walker township. He is owner of three hundred twenty-four acres of well improved farm land upon which he has placed all of the buildings and fencing. Mr. Woodson has resided upon his farm for the past thirty years. He is a Democrat in his political faith as is his father, and has served as school director of his district. The other members of the Woodson household are Chester D. Hull and wife, nee Olga Robinson, who are keeping house for Adam H. Woodson. Mr. Hull was born August 29, 1894, the son of J. M. Hull of Davis township. He was married September 26, 1917, to Olga Robinson, the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Moreland) Robinson.

Dr. Samuel Allen Poague, a leading physician and surgeon of Henry County, is a native son of Missouri. His parents were George Samuel and Eliza Christena Kellar Poague. A sketch of George Samuel Poague appears in this volume, with a detailed history of the Poague family. Doctor Poague was born in Benton County, just east of the Henry County line, May 10, 1865. He was reared on a farm and attended the public schools. Later he attended Missouri University and for four years taught school in Benton and Henry Counties. In 1889 he matriculated in the St. Louis Medical College and was graduated April 25, 1892, with a degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately engaged in the practice of his profession at Clinton, where he has built up a large practice and won a place in the foremost ranks of his profession in this section of the State. Doctor Poague also owns a drug store in Clinton, which is one of the most complete and best equipped drug stores to be found anywhere. He has a manager in charge of this store, which is located on the south side of the square, and the doctor's office is located over the drug store.

June 1, 1904, Doctor Poague was united in marriage with Miss Ethel E. Baugh, a daughter of Doctor J. H. Baugh, who was engaged in the practice of medicine at Leesville, this county, for a time. He died at the age of thirty-six years. Mrs. Poague was born at Leesville. To Doctor and Mrs. Poague have been born two children, Martha Christena and Henry Frederick.

Doctor Poague is a member of the Henry County and the Missouri

State Medical Societies. At present he is the county and city physician and is a member of the local military draft board. He is a member of the Christian Church and is a Democrat. Doctor Poague is a man who makes friends and keeps them. He is a genial gentleman and is interested in the welfare of his fellow men.

Edward Austin Gracey of Clinton, Missouri, is a leading member of the bar of Henry County, and has practiced his profession here for thirty-six years. Judge Gracey was born at Sparta, Tennessee, May 22, 1861. His parents were Wayman L. and Martha (Hudgins) Gracey, both natives of White County, Tennessee. The Graceys are of Irish descent, the great-grandfather of Judge Gracey coming from Bainbridge, Ireland, to America. On the maternal side, Judge Gracey's ancestors came from Scotland.

Wayman L. and Martha (Hudgins) Gracey spent their lives in Tennessee. The mother died in 1885 and the father departed this life in 1887, and their remains rest in the cemetery at Sparta, Tennessee. They were the parents of fifteen children, ten of whom are living, as follows: Edward Austin, the subject of this sketch; Alice, Sparta, Tennessee; Josie, the widow of W. C. Rogers, Sparta, Tennessee; Mary, wife of James Meyer, Sparta, Tennessee; Charles, Louisville, Kentucky; Crockett, Chillicothe, Texas; Augusta, unmarried and resides in Clinton, Missouri, and Mack and Wayman, twins, reside at Sparta, Tennessee; and Ethel, unmarried, Sparta, Tennessee.

Judge Gracey was reared in Sparta, and received his early education in private schools, and after preparing for college entered Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he was graduated in the class of 1880. He then read law in the office of Judge D. L. Snodgrass for a time at Sparta and in 1881 came to Clinton, Missouri, where he continued the study of law under the preceptorship of Gen. B. G. Boone, and in 1882 he was admitted to the bar of Missouri. He has been successfully engaged in the practice of law at Clinton since that time and is well known throughout this section of the state as an able and conscientious lawyer.

September 6, 1882, Edward Austin Gracey was united in marriage with Miss Olive Blakemore, a native of Henry County, and two children were born to this union: Francis and George Wayman, both residing in Clinton. George Wayman is employed as teller in the Brinkerhoff-Faris Trust & Savings Company. Judge Gracey's first wife died February 10,

1899. On January 29, 1916, he was united in marriage with Caroline Coats of Kansas City, Missouri.

Judge Gracey is a Democrat and has taken an active part in politics for a number of years. He has served two terms as prosecuting attorney of Henry County, from 1887 to 1891. For the past nine years he has served as a justice of the peace. He is a member of the Baptist Church and is one of the widely and favorably known citizens of Henry County.

Perce Bolinger, senior member of the B. & S. Plumbing Company of Clinton, Missouri, is a native son of Henry County. He was born in Clinton, in the house where he now lives, at 301 North Washington street, June 3, 1872, and is a son of W. W. and Eulalia (Lowden) Bolinger, natives of Pennsylvania, the former born near Beech Creek, Clinton County, and the latter was born at Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

W. W. Bolinger, the father of Perce Bolinger, was a jeweler by trade, and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment, and served in the Union Army until the close of the war. In 1867 he came to Missouri, his destination being Osceola. He came as far as Sedalia by rail, and at that time there was no railroad from that point to the Southwest, but transportation facilities from Sedalia to Osceola, consisted of a stage coach which carried the mail, making the round trip from Sedalia to Osceola twice a week. Mr. Bolinger reached Sedalia just as the stage had left on one of its weekly trips, and rather than wait until the following week, he proceeded to make the journey on foot. However, after reaching Clinton, he was so favorably impressed with the town that he decided to engage in business there and for thirty-five years he was actively engaged in the jewelry business. He spent his latter life in retirement, and died October 25, 1912. His wife preceded him in death a little over two years, having departed this life in January, 1910. They were the parents of three children, T. S., who died at Moberly, Missouri, in 1902, Perce, the subject of this sketch, and Blossom, now the wife of R. C. Woods, Sedalia, Missouri.

Perce Bolinger was reared and educated in Clinton, attending the public schools and Lamkin's Academy. After leaving school, he learned the printer's trade, which he followed about sixteen years, after which he served as chief of the Clinton Fire Department for six years. He then engaged in the bottling business in Clinton in partnership with R. C. Woods, which they conducted for nine years, when Mr. Bolinger disposed of his interest in that enterprise and engaged in the plumbing business.

Mr. Bolinger was united in marriage July 2, 1893, with Miss Etta Onwiler, and one child has been born to this union. John W., a member of 128th Machine Gun Company, 35th Division, National Army. He volunteered in the service early in the summer of 1917. Mr. Bolinger's first wife died in 1894. On June 20, 1896, he was married to Miss Alice Simmons of Clinton, Missouri, a native of Illinois.

Mr. Bolinger is one of the progressive and enterprising business men of Clinton, and takes a just pride in his native city and county. He has been a life-long Republican and has been active in politics since he was eighteen years old. He has served as city and county committeeman, and has been chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. Although he has taken a deep interest in politics and been identified with the local Republican organization, he has never been a candidate for office but once and was then elected councilman of the Second Ward of Clinton, and is now serving in that capacity with the same progressive spirit which characterizes his private business methods. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of the Maccabees, and the Woodmen of the World. He is one of the widely-known and substantial citizens of Henry County.

George W. Schweer, secretary and general manager of the Missouri Union Telephone Company, is at the head of one of the most important institutions of Henry County. Mr. Schweer was born at Shotwell, now Gerald, Franklin County, Missouri, February 16, 1860, and is a son of John H., and Catherine (Harshman) Schweer, pioneers of Franklin County, Missouri. They were both natives of Germany and came to this country with their respective parents when young, the father being twelve years of age when he came and the mother ten.

John H. Schweer was a foreman in a lumber yard for a few years in St. Louis, and was later engaged in the general mercantile business at Shotwell for a number of years. He also served as postmaster and held the office of justice of the peace. He was prominent in local affairs and in early life was a Democrat. Later he became what was known as a Douglass Democrat, and when the clouds of Civil War appeared on the horizon and the issue between Union and secession became well defined, he became a Republican and supported Lincoln at his second election. He was a strong Union man and served as captain of the Home Guards during the Civil War, and at one time was captured by General Price's army, but was released a short time after his capture. Both he and his

wife are buried at Windsor, Missouri. They were the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living: Mrs. Lizzie Henicke, Gerald, Missouri; Mrs. Emma Stineker, who lives on the old homestead at Gerald, Missouri; Mrs. Carrie Martin, Denton, Johnson County, Missouri; George W., the subject of this sketch; Julius H., assistant cashier of the Bank of Blairstown, Missouri; John W., deceased, and his widow resides at Greeley, Nebraska; Mrs. Kate Farrar, Windsor, Missouri, and H. A., who is engaged in the mercantile business in Jamesport, in the northern part of Missouri, and G. H., agent for the Iron Mountain Railroad Company at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

George W. Schweer was reared in Franklin County, and attended school in the old log school house at Shotwell, and later attended the University of Missouri at Columbia. When he was sixteen years of age he taught a term of school near Shotwell. He then entered the employ of a wholesale grocery house in St. Louis, and was traveling salesman for that concern a part of the time for two years. He then engaged in the retail grocery and commission business for a period of two years. In 1884 he embarked in the general mercantile business at New Haven, Missouri, and in 1889 moved with his family to Windsor, Henry County, where he was also engaged in the general mercantile business. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster of Windsor by President McKinley, and at the expiration of his term was reappointed in 1902, and reappointed again 1906 by President Roosevelt, thus holding that office for nearly thirteen years. While a resident of New Haven, Missouri, he was elected mayor of that town serving two years.

Mr. Schweer has been interested in the telephone business for a number of years. April 10, 1899, he organized the Missouri Union Telephone Company, which owns and operates the Windsor, Clinton, La Due, Deepwater, Montrose and Urich exchanges, with toll lines connecting the surrounding independent exchanges. He was elected secretary and general manager of this company one year after it was organized, and held that position to the present time. Clinton, having been made the central point of the operation of this company, Mr. Schweer moved his family here September 1, 1916.

Mr. Schweer's first wife, whom he married in 1882, bore the maiden name of Miss Meekie Farrar, and to them were born six children, as follows: Eugene, cashier of the Citizens Bank, Monroe, Missouri; Julius, a traveling salesman; Claud, was commissioned first lieutenant in United

States Signal Corps, but resigned on account of defective hearing; later enlisted as an electrician in the United States Navy; Guy W., wire chief of the Windsor Telephone exchange; Cora, a teacher; Lillie, now the wife of Elmo Witcher. Mr. Schweer's first wife died in March, 1898, and he married Miss Lizzie Holloway, April 10, 1899, and three children have been born to this union, Anna, Christena and Theodore Roosevelt, all attending school at Clinton.

Mr. Schweer is essentially a business man, and has been successful. Politically, he is a Republican and has held many positions in that party organization. Being a great admirer of Colonel Roosevelt, he went with the Progressive wing of the party during the campaign of 1912, and was chairman of the Progressive State Committee in 1914-16, when he again went back to his first love, the old Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a member of the Christian Church.

Dr. C. L. Cheatham, a prominent veterinary surgeon of Clinton, is a member of a well-known pioneer family of this section. He was born in Henry County in 1870 and is a son of Claude E. and Jemima Jane (Hurst) Cheatham. The father was born in Calloway County, Missouri, in 1844 and the mother was a native of Kentucky, born in 1846. Claude E. Cheatham was reared in Calloway County, and about 1866 came to Henry County, and settled in Bethlehem Township, and is still the owner of the farm which he bought in that township at the time, although he resides in Clinton. Claude E. and Jemima Jane (Hurst) Cheatham are the parents of the following children: Etta, married Joseph Black, and they reside in Henry County; Pearl, married Benjamin Campbell, Chicago, Illinois; Dr. C. L., the subject of this sketch.

Dr. C. L. Cheatham was educated in the public schools of Clinton and entered the Kansas City Veterinary College, where he was graduated in 1900. He immediately engaged in the practice of his profession and for the past eighteen years, with the exception of about one year, he has been successfully engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery in Henry County, although his practice has frequently extended to other sections of the State. He has been deputy State veterinarian for a number of years and is now serving his fourth term in that office. He is frequently called to different parts of the State in the capacity of deputy State veterinarian.

Doctor Cheatham was united in marriage September 30, 1914, with

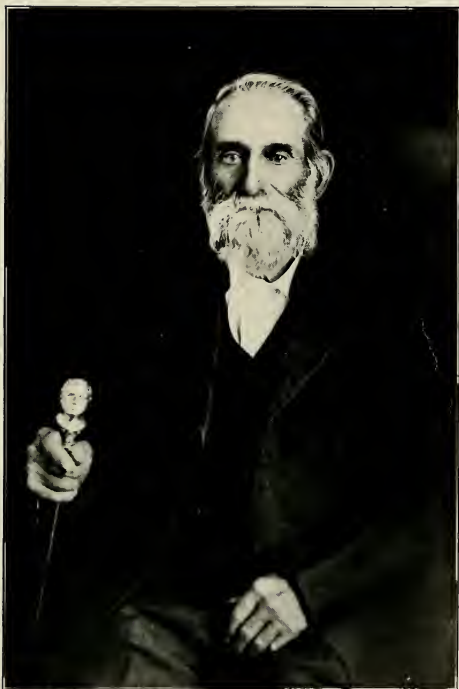
Miss Lilla Broaddus, a daughter of Rev. M. E., and Lilla (Caldwell) Broaddus, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of South Carolina. Rev. M. E. Broaddus is a well-known Baptist minister and came to Clinton in charge of the local Baptist Church in 1911, and is now located in Kansas City, Missouri. To Doctor and Mrs. Cheatham have been born one son, Claude Edwin, born October 15, 1916, and a daughter, Lilla Jane, born August 9, 1918.

Doctor and Mrs. Cheatham have an extensive acquaintance in Clinton and are universally esteemed. Doctor Cheatham was a schoolmate of Uel W. Lamkin, the editor of this work, when they both attended Lamkin's Academy, at Clinton.

Josiah G. McDonald, a Civil War veteran and an early pioneer of Henry County, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Sangamon County September 26, 1836, a son of John and Elizabeth (Knight) McDonald, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Culpeper County, Virginia. John McDonald came to Missouri from Illinois with his family in 1841, driving the entire distance with an ox team and wagon. Upon coming to this State he first settled in Audrain County and came to Henry County prior to the Civil War. He settled at the town of Lucas, which was then quite a commercial center, for pioneer days, and here he engaged in the mercantile business. He also owned land in that vicinity. He died about 1883. His wife died in Audrain County before the family came to Henry County. They were the parents of the following children: Joseph and John, who are deceased; Josiah G., the subject of this sketch; Chapman, deceased; Frank, deceased; Mrs. Mattie Hargraves; Mrs. Ellen Ridgeway and Mrs. Mollie Carter, the last three named being also deceased.

Josiah G. McDonald spent his boyhood days amid the pioneer surroundings of Audrain County and attended school in a primitive log school house of the early days. He was engaged in farming in Clinton when the Civil War broke out. He then joined the Confederate Army and served about three years. During his military career he served, principally, in Missouri and Arkansas. He participated in the battles of Springfield, Wilson's Creek, Prairie Grove and numerous other engagements and skirmishes. At the close of the war he and his brother, Chapman, engaged in the general mercantile business at Lucas, which they conducted for a number of years in partnership, when the brother died and Josiah G. continued until 1897.

Mr. McDonald was united in marriage January 15, 1865, to Miss Mary



J. G. McDONALD

M. Snedigar, a daughter of Robert and Malinda Jane (Clinkscale) Orear Snedigar, early Missouri pioneers. The father was a Confederate soldier and died at Springfield, Missouri, in 1862, and the mother died at Lucas, Missouri, January 18, 1910, at the advanced age of ninety-one years and two months. Mrs. McDonald was born April 2, 1840, in Rawls County, Missouri, and was one of the following children born to her parents: Mrs. Martha J. Mason, deceased; Mary M., wife of Josiah G. McDonald; Mrs. Sarah Katherine Lee, deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Josiah G. McDonald were born seven children as follow: Dora, who resides at home with her parents; Robert E., Urich, Missouri; Catherine, married D. Gates, Craig, Colorado; Josiah, Urich, Missouri; George W., Urich, Missouri; Mary Florence, married James Marksbarry, Blairstown, Missouri; Viola, married Estelle Pelley, Craig, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are truly entitled to be classed among the foremost pioneers of Henry County. They have lived on their present place for forty-five years. When the McDonald family settled in Henry County deer, wild turkey and other game of the unsettled frontier were in abundance. Clinton was a mere village and the few settlers that lived in the section of the country where the McDonalds located have long since passed to their reward. The McDonald family have in their possession a number of interesting relics of pioneer days, among which are a Seth Thomas clock which is over seventy years old and still measures time as accurately as it did during the Civil War. They also have a cherry dresser which has been in the family for four generations. The McDonald family are among the respected pioneer families of Henry County.

Mason Anderson, a prominent clothing and furnishing dealer at Clinton, Missouri, is a native of Henry County, and a member of one of its pioneer families. He was born at Leesville, February 17, 1875, a son of Christopher and Martha (Bell) Anderson. Christopher (better known as "Kit") Anderson, was a native of Virginia, and came to Missouri when a young man and settled on the little Tebo, near Warsaw. He was a man who had a varied pioneer experience. In 1849 he started across the plains to California, but was taken severely ill. The parties who accompanied him drove away with his team and left him sick and alone. After his return to Missouri, he engaged in the mercantile business and for a time was located at Pleasant Hill, and later at Sedalia. He served in the United States Army for a time. He came to Henry County

after the close of the Civil War and engaged in the mercantile business at Leesville. He remained there until 1884, when he came to Clinton and purchased the William Allison store on the east side of the square, just two doors north of where Mason Anderson's clothing store is now located. Here he was successfully engaged in business for a number of years. He died in 1888. "Kit" Anderson was twice married. His first wife was Miss Bradshaw, and one child was born to this union, who is now the widow of Dr. J. H. Baugh, and resides at Clinton. After the death of his first wife Mr. Anderson was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Bell, a native of Tennessee, who came here with her parents at an early day. She was a daughter of Rev. William Bell, who was a minister and also engaged in the mercantile business at Otterville, Missouri, during the Civil War. To Mr. Anderson's second marriage were born the following children: Christopher, traveling salesman for the Peters Shoe Company of St. Louis, lives in Kansas City, Missouri; Pauline, who was a teacher in the Clinton schools for a number of years, and is now engaged in teaching at Waitsburg, Washington; Mason, the subject of this sketch; and Berry, manager of the Osage Mercantile Company, Osceola, Missouri.

Mason Anderson was nine years of age when he came to Clinton with his parents. He received his education in the public schools and in Lamkin's Academy. After the death of his father, the mother continued the store for a number of years, and Mason assisted his mother in the business. In 1895 he went to Lowery City, Missouri, where he engaged in the drygoods, clothing and shoe business. In 1897 he moved his stock of goods to Clinton, and opened a store in the Reynolds building on the northwest corner of the square. In 1899 he sold out, and clerked for Mr. Weidemeyer in Clinton until March, 1913, when he bought out the Williams Clothing Company, on the east side of the square, where he has since conducted a first-class clothing store, with all the accessories in the way of furnishing goods that goes with it. He is located in the Weidemeyer building, which is one of the old commercial land-marks of Clinton.

Mr. Anderson was united in marriage June 30, 1898, to Miss Kate Calloway, a daughter of James Calloway, a former sheriff of Henry County, now deceased. Mrs. Anderson was born in Henry County and her parents were pioneers of this section. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been born three children, as follows: Mason, Jr., a graduate of the Clinton

High School, and now attending school at Fulton, Missouri; Berry and Frank, both attending the Clinton schools. Mr. Anderson is a Democrat and has served two terms as collector of Clinton. He is a member of the Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America and is a progressive and enterprising business man.

Ben Rentchler, a prominent merchant of Clinton, who for a number of years has been successfully engaged in the grocery business, is a native of Nebraska. He was born at West Point, in 1871, and is a son of Christian and Barbara (Braun) Rentchler, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1860 and settled at West Point, Nebraska, where the father homesteaded Government land. Later he was engaged in the grocery and bakery business at West Point for a few years and in 1875 came to Kansas City, Missouri, where he followed truck gardening until 1890. He then came to Henry County, Missouri, and bought a farm six miles northeast of Clinton. Later he moved to Clinton, where, after living retired for a few years, he died in September, 1913, and his remains are buried in Englewood Cemetery. His widow now resides in Clinton. They were the parents of four children, as follows: John, Kansas City, Missouri; Benjamin, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Lizzie Schleiche, Rose-dale, Kansas, and William, farmer, Clinton, Missouri.

Ben Rentchler was educated in the public schools of Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri, and in early life was engaged in truck gardening with his father. After coming to Henry County he followed farming until 1905, when he came to Clinton and for about a year was employed by the White Swan Mills. In 1906 he purchased the grocery business from W. S. Hodd, and since that time has been engaged in that business. He is one of the live, progressive and up-to-date grocers in Clinton. The Rentchler grocery store is one of the busy places of Clinton. Besides his two sons, Mr. Rentchler is assisted by two other clerks, and this business is an example of the result of square dealing and good service.

Mr. Rentchler was united in marriage in October, 1905, to Miss Carrie Mann of Clinton, Missouri, a daughter of Valentine and Caroline Mann, early settlers in this vicinity, coming to Clinton in the sixties. Valentine Mann is now deceased and his widow resides in Clinton. To Mr. and Mrs. Rentchler have been born three children as follows: Philip, Ernest and Freda, all of whom reside at home with their parents. The two boys assist their father in the store. Mr. Rentchler is one of the

progressive citizens of Henry County and the Rentschler family stand high in the community.

V. J. Day, the capable cashier of the Clinton National Bank, although comparatively a young man, has had an extensive and successful career in the field of banking and finance in western Missouri. Mr. Day is a native son of Missouri. He was born in Johnson County, near Warrensburg, July 4, 1877, and is a son of Daniel L., and Fanny (Covington) Day. The Day family are truly a pioneer family of western Missouri. Daniel L. Day, father of V. J., was born in Johnson County in 1851. He has been a successful farmer and stock raiser in the county of his birth and is now living retired at Chilhowee, Missouri. He is the son of Richard W. Day, a native of North Carolina, who settled in Johnson County, south of Warrensburg, in the early forties, and spent the remainder of his life in that vicinity. Fanny (Covington) Day, mother of V. J. Day, is a native of Kentucky and came to Johnson County, Missouri, with her parents when she was about twelve years of age.

To Daniel L. and Fanny (Covington) Day, have been born three children, as follows: V. J., the subject of this sketch; Robert, a farmer and stock man near Chilhowee, Missouri, and Dennis, a well-known live stock dealer and farmer at Chilhowee.

V. J. Day was reared on his father's farm in Johnson County, receiving his early education in the district schools. Later he attended the Warrensburg State Normal School, after which he was a student at the Central Business College, Sedalia, Missouri, and was graduated from that institution in 1900. He then accepted a clerkship in the Commercial Bank of Warrensburg, and was continuously employed in that bank for ten years. He began as bookkeeper and when he resigned, in September, 1909, he was assistant cashier. He then returned to his farm, near Warrensburg, which he sold a short time afterwards and for about six months was assistant cashier of the Farmers Bank of Chilhowee. He then bought an interest in the Schell City Bank at Schell City, Missouri, and was elected cashier of that institution. He conducted the affairs of that bank very successfully until he resigned to accept the cashiership of the Clinton National Bank in the fall of 1917, which position he now holds.

The Clinton National Bank is one of the important financial institutions, not only of Henry County, but of western Missouri. It was organized April 29, 1905, under the Federal Banking Laws with a capital stock

of \$50,000. The first officers were, William Docking, president; Dr. W. H. Gibbons, vice-president, and C. W. Snyder, cashier. The original stockholders were William Docking, George S. Hovey, Lee Clark, J. D. Robertson, William C. Henrice, C. W. Snyder, Dr. W. H. Gibbons, C. H. Avery, E. C. Kent, W. L. Garner, Thomas B. Lee. Thomas G. Hutt succeeded William Docking as president of the bank, and later went to Kansas City, Missouri, with the Drovers National Bank. He was succeeded by Dr. W. H. Gibbons, who served as president of the Clinton National Bank until January, 1915, when E. C. Kent became its president, and is still serving in that capacity. C. W. Snyder served as cashier from the organization of the bank until 1910, when he was succeeded by William L. Poynter, who served until September, 1917, when V. J. Day became cashier.

V. J. Day was united in marriage April 7, 1901, with Miss Mary Lewis of Warrensburg, Missouri. She is a daughter of Elijah Lewis, who settled in the vicinity of Pertle Springs. To Mr. and Mrs. Day have been born two children, Frances Louise and Mary Katharine.

Mr. Day is a man who possesses the unusual mental qualifications that go to make up a successful banker. He is a progressive business man, and at the same time possesses that degree of conservatism so essential to safety in the great field of finance and banking. Mr. Day takes a commendable interest in local affairs and while a resident of Schell City, he served three terms as a member of the local school board, and takes a deep interest in the public schools. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he and Mrs. Day are members of the Presbyterian Church.

James E. Bennett, a former Henry County sheriff who has been prominently identified with the affairs of this county for a number of years, is a native of Kentucky. He was born June 19, 1850, and is a son of John and Martha (Ham) Bennett, both natives of Kentucky and descendants of Kentucky pioneer stock.

James E. Bennett's parents moved to Bates County from Benton County, Missouri, in 1856, when James was six years of age. They first settled in Benton County and after remaining a short time there went to the western part of Bates County and settled on a farm not far from the Kansas State line. This section was in the heart of the Border War district. When the Civil War broke out the father joined the cause of Confederacy, serving under General Price. A few months after the

outbreak of the war he returned to his Bates County home and removed his family to Henry County on what is known as the Lafe Cruse place, near where Cook's old mill stood on the Grand River. About a year later the family went to Pettis County. After the war the father bought a place in Pettis County on Flat Creek. Here he followed farming, meeting with a fair degree of success until his death. The mother survived him eight years. Both died on the old home place on Flat creek in Pettis County.

James E. Bennett was one of a family of eleven children, ten of whom are now living: W. T., Orange California; G. L., Green Ridge, Missouri; James E., the subject of this sketch; H. L. Spokane, Washington; Susan, married Milton Durrell, Ionia, Missouri; Martha J., married May Field, who is now deceased and she resides at Hot Springs, Arkansas; Walter L., Rockville, Missouri; Lillie, married Philip Snovall, a member of the board of county judges at Benton County, and resides at Ionia, Missouri; John M., Brownington, Missouri; and Ed A., who resides on the old home place in Pettis County. Of the ten members of this family, the youngest is fifty-one years of age and the oldest about seventy-two.

The boyhood days of James E. Bennett were spent amidst the scenes and hardships of the Border and Civil Wars, and he has a distinct recollection of many of the tragedies of that time. He witnessed a number of minor engagements between the contending factions and many of the events of those times left an indelible impression on his mind. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the schools which the early times afforded and began life as a farmer in the vicinity of Windsor, Missouri. About 1880 he was elected marshal of Windsor, serving in that capacity for six years, and during that time he also held the office as constable. He was then appointed deputy sheriff of Henry County under Sheriff W. J. Ellison, and had charge of the county jail during the latter part of Sheriff Ellison's administration. Sheriff Ellison was succeeded by Sheriff James H. Calloway, and Mr. Bennett was appointed deputy sheriff under Sheriff Calloway, continuing to have charge of the jail for four years more. He was then elected sheriff of Henry County, and at the expiration of his first term, was re-elected and served for four years. In going out of the office of sheriff, Mr. Bennett left a record as one of the capable and conscientious officers of Henry County.

At the close of his official career, Mr. Bennett bought a farm, near Windsor, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising about eight years. In 1904 he came to Clinton and since that time has been engaged in buying and selling horses and mules, and he is one of the extensive dealers in that line in this section of the State.

On June 17, 1873, James E. Bennett was united in marriage with Miss Catherine I. Hines, a daughter of Brantley and Elizabeth (Douglas) Hines. The father was a soldier in the Confederate Army and when the war ended he was in Texas in the service of the "lost cause." After the close of the war and while on his way home, on a transport on the Red River, the boat sank on account of overloading and he was drowned. To Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have been born four children, as follows: Mary Myrtle (oldest), married Charles Gray, and is now deceased; Walter, supervisor of the State Hospital at Nevada, Missouri; Wallace, who is engaged in the transfer business at Long Beach, California; Edwin, associated with his father in business in Clinton.

Mr. Bennett has been identified with the Democratic party since boyhood, and it may be truly said of him that he is a staunch Democrat. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workman and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a public spirited and progressive citizen and there are few, if any, men in Henry County who have more friends than "Jim" Bennett.

Dr. L. L. Cress, a well-known and successful veterinary surgeon of Clinton, Missouri, is a native of North Carolina. He was born at Salisbury March 9, 1878, and is a son of Adolphus and America (Cody) Cress, both natives of North Carolina, and now residents of Salisbury. The Cress family is of Holland descent, members of whom settled near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, probably about 1700. Many descendants of these early Pennsylvania pioneers are scattered throughout the East, including Ohio and Illinois. The great-grandfather of Doctor Cress went to North Carolina and the Southern members of the Cress family are descendants from him. Many members of the Cress family served in the Revolutionary War in Washington's army. Americas Cody, mother of Doctor Cress, comes from a long line of Southern ancestors who suffered severe losses during the Civil War. The late William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," was a cousin of Doctor Cress' mother.

Doctor Cress was one of a family of ten children all of whom are now living. He received his early education in Rowan County, North

Carolina in an old log school house near Salisbury. Doctor Cress is a young man but he has experienced the atmosphere of the log school house. His early life was spent on his father's farm and in 1898 he came to Missouri and located at Clinton. Here he was employed by a veterinary surgeon, and young Cress soon discovered that he had a liking for the profession of his employer and under the preceptorship of his employer began the study of veterinary surgery, and at the same time getting considerable actual practice. He was thus employed for eighteen months when he entered the Kansas City School of Veterinary Surgery and after studying there two years, entered the Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto, Canada, where he was graduated in the Class of 1904. He then returned to Clinton, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Doctor Cress has met with well-merited success in his chosen profession and is one of the capable veterinary surgeons of the State, and is recognized as such.

In 1910, Doctor Cress was united in marriage with Miss Pearl Hawkins of Clinton. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church. Doctor Cress is a man who has read a great deal and traveled much. He has been in the East, the West and the South, but as he expresses it himself, after he returned to Missouri from a trip, he feels like "jumping up and cracking his heels together, and saying that he is glad he's back home."

Archalus Binum Redford, a Henry County pioneer now residing at Ulrich, is a native of Tennessee. He was born in Knox County July 18, 1829, a son of Noah and Phoebe (Dodson) Redford. Noah Redford was a native of North Carolina. He came to Missouri in 1834 and first settled in Moniteau County, and moved from there to Johnson County, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a resident of Johnson County for over fifty years, and died in that county and his remains are buried at Warrensburg. His wife also died in Johnson County and is also buried at Warrensburg. A. Binum Redford is the only member of a family of eight brothers and sisters now living.

Binum Redford came to Big Creek township, Henry County, in 1857, and first purchased two hundred acres of land at \$7.50 per acre. He then entered one hundred sixty acres of Government land, which cost him seventy-five cents per acre, and he is now one of the large land owners of Henry County. He owns nine hundred ninety-nine acres. When Mr.



MRS. A. B. REDFORD



A. B. REDFORD

Redford came here there were very few settlers in western Henry County, James Smith was the only settler in the vicinity where Mr. Redford located and the country was one broad expanse of unfenced prairie, and Mr. Redford recalls the days of free range with a sort of regret, common to the cattle men of the early days. There were no public schools when he came here and Clinton was a small hamlet. Mr. Redford has seen many changes in the sixty-one years of his residence in Henry County. When he came here there were a number of Osage Indians in this vicinity. They were friendly and inoffensive. During the Civil War Mr. Redford remained on his place and was one of the few men who had no trouble with either side, although some of his horses were taken. Mr. Redford's first wife was Hannah Anderson, to whom he was married in Johnson County, and the following children were born to this union: Mrs. Serepta Overbey, Urich, Missouri; Noah, deceased; John, deceased, and Robert, a farmer and stockman in Big Creek township. The mother of these children died in March, 1906, and Mr. Redford was married to Miss Dora Barnett, now deceased. Mr. Redford was united in marriage August 28, 1913, with Hannah N. Colson, widow of Archibald B. Colson, a Henry County pioneer, who settled in Walker township. He died in 1906. Mrs. Redford is a native of Missouri, born in Osage County, September 24, 1848. She is a daughter of Moses and Susan Glenn (Hibler) Sevier. They were early settlers in Henry County and came from Osage County in 1855. The father was a native of Birksville, Kentucky, and a grandson of Governor John Sevier, the first Governor of Tennessee. Moses Sevier was a captain of a Confederate company in the Civil War. He died September 11, 1876, aged sixty-eight years, at Dallas, Texas. His wife died in 1884. Mrs. Redford is the oldest of a family of ten children born to her parents, only two of whom are living. Mrs. Redford and Mrs. Pliny Hanes, Dallas, Texas. By her marriage to Archibald B. Colson, Mrs. Redford has seven children: Doctor John, Schell City; Mrs. Mattie Angle, Clinton, Missouri; Mrs. Laura Crissman, Bonham, Texas; Mrs. Mollie Clizer, Montrose, Missouri; Mrs. Gertrude Harness, Walker township, Henry County; B. S. Colson, Appleton City, Missouri, and Richard P., Montrose, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Redford are among the honored pioneers of Henry County and are highly respected in the county, which has been their home for over half a century.

William M. Poynter of Clinton has had an unusual and successful business career, and has been identified with the banking industry for a number of years. He was born in Kentucky, July 7, 1855, a son of William H. and Frances Lucinda (Asbury) Poynter, both natives of Kentucky. The Poynter family belong to old Kentucky stock, the great-great-grandfather of William M. Poynter being the founder of the family in Kentucky. He was a native of Ireland, and went to Kentucky about the time that the celebrated Daniel Boone did. He fought Indians where Boonesborough, Kentucky, now stands. He had the characteristic, endured the hardships and is entitled to the honor of the Kentucky pioneers of the early days. His wife was a Scotch woman.

William H. Poynter, the father of the subject of this sketch, came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1858 and settled in Holt County, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil War, serving as a member of the 9th Regiment, Missouri Cavalry. He was a man of considerable means when the war broke out, but like many others met with heavy financial losses on account of the disturbed conditions created by that conflict. In early life he was a Whig and later became a Democrat. He died August 13, 1909, aged eighty-five years. His wife and the mother of William M. Poynter, preceded him in death a number of years, she having departed this life about the time the Civil War broke out. They were the parents of nine children, three of whom are now living: William M., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Henry Myer, who lives in Holt County, Missouri, and James H., who also lived in Holt County, Missouri.

William M. Poynter was reared and educated in Holt County, Missouri, and began life as a farmer, which he successfully followed until 1901, when he sold his farm in Holt County and went to Vernon County. In 1902 he went to Creighton, Missouri, where he organized the Bank of Creighton, and was its first president. He was identified with that bank until February, 1905, when he disposed of his interest and went to Avalon, Missouri, and organized the Citizens Bank of Avalon. He was elected cashier of that institution, and retained his connection with that bank until 1914. He organized the Bank of Bigelow in February, 1902, and his son George W., has been cashier of that bank since its organization. Mr. Poynter was one of the organizers of the Citizens Bank of Oregon, Missouri, which organization was affected in 1890. He was engaged in farming at that time and served as a director of that bank for a number of years. He is a stockholder in the Clinton National

Bank, Clinton, Missouri, and a member of the board of directors. He is also a stockholder in the Denton Title and Trust Company of Butler, Missouri. In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Poynter owns considerable land, much of which is located in Arkansas.

Mr. Poynter was united in marriage April 25, 1905, with Miss Minnie Single, a native of Indianola, Texas, and a daughter of Charles and Mary A. (Studley) Single, the former a native of Stuttgart, Germany, and the latter of Dorsett, England. The father was a soldier in the United States Regular Army prior to and during the Civil War. He was killed by lightning while in his tent at Chattanooga, Tennessee, August 6, 1863. He was first lieutenant in the 32nd Regiment, Missouri Infantry, and at the time of his death was acting quartermaster general. Mrs. Poynter was one of a family of three children born to her parents, the other two being Charles, who lives near Blainstown, Henry County, and John, who lives just across the line in Cass County. The mother married again, March 6, 1867, her second husband being J. B. Weymeyer of St. Louis, now of Henry County, and four children were born to this union, W. H., farmer, Bogard township, Henry County; George S., also a farmer in Bogard township; Annie C., married George Wisely, and is now deceased, and Robert W., who also resides in Bogard township. The mother died December 12, 1903, and her husband now resides with his son, George.

Mrs. Poynter's stepfather and her mother came to Henry County with their family March 10, 1867, settling in Bogard township, and the old home place is still owned by a member of the family. Mrs. Poynter is one of the pioneer teachers of Henry County. In early life she had excellent educational advantages, receiving much of her education in Florida, and later attended Webster's School in St. Louis, Missouri. She began teaching in Henry County when sixteen years old, and during the course of her career as a teacher taught in every school district in Bogard township, except the Blainstown district. She taught the first term that was ever taught in the brick school at Urich, and from the time she was sixteen years of age she taught school every year until she was married. She owns a valuable farm of 200 acres, eighty acres of which is in Henry County and 120 in Cass County, which she bought and paid for out of her earnings while teaching school.

Mr. and Mrs. Poynter have no children but by a former marriage Mr. Poynter has eight children, as follows: W. L., engaged in the oil business, Clinton, Missouri; George W., cashier of the Bank of Bigelow, Bigelow, Missouri; James A., Kansas City; Mrs. Ethel Clayton, Carney,

Missouri; Emery C., cashier of the Minden State Bank, Minden, Missouri; R. F., cashier of the Bank of Fortesque, Missouri; Samuel C., farmer in Holt County, and Harold L., bookkeeper in the Cameron Trust Company at Cameron, Missouri.

Mr. Poynter has been a life long Democrat and is a member of the time honored Masonic Lodge.

John Nicholson Pierce, a prominent retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, residing at Clinton, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born twenty miles south of Pittsburg, December 12, 1834, a son of Andrew and Sarah (Nicholson) Pierce. The Pierce homestead in Pennsylvania is located on what is said to have been a grant of land by the Government of 4,000 acres to Andrew Pierce, for services rendered in the Revolutionary War, and the homestead is still owned by his descendants.

John Nicholson Pierce grew to manhood on the Pierce homestead farm and here in the fresh air of farm life developed a sound body and mind. After receiving a good preparatory education, he entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in the class of 1857 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later this same institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. After leaving college, Mr. Pierce spent one year at the head of public schools at McKeesport, Pennsylvania. He then began preaching in the Methodist Church on a circuit which consisted of eight preaching places in eastern Ohio, receiving \$185 for his first year's work. This was in 1858 and the membership of the church on this circuit was largely increased during his labors. One church was built and dedicated in New Waterford, where there had never been a Methodist organization before, and that church is still standing and in a flourishing condition. During this period he held a successful revival at Columbiana, Ohio, which was followed by the building of a new church which is now in a prosperous condition. After a trial year spent on this circuit, Reverend Pierce was admitted on trial into the Pittsburg Conference and given a good place, and success continued to crown his efforts. At that time a Methodist minister was permitted to remain only two years in charge of the same church. Reverend Pierce was given charge at Dayton, Pennsylvania, and before his time was out there he was taken to New York and ordained both a deacon and elder and appointed to take charge of a mission in Arizona. But before he could reach the location of his new field the Civil War broke

out and he went to Washington as chaplain of the 85th Regiment, Pennsylvania infantry, and served in the capacity as chaplain throughout the war. At the close of that conflict he was sent by Bishop Ames into Missouri to do ministerial work for the church and his work in this State has all been south of the Missouri River. He was the first pastor of the Grand Avenue Church in Kansas City, Missouri, and preached the first sermon and the last one ever preached in that church, a period of forty-two years intervening between them. Trinity Church in St. Louis was built and dedicated under his pastorate. He was pastor and presiding elder in Sedalia and Clinton and pastor in Carthage, Springfield and Warrensburg.

Few ministers of the Gospel have had a more active career, a career crowned by results equaled only by the efforts put forth, than Rev. John Nicholson Pierce. He did his part in building churches and parsonages for thirty of the best years of his life, and at the close of this long and successful career he retired with more achievement to his credit than can be said of but few men in any line of endeavor.

After retiring from the regular work of the ministry, Mr. Pierce engaged in the lumber business and was later interested in the Industrial Iron Works of Clinton. He has also been interested in other industrial and financial affairs. He was largely interested in Oklahoma City during its early days and built more than forty houses there, which was no small contribution to the up-building of that city of marvelous growth. Mr. Pierce has been successful in his business undertakings and is now living practically retired, with the exception of the personal attention which he gives his investments.

In 1857, soon after his graduation from college, John Nicholson Pierce was united in marriage with Miss Emma Curtis of Meadville, Pennsylvania. To this union were born two sons and two daughters, as follows: Ida May, now the widow of Rev. Charles Newell, and her son, Charles Newell, is editor of the Dallas, Texas, "Dispatch," and Rev. John T. Newell, prominent Methodist preacher of Des Moines Conference is also her son; Emma C., wife of Dr. A. A. Thompson, district superintendent of the Des Moines Conference, and their only son, A. R. Thompson, is one of the prominent bankers of Nebraska, being vice-president and general manager of the Nebraska National Bank, Hastings, Nebraska; Frank R. Pierce, resides in St. Louis and is president of one of the largest lumber companies of that city; and Andrew B. Pierce, a retired merchant,

the youngest son of Reverend Pierce of this marriage, Ironton, Missouri. Mr. Pierce's first wife and the mother of these four children died at Independence, Missouri, in February, 1867. In April, 1868, Mr. Pierce was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Bennett, and to this union have been born the following children: Herbert, a planter in Arkansas; Helen, wife of Espey C. Jones, Boone County, near Columbia, Missouri, and Harold, a lawyer in New Mexico; Mrs. Hallie (Hall), Clinton, Missouri. Mrs. Lucy (Bennett) Pierce was born in January, 1841, at Zanesville, Ohio, daughter of Uriah P. Bennett, who served as editor of the "Zanesville Courier" for a period of twenty-five years. For the past twenty-five years Mrs. Pierce has been secretary of the Clinton Shakespearian Club, and is active in literary and religious work. Mr. Pierce has eleven grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Reverend Pierce is now in his eighty-fourth year and is as active in body and keen in intellect as the average man of fifty. He enjoys an extensive acquaintance not only in the immediate vicinity of his home but throughout the country. He numbers among his intimate acquaintances many of the prominent men and women of the United States. He has just cause, at the end of his active career, to feel that sense of satisfaction that his life's work has been a success, both from a spiritual and a business standpoint. It may be truly said of him that he has not lived in vain.

Dr. W. B. Calvert, a prominent dentist of Clinton, is a native son of Henry County, and a descendant of one of the honored pioneer families of this section. He was born near where Delmar now stands in Davis township, August 20, 1871, a son of Samuel and Mary S. (Beckett) Calvert. The father was a native of Kentucky, born in Harrison County, March 1, 1831. He was a son of Isaac Calvert and Mildred (Chambers) Calvert. Isaac Calvert was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, October 18, 1783, and married Mildred Chambers in Harrison County, Kentucky, June 25, 1823. He died near Franklin, Harrison County, Kentucky, July 13, 1853. He was a son of Isaac and Katherine Calvert, the former a native of Prince Williams County, Virginia, born in 1743 and married in 1771. He died February 1, 1809. The Calvert family traced the founding of that family in this country to the first permanent English settlement in America at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, Doctor Calvert of this review being a direct descendant from a Calvert who was a member of the Jamestown Colony.

Mary S. Beckett, Doctor Calvert's mother, was born at Chambersburg, Clark County, Missouri, July 19, 1841, a daughter of Woodford and Duranda (Taylor) Beckett. Woodford Beckett was a native of Pendleton County, Kentucky, and an early pioneer of Missouri. He came to this State in 1837 and located near Hannibal, where he remained until 1839, when he went to Clark County and there spent the remainder of his life. He was a surveyor and prominent in Clark County. He was of English descent and traced his ancestors to the same family as that of Sir Thomas Beckett, well known in English history. Duranda Taylor Beckett, wife of Woodford Beckett, was a native of Kentucky, and was related to Zachariah Taylor. Doctor Calvert's parents were married April 18, 1869, and two children were born to this union, of whom the doctor is the eldest, and Ellen, born March 15, 1874, now the wife of William Kiouss, Kahoka, Missouri.

Samuel Calvert came to Henry County in 1857 and settled in Davis township, where he engaged in farming, which was his life occupation. When the Civil War broke out his sympathies were with the South and he joined the Confederate army, serving under Gen. Sterling Price in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, participating in all the principal battles fought by General Price's army. He received a gunshot wound at the Battle of Lone Jack. He died November 6, 1896. His wife preceded him in death a number of years, having departed this life in January, 1874, when Doctor Calvert was a little over three years old.

When his mother died Doctor Calvert went to live with his grandparents, Woodford Beckett and wife, who resided in Clark County, Missouri. His grandfather was a surveyor, and when Doctor Calvert was a boy he assisted his grandfather a great deal in that line of work and became quite proficient as a surveyor himself. He received his education in the public schools of Clark County and Kahoka College at Kahoka, Missouri. After receiving a good preparatory education he entered the Western Dental College at Kansas City, Missouri, and after studying there one year entered the Keokuk Dental College at Keokuk, Iowa, where he was graduated with a degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1900. He then engaged in the practice of his profession at Milan, Sullivan County, Missouri, where he remained about six months, and in the spring of 1901 he came to Clinton, where he has since been engaged in the practice. Doctor Calvert is a skillful dentist and recognized as one of the capable professional men of western Missouri, who are schooled and skilled in the great science of dentistry.

Doctor Calvert was united in marriage June 26, 1902, with Mrs. Lillian (Sawyer) Pugh, who was born near Indianapolis, Indiana, of North Carolina parentage. Mrs. Calvert has one son by a former marriage to John Pugh, Joel S. Pugh, who was engaged in the wholesale lumber business at Ardmore, Oklahoma.

Doctor Calvert is a member of the Masonic Lodge and is a Democrat. He takes an active interest in local municipal affairs and for ten consecutive years has served in one capacity or another in connection with the city government of Clinton. He has been councilman for four years and was a member of the public works commission when the electric light plant was built by the city. He is a progressive citizen and a professional man of high standing. Doctor Calvert can always be safely relied upon to co-operate with any movement that has for its purpose the betterment or upbuilding of his city and county.

Joseph H. Wilson.—Among the noted personages of Henry County who have figured prominently in the development of this county since the pioneer days none has had a more varied nor more honorable and useful career than Joseph H. Wilson, the "Sage" of Deepwater township, who has lived in Henry County since his parents brought him to this county an infant in arms. Well educated, intelligent, progressive and endowed with a keen and discerning intellect, his long life has been filled with deeds well done, not only in enhancement of his own personal interests, but he has accomplished much in behalf of Henry County and his fellow citizens. Reared in the southland, and of decided southern sympathies, he was among the first to take up arms in behalf of what he deemed to be a just and righteous cause. Deeply religious, he has devoted many years of his life to the furtherance of the cause of Christianity and especially delighted in the training of the young in the paths of right living and in giving them a knowledge of the Scriptures. So remarkable is Mr. Wilson's memory and so constant is his reading and study that for many years he was the final authority in settling disputes and questions of boundary lines between farms in his section of the county.

Joseph H. Wilson, pioneer, Deepwater township, was born in Cabelle County, West Virginia, October 31, 1840, and is the son of James Ramsey (born January, 1803, died June, 1897) and Susan (Everett) Wilson (born 1811, died 1875).

James Ramsey Wilson was born in Maysville, Kentucky, and was the son of James Wilson, who was born in Ireland. James Wilson of



JOSEPH H. WILSON

Maysville, Kentucky, married a Miss Bailey, who was a daughter of Col. Samuel Bailey, a Revolutionary soldier who was killed by the Indians during an attack made upon the settlement by the savages in the early history of Kentucky. James Wilson and his family were among the first pioneer settlers in Kanawha County, West Virginia, and it is a matter of history that James Wilson made the first salt at the Kanawha Salt Works, located above the city of Charleston, in partnership with John Savaryn, a Frenchman. As previously stated the Wilsons came to Henry County from Kanawha County in March, 1841, and established a permanent home in this county. The first settlement of the Wilson family was made near the Teays settlement on Marshall Creek in March, 1841. In 1845 they settled permanently in Deepwater township. James R. and Susan Wilson reared a splendid family of sons and daughters: John M., went west when seventeen and had mines in the West, Mexico and South America, died in 1914, aged seventy-seven years, at El Paso, Texas; Mrs. Mary E. Houx, widow of the late Rev. J. H. Houx, Warrensburg, Missouri; Joseph H., subject of this review; Capt. Edwin, born 1842, died June 10, 1910, at Austin, Texas; Susan Elizabeth, living on the old home place; William W., makes his home with Richard B. Wilson, and Richard B., postmaster of Montrose.

The first company of Confederate soldiers enlisted in Henry County in May, 1861, found Joseph H. Wilson enrolled as a member. In the spring of 1862 he was invalided at Lexington, Missouri, ill with typhoid fever and received his discharge from the service in the fall of 1862. He enlisted in the service the second time at Springfield December 25, 1862. Three of his company came home to get horses but storms prevented their accomplishing the task and the effort to capture Springfield failed and General Price's army fell back to Arkansas. Mr. Wilson disguised himself and went to St. Louis, thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there made his way through Cabell County, West Virginia, to Red Sulphur Springs, Monroe County, Virginia. He was imbued with the idea of getting into the thick of the fight and believed that he could only do so by joining a Virginia regiment. He offered his services to General Williams, brigade commander, and Col. Patton, of the 22nd Virginia Infantry, and was sworn into the Confederate service for a third time. His command marched from Monroe County to the Kanawha River Valley and took possession of the valley, fighting the battles of Fayette Court House and Cotton Hill. He was forced to march without a gun for some time but

managed to secure a weapon and took part in this fight. Mr. Wilson served until the close of the war but was made prisoner near Boone Court House on the Guyandotte River April 9, 1864. He was paroled and sent back from Camp Chase to Baltimore. From there he went down the bay and up the James River, arriving at Richmond, Virginia, March 9, 1865, just before the surrender of General Lee's army at Appamattox Court House. Mr. Wilson participated in the battles of Carthage, Missouri, Wilson's Creek, Drywood and Lexington.

After his return from the battlefields of the South, Joseph H. Wilson, in November, 1868, settled on a farm on Round Prairie, Bates County, Missouri, where he resided until the spring of 1876, when he came again to Henry County and settled upon the old home place of the family in Deepwater township. In 1888 he removed to Appleton City, Missouri, and in the spring of 1889 moved to his present place near Montrose. This farm consisting of one hundred twenty acres is one of the most picturesque and attractive places in Henry County. A handsome brick residence surrounded by beautiful shade trees and shrubbery occupies a commanding site at the top of a gently rising knoll or hill which affords a view of the surrounding country for many miles—a view which is unsurpassed for magnificence and beauty of the landscape in this section of Missouri. A beautiful pastoral scene unfolds to the view as one gazes in any direction. This section which is now dotted with handsome farm homes and waving fields of grain and is unsurpassed in its richness of soil anywhere in the state of Missouri was once a virgin wilderness and Joseph H. Wilson himself has hunted deer and other wild animals and fished in the streams nearby at a period when settlers were few and far between. Geese and ducks were plentiful and it was no trouble for him to bag a dozen or so with ease in a short time. He often visited the Indian camps on the Deepwater during his boyhood days and the height of his aspirations when a boy was to have a gun and a dog. His next ambition as he grew older was to have a nice home with every comfort and even luxuries and to own a big orchard with trees hanging loaded with big red apples. He has owned several guns and dogs, and has the beautiful home and has hunted and fished to his heart's content, and is truly thankful for all the blessings which Providence has showered upon him.

In 1876 he organized the firm of J. H. Wilson and Brothers and during all these years he has managed the Wilson estate, which has been kept intact and farmed for the benefit and to the great profit of every

member of the Wilson family, although each has his individual holdings aside from the estate. Mr. Wilson is owner of four hundred acres of land in his own right. This business of Wilson Brothers has been so managed for over forty years that he has never had a lawsuit and has never sued nor has he been sued.

On November 8, 1866, the marriage of Joseph H. Wilson and Miss Susan Cassandra Bruce, a daughter of Simeon C. and Zerilda Catherine (Browning) Bruce of St. Clair County was consummated. Simeon C. Bruce was a native of Tennessee, a son of Robert Bruce of Sumner County, Tennessee. Mrs. Zerilda (Browning) Bruce was the daughter of Dr. Jacob Browning, a native of Tennessee and a Henry County pioneer, after whom Brownington was named. Mrs. Wilson was born November 4, 1844 and has born him twelve children, seven of whom are living: Bruce McFarlan Wilson, farmer and stockman, Montrose, Missouri, married Maud Colson; Kate, wife of D. W. Stewart, Kansas City, Missouri; James Ennels, operates the home farm; Susan R., wife of William T. Lampkin, Payette, Idaho; Walter B., at home with his parents; Henry Everett, St. Louis, Missouri, a stockman and salesman; Anna, wife of Benjamin P. Lampkin, Deepwater township, Bates County, Missouri.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Wilson has been a stanch Democrat. He is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons Lodge No. 408, Montrose, Missouri, and has been a Mason since 1878. He is a member of Chapter No. 90, George Frank Guley, Appleton City, Missouri.

Mr. Wilson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Montrose and was steward of his church from 1870 to 1910. He was superintendent of the Sunday school for twenty-six years and is conceded to be the best authority upon family genealogy as concerns those families living in his section of the county. He was first made a steward of the church at Round Prairie in Bates County and when he removed to Henry County the same office was given him by the Montrose church. When he retired from the Sunday school superintendency by reason of advancing age the members of the Sunday school gave him a beautiful embossed Bible as a testimonial of their love and high esteem, in token of his twenty-six years of faithful and unremitting service in behalf of the young folks of the church. Mr. Wilson has lived an honest, honorable and just life according to the precepts of the greatest Teacher of all, and although during his long business career he has seen men take advantage of their fellows he has never succumbed to similar temptations and has treated

his fellow men in a just and upright way. He likes to do right because it is right and because he has loved to deal justly and honorably with others. His seventy-seven years have been well and profitably spent and now in the eventide of his life he is able to look back over the years that have passed and calmly await the last great summons with a heart and mind at peace with all mankind. Mr. Wilson attributes much of his success in life to the faithful and loving counsel and assistance of his wife, whom he has invariably consulted regarding his business transactions.

Although he has passed the age when men are active in civic affairs, this aged gentleman still takes a keen interest in movements of the day and is a constant reader who keeps abreast of the times and is well informed on many subjects. He was a member of the "One Hundred Booster Club," which put across the Third Liberty Loan in Henry County, and made the big drive to obtain the quota of this county in bond subscriptions an overwhelming success.

Henry Baum, a well known hardware merchant of Clinton, Missouri, has been identified with the business development of Henry County for many years. He was born in Wittenberg, Germany, April 10, 1853, and is a son of Patrick and Mary Ann (Walter) Baum, and was the fifth child in the order of birth in a family of six boys. The father died in his native land when Henry was about three years old and in 1859 the mother and her six boys, Henry then being about six years of age, came to America and on Christmas Day, 1859, the family landed at New Orleans, Louisiana. They then came up the Mississippi River as far as Cairo, Illinois, by boat, and on January 1, 1860, reached St. Louis by rail. They then went to Lebanon, Illinois, where the boys grew to manhood and the mother spent the remainder of her life there. Of this family Henry, the subject of this sketch, is the only one living.

Mr. Baum was educated in the public schools at Lebanon, Illinois, and in 1870, when he was seventeen years of age, he went to St. Louis to make his own way in the world. Here he learned the tinner's trade and worked at his trade in St. Louis about seven and one-half years. He then worked as a journeyman tinner in different places, including Kansas City. October 1, 1884, he came to Clinton and entered the employ of the Hasler Hardware Company, having charge of their tinshop for eighteen years and seven months. On June 19, 1902, he engaged in business for himself in Clinton. At first he engaged in the tinning business and gradually added a stock of hardware which he increased from time

to time until today he has one of the most complete stocks of hardware to be found in Henry County, and is one of the leading hardware merchants of this section. Mr. Baum has but one rule in business and that is to give a square deal to everybody, which accounts for the rapid growth and development of his humble beginning sixteen years ago to a business of the present magnitude of Henry Baum's Hardware Store at Clinton. Mr. Baum employs five men in the store and tin shop.

January 19, 1879, Henry Baum was united in marriage with Miss Melora Eleanora Bergmann, a native of St. Louis. She was reared in that city and received her education under the training of the nuns in St. Peter and Paul's Parish. To Mr. and Mrs. Baum were born three children, as follow: Catherine Eleanora, a graduate of the Clinton High School, the Missouri State University, and is now a teacher in the Clinton High School; Emil Henry, a sheet iron worker, Chicago, Illinois; and Edgar Walter, with his father at Clinton. Mrs. Baum departed this life March 30, 1918. She was a woman of noble character and led an exemplary Christian life, and no small part of her husband's success is due to the wisdom of her counsel and her sympathetic co-operation. She was a devout member of the Catholic Church and Mr. Baum and his children are communicants of the same denomination. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Clinton and has been identified with that lodge for a number of years.

Thomas B. Parks, county surveyor of Henry County, is a native son of this county and a member of a well known pioneer family of western Missouri. He was born at Leesville, Missouri, April 10, 1860, and is a son of Bird D. and Lourinda J. (Lee) Parks. Bird D. Parks, the father, was born in Kentucky and when twelve years of age came to Missouri with his parents, who located in Cooper County. He was a son of Peyton Parks. Bird D. Parks came to Henry County in 1844 and settled on a farm on Grand River south of Leesville. He bought his land from the Government at \$1.25 per acre. At that time the Government land office was located at Lexington and Mr. Parks went there to pay for his land, and like other settlers of that time paid for it in silver dollars. Here he followed farming until the Civil War broke out, when he entered the Confederate Army and served as captain of a company in General Price's army. During the early part of the war he participated in a number of important engagements, including the battles of Lexington and Wilson Creek. Afterwards he returned to his Henry County home and removed

with his family to Cooper County, and after the war returned to Henry County and settled in Springfield township, where the town of Thrush now stands. Here he spent the remainder of his life engaged in general farming and stock raising. He was a man of unusual ability and his life was filled with experiences out of the ordinary. In 1849 he made the trip to California. He went by the Overland route with ox teams and after remaining about a year at the mecca of the gold seekers, he returned home by way of the Isthmus of Panama. On this trip he was shipwrecked in the Carrabean Sea. He was a Democrat and prominent in the political affairs of Henry County and for eight years held the position of county surveyor. He was widely known as a prominent Mason. He died in 1903 at the age of eighty-six years. His wife, who was also a Kentuckian, died in 1893, aged seventy-five years.

To Bird D. and Lourinda J. (Lee) Parks were born eight children who grew to maturity, three of whom are living as follows: Louisa, married Thomas Baughman, who is now deceased and she resides in Oklahoma; H. A., of Kansas City, Missouri, and Thomas B., the subject of this sketch.

Thomas B. Parks received his early education in the public schools of Henry County and later entered the State Normal School at Warrensburg, where he was graduated in the class of 1878. He then engaged in teaching in Henry County and taught about seven years in all, during which time he was principal of the Calhoun schools one year. He was appointed county surveyor of Henry County in 1887 and elected to that office a number of times, serving thirteen years in succession. He then went to Montana, and for a number of years was in the employ of the Government as a surveyor, during which time he surveyed and sectionized a portion of the Flat Head Indian Reservation. In 1907 he returned to Henry County and from that time until 1916 was engaged in farming. He was then elected county surveyor again, which office he still holds. He owns a valuable farm and is interested in farming and stock raising.

Mr. Parks was married January 9, 1888, to Miss Minnie L. Strieby, a native of Michigan, who came to Henry County with her parents in 1871. She is a daughter of Joel and Melvina (Norris) Strieby, who now reside in Clinton. To Mr. and Mrs. Parks have been born the following children: Pearl, married Mode Davis, Clinton; Clayta, married Albert Dunning, Jr., Fairview township; Zoe, at home with his parents; Manford, resided on his father's farm until he became a soldier in the Na-

tional Army; Gordon, a midshipman in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland; Mildred, a teacher in Saskatchewan, Canada, and Vivian, a graduate of the Clinton High School, class of 1918, who resides at home.

Mr. Parks is a Democrat and has been identified with that party all his life. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Modern Woodmen of America.

William Avery Foote, a pioneer business man of Clinton, now living retired, is a native of New York. He was born in Oneida County, December 12, 1839. His parents were John and Mary (Lull) Foote, both natives of the State of New York. The Foote family is of English lineage and the ancestors of William A. Foote were early settlers in New England. Nathaniel Foote, of England, immigrated to New England in 1636 and was one of the first settlers of Weathersfield, Connecticut. Mary Lull, the mother of William Avery Foote, is a descendant of one of the early families to settle in New York. John and Mary (Lull) Foote went to Wisconsin and spent the last years of their lives in Dane County, that State, where they both died. They were the parents of nine children and three of their sons served in the Union Army during the Civil War.

William Avery Foote was ten years of age when his parents removed from Oneida to Wyoming County, New York, where the father conducted a tannery. In 1858 William went to Springfield, Illinois. Here he attended school for a time and for four years was employed in a hardware store. He then went to Indianapolis, Indiana, to work in a hardware store for the same employer, where he remained about four years. In 1869 he came to Henry County, Missouri, where he and his brother, Ebenezer Lull Foote engaged in the hardware business under the firm name of Foote Brothers. They also conducted a grain and elevator business in partnership, E. L. having charge of that department while William A. conducted the hardware business. When the Foote Brothers started in business in Clinton there was no railroad in Henry County and their goods were hauled mostly from Warrensburg. They continued business in Clinton for forty years, disposing of their mercantile business in 1909, and since that time Mr. Foote has been practically retired, with the exception of looking after his various business interests.

Mr. Foote was united in marriage September 14, 1869, with Miss Emma D. Wood, a native of Springfield, Massachusetts. To Mr. and Mrs. Foote were born two children, Mary L., who married Henry W. Kerr of

Denver, Colorado, who is now deceased, and she resides with her father in Clinton; and S. Elizabeth, married Robert E. Harmon of Clinton, Missouri. Mrs. Foote departed this life January 12, 1917. She was a highly educated and cultured woman who lived a consistent Christian life. She was a life long member of the Baptist Church and was active in the work of her denomination. Mr. Foote is also a member of the Baptist Church and has been a Republican. To Henry W. and Mary L. Kerr was born one son, Derry William Kerr. Robert E. and S. Elizabeth Harmon have one child, Elizabeth Agnes Harmon.

John D. Brown.—Fifty-one years ago John D. Brown, well-to-do retired farmer of the Montrose neighborhood in Deepwater township, came to Henry County from his old home in Illinois and purchased a large tract of unimproved prairie land at a cost of \$13 an acre. He and his brother, M. V. Brown, bought together seven hundred acres of land. Mr. Brown erected his handsome and substantial farm residence in the fall of 1868 and has had the extreme satisfaction of developing his fine farm of four hundred acres from unbroken prairie. He has placed every shrub and tree upon the place and year after year has witnessed the growing of crops in succession upon the acreage which he reclaimed. As he has grown old he has likewise prospered and now in his old age is well content with what has come to him through his own endeavors and the assistance of his noble wife, who has gone to her reward.

John D. Brown was born near Springfield, Illinois, on March 1, 1842. He is the son of Reason B. and Rachel (Ernest) Brown, both of whom were born and reared in Kentucky and were early settlers in Illinois. After their two sons had settled in Henry County the parents came to Missouri and settled upon a farm one mile south of John D. Brown's place. In old age they retired to a home in Appleton City, where both died and lie buried. In 1861 John D. Brown went to Idaho and worked in the gold and silver mines of that State and also served as a packer and freighter of merchandise between Walloolo and Bannock City and Placerville, all mining camps in the West. He returned to his home in Illinois in 1866 with his savings from five years of hard work. In 1867 he came to Missouri and purchased his farm.

November 7, 1867, John D. Brown and Miss Louise Cecil were united in marriage and Mr. Brown says of this marriage: "It was the best thing I ever did." One child is the offspring of this happy marriage: Gertrude, wife of John Henry Holland, a farmer living near Hartwell, Henry County.



JOHN D. BROWN



MRS. JOHN D. BROWN

Mrs. Louise (Cecil) Brown was descended from one of the oldest pioneer families of Henry County. She was born February 25, 1847, on a pioneer farm near old Leesville, in eastern Henry County, and was the daughter of Wilson and Henry Cecil, pioneer settlers of Henry County. Mrs. Brown died April 10, 1909. She was a good and faithful wife to her husband and the married life of this devoted couple was a most happy and congenial one. She was a true helpmeet and was a deeply religious woman, being active in the affairs of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which she was long a valued member.

Mr. Brown has generally voted the Democratic ticket and is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Now living a comfortable retired life upon his place he varies the days with trips to the nearby town of Montrose, where he enjoys hob-nobbing with his old friends of many years standing. He recalls the days of old, when people were happy and hospitable and kind—when the neighbors would take turns in going to mill, their nearest grinding place being the Xenia mills, thirty-five miles away on a tributary emptying into the Osage River. They would take a very heavy load of grain and the trip to Xenia and return would require two days. Mr. Brown enjoyed hunting and fishing in the early days and his boon companion on many hunting trips was the late Bill Salmon of Germantown. He has killed many deer and prairie chickens. No man is more highly regarded in his section of Henry County nor more universally respected than John D. Brown, who is intelligent, well read and companionable.

Charles H. Snyder, a Union veteran of the Civil War, is one of the substantial pioneer residents of Henry County. Mr. Snyder was born in Dresden, Saxony, October 31, 1839, a son of Ernest and Emelia A. (Laonhardt) Snyder. The Snyder family came to America in 1849, landing in New York November 3. Ernest Snyder, the father, was a prominent civil engineer and held a high station in that profession in his native land. He took a prominent part in politics and was a political associate of Carl Shurtz, of whom it will be recalled was prominent in a political revolution that took place in Germany about the middle of the last century. On account of his political activity in opposition to the government, Ernest Snyder left his native land with his family and came to America, and thus escaped prosecution for opposing the same Prussianism with which the world is contending today.

After coming to America Ernest Snyder with his family located in

Nicholas County, West Virginia. Here he remained until 1853, when he removed to New York City, where he was connected with a large locomotive works in his professional capacity as a civil engineer. He remained there until 1855, when he went to Scranton, Pennsylvania, with the Union Iron and Coal Company as civil engineer. In 1858 he went to Tennessee and bought a large tract of land, upon which he remained until 1863. He then returned to his profession, entering the employ of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company with headquarters at Louisville, and during his connection with that railroad he drew the plans and superintended the construction of the Louisville & Nashville bridge across the Ohio River at Louisville. About this time his health failed and he retired and lived at New Albany, Indiana, until the time of his death in 1868. His wife died in Clinton, Missouri, in 1871. They were the parents of two children, E. W., who died in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1898, and Charles H., the subject of this sketch.

Charles H. Snyder had the advantages of a good education, much better than the average youth of a half century ago. He attended Beverly Institute at Beverly, New Jersey, and then took a course in the Wyoming Seminary at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and was graduated in the class of 1856. He then entered the Eastman Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he was graduated, January 25, 1858. He then entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company at Scranton, Pennsylvania, for George Scranton, from whom that Pennsylvania city takes its name. Shortly after this, Mr. Snyder's health failed and he was advised by specialists to seek a mountain climate. Accordingly he went to Tennessee and after remaining about a year in the Cumberland Mountains he accepted a position as manager of a mercantile establishment at Pikeville, Bledsoe County, Tennessee. This was just prior to the Civil War and Mr. Snyder was elected captain of the home guards there. After the Civil War broke out most of his acquaintances and associates at Pikeville joined the cause of the Confederacy, but Mr. Snyder remained a strong Union man. The growing hostile attitude of his neighbors, with a number of warnings issued to him for his loyalty to the Union, led Mr. Snyder to the sudden conclusion that Pikeville was not a good place for a Union man to remain and accordingly he took his sudden departure, December 13, 1861. He left on foot in the night and for two weeks kept up his journey through the mountains. On December 25, 1861, he reached Somerset and enlisted

in Company F, Second Regiment, East Tennessee Volunteers. He participated in the battle of Mill Springs, which was fought January 19, 1862, and after that he served on detached duty until 1863. Mr. Snyder then entered the employ of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company as assistant auditor with headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky. He remained in that capacity until 1865, when he came to Henry County, Missouri.

Upon coming to Henry County Mr. Snyder engaged in the lumber business. He opened the first lumber yard in Clinton. This was before there were any railroads here and all his lumber was hauled from Warrensburg, which was the nearest railroad point. After being in the lumber business for about one and one-half years, Mr. Snyder was appointed deputy county clerk. In 1870 he was elected county clerk and served two terms. Mr. Snyder, perhaps, has held a commission as notary public longer than any other man in Henry County, receiving his first commission in 1875, and has served as notary public ever since that time, and so far as known he bears the distinction of being the oldest ex-county official of Henry County. Mr. Snyder has been in the real estate loan and fire insurance business for nearly forty years, and during that time he has loaned a great deal of eastern money to the farmers of Henry County.

Mr. Snyder was united in marriage March 26, 1861, to Miss Mattie Boyes, a native of Jersey City, New Jersey, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Snyder were born three children: Meta, married H. H. Williams, Clinton, Missouri; Charles W., who served in the Eleventh United States Infantry during the Spanish-American War. He made a good military record but his health failed while he was in the service and he died May 27, 1900; Margaret C., is unmarried and resides with her father in Clinton. Mrs. Mattie Snyder died May 25, 1912, at the age of seventy-one years.

Mr. Snyder has always been identified with the Republican party although in a political sense he is inclined to be independent. As he expresses it, he proposes to do his own thinking. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Herman Millard Hull, a "real old settler" of Davis township, was born September 8, 1859, in De Kalb County, Illinois, a son of Silas C. and Angeline Hull, pioneer settlers of Henry County, a sketch of whose lives appears in this volume in connection with the sketch of J. M. Hull, brother

of Herman Millard Hull. Mr. Hull accompanied his parents to Henry County in 1866 and was here reared to young manhood and educated in the Willow Branch district school, of which his father was one of the founders. Mr. Hull is owner of a fine farm of eighty acres located in section 23, Davis township, and also owns a timber tract of five acres in section 33. For the past thirty years Mr. Hull has been engaged in carpenter work and farming. He has done a great amount of foundation building in Henry County and has erected more dwelling houses from the ground up than any other carpenter and builder in his section of Henry County. Mr. Hull has always taken a just pride in the thoroughness and reliability of his work, which compares favorably with the best. From 1911 to 1912 he resided in Los Angeles, California, and was there engaged in carpenter work.

Mr. Hull was married on April 30, 1884, to Ida May Fahnestock, and to this marriage have been born children as follow: Gary Millard, born February 15, 1885, now managing the La Due Lumber Yard, married Stella Ferry and has one child, Walter G.; Irvin Milton, born October 22, 1888, resides in La Due, married Nellie Maddox and has two children, Richard Henry and Vivian Marie. Mrs. Ida May Hull was born July 26, 1866, in Darke County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Ephraim L. and Sarah (Gessamen) Fahnestock, the latter of whom died in her native State. The Fahnestocks migrated to Henry County, Missouri, in 1871 and Ephraim L. Fahnestock died in this county.

H. M. Hull has always been allied with the Democratic party and has held many positions of trust and responsibility in Davis township. He served for some years as township treasurer and for the past twelve years he has filled the office of justice of the peace. Mrs. Hull and the members of the family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hull is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, La Due Lodge No. 772.

B. F. McKeaigg, president of the Bank of La Due, and a prosperous farmer of Davis township, was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, April 30, 1868. He is the son of Robert C. (born 1833, died 1893) and Alferna (Swindler) McKeaigg. Robert C. McKeaigg was a native of Indiana and a son of Harrison McKeaigg, of Kentucky, who was an early settler of Lawrence County, Indiana. In 1884 Robert C. McKeaigg came to Henry County, Missouri, and after residing here for a short time he went to Oklahoma, where he homesteaded a tract of Government land and died

in that State. Mr. and Mrs. Robert McKeaigg were parents of nine children, seven of whom survive: William H., resides in Pasadena, California; B. F., subject of this review; (twins), Jasper N. and Oscar C., of Thomas, Oklahoma; Thomas, lives at Newkirk, Oklahoma; Louis, La Due, Missouri; Mrs. Carrie Massey, living near La Due.

Mr. McKeaigg accompanied his parents to Henry County in 1884 and was first employed as farm hand by Mr. Hinkle. He married and resided upon the Hinkle place as tenant for a period of seven years. In 1891 he purchased forty acres near Independence school house. Three years later he sold this tract and then purchased his present farm, located in Davis township, west of La Due. This farm consists of seventy acres and is nicely improved. For the past twelve years Mr. McKeaigg has successfully farmed this tract and has splendid improvements thereon consisting of a handsome white cottage, modern in its appointments, good barns and fencing kept in excellent repair.

Mr. McKeaigg was married November 24, 1893, to Mrs. Mary Reed, a widow, who was born in Illinois and is a daughter of J. B. and Caroline (Fellahauer) Sherbourne, who came to Henry County from Illinois in 1880. By a former marriage with Edward Reed, deceased, Mrs. McKeaigg has two children: Mrs. Allie Hemperley, Flagstaff, Arizona, and Harry E. Reed, of Clinton, Missouri. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. McKeaigg, Everett Ray, who died at the age of two years.

The Democratic party has generally had the support and allegiance of Mr. McKeaigg, and he and Mrs. McKeaigg are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge No. 772 of La Due.

R. H. Maddox, cashier of the Bank of La Due, was born in Callaway County, Missouri, March 17, 1866. He is the son of Dr. R. J. and Mary (Keithler) Maddox. R. J. Maddox was born in 1837, a son of Stephen Maddox, a native of Virginia who was a pioneer settler in Callaway County. He was educated for the medical profession and became a successful practicing physician, residing on the farm while ministering to the sick folks of the country neighborhood in which he made his home. Doctor Maddox was married in Callaway County to Mary M. Keithler, who was born in St. Louis. In 1882 Doctor Maddox removed to Bates County, Missouri, and practiced medicine in that county in the rural sections until his death in 1887. Dr. R. J. and Mary Maddox were parents of six children: W. J., a resident of Callaway County; Mrs. Minta P. Farmer and Mrs. Fannie E. Davis, both residents of Callaway County; S. J., liv-

ing in Cedar County, Missouri; R. H., subject of this review, and E. M., a citizen of Cedar County.

There were no public schools in the Big Survey region of Callaway County where R. H. Maddox received his early upbringing and he had little opportunity to secure an education. His father had settled in this section of the county in order to practice his profession and the son grew to young manhood without the opportunity to even attain the rudiments of an education. His boyhood days were spent in tilling the soil of the family farm and cutting firewood until he was twenty years of age. He then went to Colorado and homesteaded a tract of Government land. During a twenty months' sojourn in that State he proved up on a claim in Bent County and then returned to Missouri, locating in Bates County. He took charge of a star mail route which extended from Rockville to Papinville, Missouri, and operated it for two years. When he attained young manhood he realized the need of an education and he began a practice of self study which he has maintained to this day, and at the present time is a well informed, progressive citizen. After two years on the mail route he sold the route and then went to Cedar County and engaged in the mercantile business at Pleasant View in 1890. In 1906 he disposed of his mercantile business and came to La Due, in this county, where he established a mercantile business which he conducted until engaging in the banking business. Besides his banking business Mr. Maddox is interested in farm land.

On April 11, 1889, R. H. Maddox and Florence S. Bradley were united in marriage. Mrs. Maddox is a daughter of the late Judge Burton Bradley and a niece of Senator Bradley of Bates County. Mr. and Mrs. Maddox have children as follow: James N., manager of a grain elevator, at home with his parents; Mrs. Nellie Pearl Hull, Davis township; Edith, assistant cashier of the Bank of La Due; Claranett, deceased; Grace G. and Codie C., at home.

Mr. Maddox is aligned with the Democratic party and for the past six years has served as treasurer of Davis township. He is a member of the Baptist Church and is fraternally affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. It can truly be said of Mr. Maddox that he has made a success of his life work and is self made from every standpoint.

The Bank of La Due was organized in 1912 by R. H. Maddox, H. B. Hollopeter and others. The bank was capitalized and chartered for \$10,-

000. The past year has been the most prosperous that this bank has ever known as the statement of the increase of bank deposits will show. On March 17, 1917, the bank deposits were \$24,612.15; on June 20, 1917, the total deposits were \$28,451.91; on November 20, 1917, they were \$58,487.12; on March 4, 1918, the deposits had reached the figure of \$76,050.26. This substantial condition is evidence of the growing prosperity of the neighborhood served by the bank. The bank has a surplus of \$1,279.30 and undivided profits of \$600. The present officers are: B. F. McKeaigg, president; Robert D. Ming, vice-president; R. H. Maddox, cashier; H. B. Hollopeter and E. Maddox, assistant cashiers. The bank's directors are J. A. Vansant, R. D. Ming, H. B. Hollopeter, B. F. McKeaigg and R. H. Maddox. The stock of this bank is all held by thirty-one individuals who are engaged in farming. The institution is housed on its own new brick building erected in 1912 and fitted up with modern banking fixtures.

Otto Volkmann, manager and treasurer of the La Due Grain and Supply Company, La Due, Missouri, is a native son of Henry County, and was born on a farm in Clinton township, January 22, 1884. He is the son of C. H. and Catherine Volkmann, natives of Germany, who immigrated to America in 1862, first locating in Indiana. C. H. Volkmann later came to St. Louis and thence to Henry County in 1875, where he purchased a tract of prairie land and improved it, residing on his farm until his death in November of 1906 at the age of seventy-six years. Mrs. Catherine Volkmann died in August of 1906 at the age of sixty-nine years. They were parents of eight children: Louis and William, living at Wallace, Idaho; Henry, Lincoln, Missouri; Otto, subject of this sketch; Mrs. Louise Beckmeyer, Fayette County, Missouri; Mrs. Emma Seifried, Clinton; Mrs. Mary Quest, deceased; and Bertha, living in Lafayette County.

Otto Volkmann attended the Independence district school and resided on the home place of his parents until the farm was sold in 1906. He was then employed as a farm hand until 1910 at which time he began farming on his own account. He followed farming pursuits until February 10, 1916, when he took charge of the La Due Grain and Supply Company as its manager and treasurer. Mr. Volkmann is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Lutheran Church. He is affiliated with the Travelers' Protective Association and the Modern Business Brotherhood of America.

The La Due Grain and Supply Company, of which Mr. Volkmann is manager and treasurer, was organized in the spring of 1915 and is a co-operative concern, the stock of which is held by the farmers of the surrounding country tributary to La Due. The capital stock was \$6,000 at the time of organization. The company erected all of the buildings, the elevator having a capacity of 12,000 bushels of grain. During 1917 there was handled by this elevator 24,000 bushels of corn, 30,300 bushels of oats and 16,500 bushels of wheat. In addition to handling grain the concern retails seeds, flour, feeds, cement and building material, the volume of business transacted during 1917 exceeding \$100,000. The officers of the company are as follow: President, Claud Cordry; secretary, Clyde A. Rice; treasurer and manager, Otto Volkmann. The directors are as follow: William Lobaugh, F. K. Miller, George Mayes, Frank White, M. A. Harrison, C. H. Hartsock, George N. Angle, John Layman, John Wolfert, J. W. Brown, C. A. Rice, Claud Cordry, C. C. Collins, T. D. Vansant and William Mida.

Albert Dunning.—The oldest pioneer in Fairview township and probably the oldest settler in the southern part of Henry County is Albert Dunning, one of the largest land owners in Henry County, who began his career as a plain farmer after his war service ended, with just three dollars in money. He made his first purchase of land in 1883 when he bought one hundred twenty acres. Mr. Dunning formerly owned 2,100 acres of rich farm land but has been giving land to his children until his ownership now claims but 1,700 acres. Almost in the exact center of his large tract (the home place) he erected a splendid country home of imposing appearance to which he added two rooms in 1893 and again remodeled in 1916. Mr. Dunning leases some of his land, but the greater part of it is cultivated by his sons.

Albert Dunning was born in Trigg County, Kentucky, January 15, 1838, and is the son of Shadrach and Ada (Morris) Dunning, the former of whom was a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. Shadrach and Ada Dunning were married in Kentucky and made their home in the Blue Grass State until 1840, when they left Kentucky and moved to Missouri. Leaving his family at Springfield, Greene County, Missouri, Shadrach Dunning came to Henry County, entered land and then returned for his family, who came here the following year. He died at his home in this county at the age of fifty years. The following children were born to Shadrach and Ada Dunning: Freeman, deceased; Mrs. Martha



ALBERT DUNNING AND FAMILY

Glass and Mrs. Eliza Nichols, deceased; Mrs. Malinda Arnold, aged eighty-eight years, lives in Texas; Mrs. Amanda Reed, aged eighty-six years, lives in North Dakota; John Henry, aged eighty-four years, lives near Carthage, Missouri; Albert, subject of this review; Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth McFarland, lives at Porterville, California, aged seventy-six years.

The original Dunning home was located in Fairview township, just four miles east of Albert Dunning's home place. Shadrach Dunning built a double log cabin, southern style, with two rooms below divided by a passage way, and a sleeping loft above. A big fireplace at the end of each room cheered and comforted the family in the winter time. Shadrach Dunning brought his slaves with him from Kentucky, and one old darkey, "Uncle Ben," was especially favored each Christmas. It was a custom in the family to give the old darkey a holiday as long as the Christmas back log would burn. The old fellow would range the timber and cut the biggest and toughest log he could possibly handle and would be resting easy for days as a consequence of the log burning for a long time. Deer were plentiful in those faraway days and fish swarmed in the streams. When a boy Albert Dunning had no difficulty in catching one hundred pounds of fish in a day's fishing with hook and line. He has shot deer and wolves without number and frequently caught young wolves and deer and trained them. He recalls that a panther was killed down on the Osage after the brute had terrorized the neighborhood for days. Indians were numerous and they frequently came to the Dunning home on begging expeditions but gave little trouble to the white folks.

When the Southern States rebelled against the Federal Government Albert Dunning enlisted in the Southern Army and fought for the cause which he believed with all of his soul to be just and right. He enlisted in 1861 in Company K, 16th Regiment Missouri Infantry and fought at the battles of Lone Jack, Carthage, Oak Hill, near Springfield, Missouri, where he was dismounted. He served in General Price's army and was in the engagements of Cane Hill, Arkansas, and took part in the defeat of General Banks on the Red River. His service extended in all parts of the Southern States and he was severely wounded in the upper left cheek by a shell at the battle of Helena, Arkansas. He was laid up in a hospital for several weeks and during the period of his illness Uncle Joe Davis came to the camp and took him home, where he could get better treatment. After the close of the war he came to St. Louis and thence home by railroad to Sedalia, Missouri, walking to his home in Henry

County from that city, almost destitute and with exactly three dollars in his pockets.

After returning from the war Mr. Dunning lived on the home place of the family until he began for himself. He saved his first money by buying calves, growing them and selling them for good money. In this way he managed to save enough to buy a piece of land. Since his first purchase he has continued to buy land and more land and has always been an extensive feeder of live stock.

Mr. Dunning was married October 10, 1880, to Miss Ellen Ann Fudge, who was born July 22, 1863, in Illinois, the daughter of Adam and Martha Fudge, who came to Henry County not many years after the close of the Civil War. The children born to Albert and Ellen Ann Dunning are as follows: Mrs. Martha Strickland, Fairview township, has two children, Albert, aged thirteen years, and Donald, aged five years; John, Fairview township; Albert, a farmer in Fairview township; Shadrach, at home with his father; Lillian, a high school teacher at Arcola, Missouri, who was educated in the Warrensburg Normal School; Robert L., Earl and Archie, eleven years, all at home. Robert L. was born January 26, 1895, and is now a private in the National Army, drafted July 22, 1918.

This section of the State was called Rives County during the younger days of Albert Dunning, and it was very thinly settled. Cattle had free range and few people had any idea that the land would ever be valuable and that the country would become so thickly settled. Between the Dunning home and Clinton the only house was one built by Colonel Tutt, a noted old pioneer. Albert Dunning has seen this entire section of Missouri settled up and where once the deer, wild turkey and other wild game ranged at will there are now fertile farms and prosperous cities and towns. On the State line of Kansas and Missouri there were herds of buffalo and elk, and each season some of the settlers would journey to Kansas and kill a winter's supply of meat. Albert Dunning is a Democrat and is a member of the Pleasant Valley Baptist Church.

Kindly disposed, at peace with the world and satisfied with his accomplishments as a pioneer of Henry County and the great state of Missouri he is spending his declining years in comfort and ease with the knowledge that his work on this earth is done. The verdict of the Recording Angel will undoubtedly be: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

R. C. Grigsby.—The La Due Hardware Company, operated by R. C. Grigsby, La Due, Missouri, and owned by Mr. Grigsby and H. Welling, is one of the flourishing business concerns of Henry County. The store was established February 17, 1912, when Mr. Grigsby took active charge of it. During the past six years the business has increased and broadened. A general stock of hardware, oils, paints, agricultural implements, harness, buggies, wagons, etc., is carried and sold to the people of the surrounding country. The firm has the agency of the Buick automobiles. The business is housed in a large business room and two implement rooms which are filled with high grade stock of the best makes.

R. C. Grigsby was born in Licking County, Ohio, November 24, 1869, and is the son of Alfred and Sarah (White) Grigsby, both of whom were natives of Licking County, Ohio. Alfred Grigsby was a son of Harry Grigsby, a native of England. Sarah Grigsby was the daughter of John White, also a native of England. The Grigsby family migrated from Ohio to Missouri in 1870 and located on a farm situated three miles southwest of La Due, in Henry County. Mr. Grigsby hauled the first ties used in the building of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway in the neighborhood of La Due. His farm was located in Bear Creek township. He successfully tilled his acreage until old age came upon him and he then removed to California in 1911. His death occurred at the home of his son in that State in 1913. Mrs. Grigsby died in Henry County in 1908. They were parents of the following children: Mrs. Ella Stricker, deceased; Henry, living in California; Mrs. Lizzie Stricker, residing in California; George, deceased; Nelson, living in California; Mattie, deceased, and R. C., the subject of this sketch.

R. C. Grigsby was ten months old when he came with his parents to Henry County and here he was reared and educated. He attended the Willow Branch school and the Franklin school in his youthful days and received his higher education in the academy at Warsaw, Missouri. Mr. Grigsby qualified for the teaching profession, but took up farming and followed this vocation until 1910. For a period of two and a half years he was located in California, going to that State in 1906, and being employed in the orchard district as manager and also was engaged in the real estate business for a time. After returning to Henry County he farmed for one year and then took charge of the hardware business in La Due. Mr. Grigsby disposed of his farm in 1915.

On April 14, 1897, R. C. Grigsby and Miss Nannie E. Reavis of Bear

Creek township were united in marriage. Mrs. Grigsby is the daughter of Mrs. Marian (Hunt) Reavis, widow of Edwin Reavis, a pioneer of Bear Creek township. Mr. and Mrs. Grigsby have a son, Cecil, born December 12, 1902.

Mr. Grigsby is aligned with the Democratic party and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is affiliated, fraternally, with the Woodmen of the World.

Samuel A. Vasant.—For fifty years Samuel A. Vasant has resided upon his splendid form of 160 acres in Davis township and has prospered as the years have passed. He has reared a fine family of children and he and his faithful wife have lived to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary surrounded by their children and grandchildren. No man is more universally respected and admired for his sterling qualities than this old settler whose first home, when he came to Henry County in September of 1868, was a tent in which he lived until his modest frame house, 16x24 feet in dimension, could be erected. In the year 1883 he erected a nice home of six rooms which is surrounded by cedar and deciduous trees, which have grown during the time of his residence on the place.

Samuel A. Vasant was born in Madison County, Illinois, April 8, 1841. He is a son of Abner B. and Susan (Christ) Vasant, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Abner B. Vasant was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, removed to Zanesville, or Muskingum County, Ohio, and was there married to Susan Christ, who was born in that county. During the early thirties he removed to Madison County, Illinois, and purchased a farm near Collinsville, which he developed into a fine property. He died in 1856. There were four sons and two daughters in the Vasant family, as follow: Mary Ellen and Elizabeth Ann, deceased; Samuel A, subject of this review; George, deceased; Joel, Cedar County, Missouri; William, Pittsburg, Kansas.

Samuel A. Vasant was reared to young manhood in Madison County, Illinois, and was there married to Elizabeth Boyles on October 16, 1862. Mrs. Elizabeth (Boyles) Vasant was born on July 11, 1842, and is a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Funderburg) Boyles, who were early settlers of Madison County, Illinois. Mr. Vasant was engaged in farming in Illinois until 1868, and during that year he disposed of his Illinois farm with the intention of coming to Missouri, where land was much cheaper and just as productive as the high priced land of his native county.

When he came to Henry County he was possessed of the snug sum of \$3,000, quite a fortune in those days. This amount enabled him to pay half cash for his quarter section at a cost of \$8.50 an acre, and erect a comfortable residence on his prairie land. One year later he succeeded in paying the balance of the money due on the land, and as the years have passed he has grown prosperous and well contented with his lot in Henry County.

To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Vansant have been born nine children, all of whom have been reared to maturity and useful citizenship: George Franklin, a farmer on Bear Creek township; Mrs. Emma Isabel Barr, died in 1884, leaving two children, one of whom, Howard, is living; Joel Henry, a carpenter and contractor in La Due, Missouri; James A., born August 11, 1869, is operating the home farm and is a director of the Bank of La Due, and is fraternally affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Mrs. Bertie Gale Grider, living at Pontiac, Livingston County, Illinois; Thomas, a farmer in Davis township; Arthur, a farmer living in Bear Creek township; Mrs. Mattie Fellhauer, La Due, Missouri; Mrs. Ida Lawson, Clinton, Missouri.

Politically Mr. Vansant is aligned with the Democratic party. He and his family are members of the Christian Church. Fifty-five years have passed since Samuel A. and Sarah Vansant were united in marriage and time has served to mold them into comfortable and respected old age, admired and valued as friends by all who know them. Hospitable to the core, they are ever ready to share with their friends and acquaintances that which they have. This splendid Henry County pioneer couple have twenty-six grandchildren and three great-grandchildren who were gathered at the old home on the occasion of the golden wedding anniversary. May the years to come deal kindly with them and bring them continued prosperity and well being.

Judge James M. Harrison, of Davis township, has resided in Henry County for over sixty-two years and is probably the oldest pioneer in the western part of the county, not only in age but in years of residence in the county. Few people who settled in his vicinity sixty years ago are now living, and practically none of the old pioneers are now living in this neighborhood. Judge Harrison has outlived them all and has resided on his farm since he first entered the land from the Government in 1857. Times have changed greatly in that long period and Judge Harrison has lived to see the vast unbroken prairies thickly populated with a thriving

population. His first home on the prairie was a pole cabin roofed with boards, the spaces between the poles being filled with mud. A stick and clay chimney, leading upward from an old fashioned fireplace, sufficed for heat and cooking purposes. The cooking and baking for the family were all done over the open fire. Judge Harrison recalls that he had a very happy time in the old days and there was always plenty to eat. Game was easily killed and he shot many wild turkeys and prairie chickens for the table. Local hunters made a business of killing deer for the settlers and the larder was always supplied with wild deer meat. Fishing was excellent and altogether everybody enjoyed life. This primitive and carefree condition of living was common among the pioneers until the border troubles and the ensuing Civil War engulfed the neighborhood. Mr. Harrison enlisted in the Confederate forces under General Price in 1861 and served for about eight months, taking part in the battles of Drywood and Lexington and was at Sedalia when the city was invested by the Federal forces. Sickness incapacitated him for continued duty and he was discharged from the service. During the course of years spent in farming activities and stock raising, Judge Harrison became prosperous and accumulated several hundred acres of land, all of which he has given outright to his children excepting 160 acres. Judge Harrison now makes his home, in his old age, with his son, Mordecai A. Harrison.

James M. Harrison was born in Mason County, West Virginia, May 24, 1832, and is the son of William Henry Harrison, a native of Rockingham County, Virginia (born August 22, 1809, died March, 1897). His mother was Esther Allen, a native of Mason County, West Virginia (born December, 1809, died 1862). William H. Harrison lived all of his days in Mason County, West Virginia, although he made trips to visit his children in Missouri, but the climate not being agreeable to him he did not remain for long at a time. He was father of eleven children, only two of whom are living: Josiah, a resident of Jackson County, West Virginia; and James M., subject of this review. Another son, Jeremiah, fought as a Union soldier during the Civil War and died at Salt Lake City in 1915. William H. Harrison, the youngest son, died in September, 1917. He served in the Confederate army.

Judge Harrison came to Missouri in 1856 and during the first year lived at the home of his brother-in-law, Leonard Fisher, who had located in Henry County in 1855. He entered his home place of 160 acres in

1857 and made his home thereon as herein stated. On January 10, 1851, the marriage of James M. Harrison and Esther Fisher was consummated in Jackson County, West Virginia. This marriage was blessed with the following children: The first child born died in infancy; Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wagner, deceased, left one child, May Wagner; John W., deceased, married Anna Rutledge and left three children, James G., Mrs. R. B. Gates and Ray H., now serving in National Army in France, Company B, 18th Regiment Railway Engineers; James Henry, living in Oklahoma, married Mattie Birge and has two children, Mrs. Odessa Harris and Charles Wesley, and Mordecai M. Mordecai M. Harrison was born in 1865 and is the owner of a fine farm of 160 acres. He married Linnie Suttles and had five children, two of whom are living, Esther and Mamie. Mrs. Esther Harrison died December 5, 1877, aged fifty-two years. On January 2, 1881, Judge Harrison was married to Margaret P. Greer, who bore him one child, Clement J., now deceased.

During his entire life, since attaining his majority, Judge Harrison has been a staunch Democrat and has been one of the leaders of his party in Henry County. He served eight years as a judge of the County Court, his first term having been in the early eighties and his second term from 1894 to 1898, during which time the present court house at Clinton was erected. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

William Lincoln Gilkeson.—The late William L. Gilkeson, whose widow and family are now residing in Davis township, Henry County, was born on August 6, 1864, and departed this life April 7, 1895. He was born in Indiana, and was a son of George Nelson Gilkeson, who settled in Cass County, Missouri, in 1868. William L. Gilkeson was reared to young manhood in Cass County and was there married and engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. After his death, Mrs. Gilkeson removed to Garden City, Missouri, where she resided until 1915, and then came to her native county of Henry and purchased a farm of eighty-two acres in Davis township.

Mr. Gilkeson was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was an excellent citizen, industrious, energetic, and stood high in the community in which he resided. He was fraternally affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

William Lincoln Gilkeson and Miss Mary J. Rogers of Henry County were married in 1887. Mrs. Mary J. Gilkeson was born on the Rogers

home place in Henry County July 22, 1866, and is the daughter of Thomas Sidney and Lucinda (Fletcher) Rogers, who were among the earliest pioneer settlers of Henry County and were prominent in the affairs of this county during the early days.

The children born to William and Mary Gilkeson are as follow; Mary Louise, wife of Martin E. Dunham, Sweet Springs, Missouri, mother of one child, Eugene Milton; Ella Florence, at home with her mother; William Lawrence, operating the home farm. All of the children were educated in the Garden City public and high school. Ella Florence attended the Howard Payne College for Girls at Forsythe, Missouri, and Louise taught school for two years prior to her marriage. Mrs. Gilkeson still owns her former home at Garden City in addition to her fine farm, which she is constantly improving. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Rusk.—The oldest settler in the southwestern part of Fairview township is William Rusk, who for over fifty years has resided upon his quarter section farm. He was the first settler in his neighborhood who located upon the prairie. William Rusk was born at McConnellsville, Ohio, January 10, 1834, on the Muskingum River. He is the son of Humphrey and Margaret (McDonald) Rusk, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. Until he was twenty-two years of age, William Rusk resided in his native county. In the fall of 1855 he went to Illinois, and after a residence of ten years in De Witt County, that State, he went to Iowa. Two years later, in November of 1868, he located on a tract of prairie land in Fairview township. He improved this farm and has mined coal on the place since 1884. The entire tract is underlaid with coal. Mr. Rusk sold eighty acres of the farm to his son, who has erected improvements thereon, and is farming the entire tract.

April 13, 1878, William Rusk and Mrs. Mary S. Sweazy were united in marriage. Mrs. Rusk was the widow of James Sweazy. Two sons were born of this marriage: Ira T., living in Kansas City, Missouri; James M., Harris, Kansas. Mrs. Mary S. (Harnett) Rusk was born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, on September 9, 1846, and is the daughter of Samuel and Sarah Walker (Corey) Harnett, natives of Pennsylvania. The mother of Samuel Harnett was Barbara Lutzenheizer prior to her marriage. The great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Rusk was James Harnett, who served in the American Revolution and whose wife was a girlhood friend of Martha Washington, nee Custis, and it is a matter of family



WILLIAM RUSK AND WIFE

tradition that one time when the women were doing a washing down by the sea coast they covered their heads with a large kettle and a clothes basket and ran from hostile Indians on the banks of the Potomac. The Harnett historical kettle is still preserved as an interesting relic by members of the Harnett family. Samuel Harnett, father of Mrs. Rusk, located in Ohio in 1855, and in 1866 removed to Illinois, where a brother of Mrs. Rusk, named Joseph M. Harnett, became very prominent in Champaign County, was a soldier of the Union and served as special pension examiner for the United States Government, with offices in Washington. He was high in Masonic circles. Mary S. Harnett was first married in Illinois to James Sweazy, who died. Later William Rusk came on from his new home in Missouri and wooed and won her for a wife. The town of Enon Valley was built upon the farm owned by Samuel Harnett in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, and upon his farm is located the famous spring which furnished water for the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne railroad for many years. The first train which Mrs. Rusk saw passed over this road and it was the first train to go over the road. The Harnett children were all well educated. Mrs. Elizabeth Frederick, Mrs. Rusk's oldest sister, who lived in Henry County, was a classmate of Mrs. James A. Garfield, nee Rudolph, at Hiram College, Ohio. John and Ezra, her two oldest brothers, were classmates of James A. Garfield and completed their classical education at Bethany College, West Virginia. They taught in the South for a number of years.

The children of William and Mary S. Rusk are as follow: William Harnett Garfield Rusk, born March 4, 1881, married Daisy Barker, and has three children, Gladys Dimple, aged fourteen, William Wilson, twelve years old, and Ethel Gertrude, aged ten years; Sarah Corey, born October 7, 1885, married Robert Arthur Faris and lives at Cimarron, New Mexico, mother of four children, William Theodore, eight years old, Barbara Evelyn, aged seven, Harry Arthur, four years of age, Robert Leonard, an infant of four months. Robert Arthur Faris volunteered for service in the National Army for overseas service, enlisting in the 115th Regiment Regular United States Army, the Engineering Corps, and is located at Camp Kearney, California.

William Rusk's first marriage was with Rebecca A. Farhner in Illinois and took place in 1862. The first Mrs. Rusk died in 1876, leaving five children: Jacob Humphrey, accidentally killed at the age of fourteen years; Horatio Seymour, Norwood, Colorado; Margaret Elizabeth, wife of

Alfred Dunham, Colorado; James McDonald, California; Otha Perley, Norwood, Colorado.

Since 1880 William Rusk has been allied heart and soul with the Prohibition party and has devoted many years of his life to the cause of prohibition. For years he stood alone as the only Prohibitionist in his township but has lived to see actual prohibition in Henry County became an accomplished fact. If he is spared for a few more months or years longer he will see his heartfelt wish realized—national prohibition. He was one of the charter members of the Westfield Presbyterian Church at its organization in 1870 and has been a ruling elder of this church for nearly fifty years, a record of which any citizen can well be proud. Mr. and Mrs. Rusk are kindly, intelligent and hospitable people who are highly regarded in Henry County.

Charles H. Mertel, who for forty-five years has been a citizen of Henry County, a useful and successful citizen, whose geniality and public spiritedness is marked, is one of the best known of the "real old settlers" of the county. Mr. Mertel was born in Saxony, Germany, October 25, 1852, the son of Frederick and Natalia (Witchell) Mertel, natives of Saxony. The parents of Charles H. Mertel immigrated to America in 1856, crossing the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, which required seven weeks to make the voyage to New Orleans. The family journeyed up the Mississippi from New Orleans to St. Louis, arriving there on New Years day just when navigation on the Mississippi closed for the winter. After a year's residence in St. Louis they removed to Iowa and lived there for two years, then, after a six months' stay in St. Louis, they located in St. Charles County, Missouri, and resided on a farm there during the Civil War period. In 1871 they located in Johnson County on Clear Fork. Two years later they came to Henry County and settled on section 14, Davis township. Mertel, Sr., was a great hunter and was constantly engaged in hunting expeditions during the deer season. In 1878 while he was absent on a deer hunt near Warsaw, Missouri, with others, he was shot and killed by natives who objected to the hunters being in the neighborhood. He was father of four children: The first born died in Saxony; Frederick W., is deceased; Edward L., deceased, and Charles, the subject of this review.

When Charles H. Mertel attained the age of twenty-five years, he began his own career. After tilling his father's farm for one year, he obtained possession of the tract and built up the farm to a splendidly

improved tract of 200 acres, rated as one of the finest improved farms in western Missouri. In the meantime, he purchased his present home farm in the northern part of Davis township and in 1902 he sold the old home place and located on the farm of 170 acres where he is now making his home. He has lived in this county for forty-five years, with the exception of three years, from 1911 to 1913, inclusive, which time he spent in Oklahoma. He was the prime promoter in the building of the town of Wynona on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, situated between Parsons and Oklahoma City, and was town manager, filling the offices of mayor, justice of the peace and editor of the "Wynona Enterprise."

Mr. Mertel is a Republican in politics. He is a member of Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church and is one of the best citizens of Henry County. He was married in 1876 to Miss Kate Cook, born at Cook's Mill, on Grand River in Henry County, a daughter of Jacob and Amelia Cook, the former of whom erected and operated the mill which bore his name. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mertel as follow: Annie Florence, wife of L. J. Hendricks, Davis township; Fred C., a banker at Minneapolis, Minnesota; Edna May, wife of W. F. Landrum, Monett, Missouri; Ella Augusta, wife of Newton Price, Walters, Oklahoma; Edward, manager of the Farmers Elevator at Plaza, North Dakota; Walter O., a farmer living near Quincy, Illinois; Ruth C., a teacher in the Monett, Missouri, schools. Mr. and Mrs. Mertel have nine grandchildren. Best of all they have the extreme satisfaction of having educated each of their children and have given them a good start in life so that they are all well-to-do, and prosperous and occupy important places in the various communities in which they reside. When a wedded pair such as Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Mertel can look back over the long years spent in doing good, and are satisfied that they have done their best and have given to the Nation such a splendid family of sons and daughters, they can well be content, and their later years can be lived peacefully and without regret.

Judge William M. Wilson has been a resident of Henry County for over fifty years and is one of the best known horsemen in the western part of Missouri. While Judge Wilson's vocation has been that of farmer and stockman, his hobby has been that of a horseman. For many years Judge Wilson has been training fast horses and has been a breeder of track animals. He is the present owner of "El Casco," trial 2:15, a five year old. He has some very fine road horses in his stables, among them

being "Hummingbird," a blue ribbon winner who has won ribbons and prizes at the various fine stock shows and fairs held in this section of the State. "El Casco" was bred at the Walnut Hall Farm, Donnerail, near Lexington, Kentucky, and is a beautiful and intelligent animal.

Mr. Wilson was born on a farm in Tennessee and is the son of Samuel and Martha (Weaver) Wilson, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. Martha Weaver Wilson was a daughter of Benjamin Weaver, a soldier of the War of 1812. In 1854 the parents of William M. Wilson removed to Iowa and after a residence there of a few months they came westward and located in Macon County, Missouri. In 1865 Samuel Wilson came to Henry County and settled in Walker township, where he became a large land owner and was widely known throughout the county as a successful farmer and stockman. He died in 1886 at the age of sixty-nine years. His father was Samuel Wilson, a native of Tennessee who was descended from ancestors who came to America from the North Ireland country.

Samuel and Martha Wilson were parents of ten children, seven of whom were reared to maturity: Gerald, deceased; Benjamin, Marceline, Missouri; Philander, deceased; Mrs. Cordelia Hibler, Walker township; Mrs. Sarah Ann Short, Barton County, Missouri; William M., subject of this review; John M., a farmer of Walker township. The mother of these children was born in 1818 and departed this life in 1885.

William M. Wilson was reared to manhood in Henry County and has resided on his farm in Davis township for the past forty years. He is owner of 235 acres of good land in this township.

William M. Wilson and Janie Smith, a daughter of the late J. P. Smith of Henry County, were united in marriage in 1872. They have had four children: Mrs. Willie Young, living in Walker township; Mrs. Lulu Warner, Davis township; Samuel and Benjamin, who are tilling the home place.

The Democratic party has always had the support and allegiance of Judge Wilson. He has served two terms as a member of the County Court for the second district of Henry County. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

J. L. Ferry, a prosperous farmer and stockman of Davis township and owner of 200 acres of splendid farm land near the town of La Due, was born in Keokuk County, Iowa, July 14, 1861. He is the son of Chester

and Elizabeth (Stokesberry) Ferry, who were natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively.

Chester Ferry was born in Ohio in 1832 and died in 1914. He was a son of Harvey Ferry, who was an early pioneer settler in Keokuk County, Iowa. Elizabeth (Stokesberry) Ferry was born in Indiana in 1839 and is the daughter of John Stokesberry, who entered Government land in Keokuk County as early as 1843, at a period when the north-eastern part of Iowa was largely in a wild unsettled state. She is now residing in Sigourney, Iowa. There were five daughters and two sons born to Chester and Elizabeth Ferry, as follow: Mrs. Martha Lockridge, Corvallis, Oregon; J. L. Ferry, subject of this review; Mrs. Mary Bowker, Rock Island, Illinois; Mrs. Lillie Wood, Atlanta, Macon County, Missouri; John, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Mrs. Lizette Price, Walla Walla, Washington; Mrs. Leona Slacks, wife of Prof. John Slacks, Sac City, Iowa, county superintendent of schools in Sac County, Iowa.

J. L. Ferry had little opportunity to secure an education in his youthful days and at an early age began working on his father's farm. He resided at home until his marriage with Miss Lucy Lockridge on October 16, 1883. Mrs. Lucy (Lockridge) Ferry was born near Sigourney, Iowa, a daughter of William and Hannah (Gray) Lockridge, the former of whom was born near Wheeling, West Virginia, and the latter was a native of Pennsylvania. William Lockridge located in Iowa as early as 1844, settling in Keokuk County. Prior to this he had farmed for a time in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was born in 1820 and died in 1903. Mrs. Hannah Lockridge was born in 1822 and departed this life in 1883. They were parents of eight children: Mrs. Mary Demarce, Delta, Iowa; Mrs. Sarah Chesney, died at Keota, Iowa; Mrs. Margaretta Overturf, died at Sigourney, Iowa; Jesse, Corvallis, Oregon; Mrs. Jane Hahn, Sigourney, Iowa; Mrs. J. L. Ferry; James, Delta, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferry began their married life on the Ferry farm in Iowa and resided there for one year. They then purchased forty acres of land and resided upon it for three years. This farm they sold and then moved to a farm near Fairfield, which they rented for two years. For the following ten years they lived upon a farm situated between Fairfield and Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, which they eventually sold. They came to Missouri after selling this farm and bought a place located six miles east of Memphis in Scotland County, Missouri, upon which they lived for one year, selling out the place at an advance over the purchase price.

Mr. Ferry's next investment was in a farm located between Gorin and Wyaconda, Missouri, where they resided for two years, disposing of this farm at a profit of \$10 an acre above the purchase price. For the following three years they resided upon a farm of 160 acres located in Shelby County, Missouri, near the town of Letner. This farm was sold at an advance of \$25 an acre after Mr. Ferry had improved it and made the tract more valuable. In 1907 the Ferrys came to Henry County, where Mr. Ferry owns 200 acres of excellent land just north of La Due, in Davis township. Eighty acres of this land lies in section 14, and 120 acres is located in section 23. The farm is well improved and during the past ten years Mr. Ferry has encircled the land with a hog tight wire fence and has been engaged in raising pure bred Duroc Jersey hogs for the market as well as producing cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ferry are parents of the following children: Estella, wife of Garry Hull, La Due, Missouri; Mary, deceased; Cressie, wife of Julius Kiefer, Wyconda, Missouri; Elsie, wife of Clyde Louderman, a soldier in the National Army; Ralph, deceased; Raymond, born May 5, 1896, a private in the National Army, trained at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, and saw service on the firing line in France; Ruth, deceased; Wilson and Paul, at home.

Mr. Ferry is a Republican in politics and is looked upon as one of the best and progressive citizens of his township and county. The Ferry family have taken their places among the citizens of Henry County and have made many warm friends during the eleven years of their residence in this county.

Jacob Schneider.—If any individual can correctly be called a "jack of all trades" it is the average agriculturist. Often remote from centers of population it is impossible for him to obtain the advantages of skilled labor in building or repairing so necessary on the farm. The farmer's stronghold must, of necessity, be a complete plant in itself, and the farmer is very often a mechanic, able to do many things besides intelligently cultivating the soil. Jacob Schneider and his sons, successful farmers of Davis township, are striking examples of "all round" capability in the management of this large estate of 381 acres. When Mr. Schneider located upon his place in 1898 there were many things to be done to create a first class agricultural plant. One hundred seventy acres of his farm were Grand River bottom lands, subject to overflow. To protect the land from periodical inundations and render it productive,

he built two miles of levy which successfully stopped the overflowing of his land. This bottom land produces fifty bushels of corn to the acre. There were seventy-five acres of wheat on the place which averaged twenty-seven and one-half bushels to the acre this year, a total of 1,775 bushels. Mrs. Schneider and the Schneider girls have one of the largest gardens in Henry County, the cultivation of which adds materially to the family income. Mr. Schneider raises from forty to sixty head of pure bred Duroc Jersey hogs annually. The Schneider home is an attractive one, which sets far back from the highway and was practically erected and improved from time to time by Mr. Schneider and the members of his family. The success of Mr. Schneider is due to the excellent co-operation and assistance he has always received from his wife and the various members of his family. Some men are prone to take all credit to themselves for their accomplishments, but not so with Mr. Schneider, who says that his success is due to the help given him at all times by his wife and children.

Jacob Schneider was born in St. Charles County, Missouri, in 1855 and is the son of Jacob and Annie Catherine (Gerlach) Schneider, natives of Baden, Germany. His parents were born near the city of Heidelberg, there were reared and married and in 1854 set out for America with their three children to found a home in this great country. Jacob, the elder, was concerned with the uprising of the German people in 1849 and was forced to flee from the land of his birth in order to save his life. He found a haven in this country and made a home near Cottleville, St. Charles County, and resided there until his death in 1870 at the age of fifty years. The wife and mother died in 1897, at the age of seventy-two years. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schneider, seven of whom were reared to maturity: George Henry, deceased; Mrs. Anna Maria Vierling, St. Charles County; Catharine, deceased; Jacob, the subject of this review; Michale, deceased; John, died in October, 1917.

Mr. Schneider came to Henry County in 1883 and first located on a farm three miles north of La Due. This was the old Birch place and consisted of eighty acres which Mr. Schneider purchased. One year later he traded this farm for a tract of 160 acres which he sold after cultivating it for a period of fourteen years. He then bought his present farm, which he has improved into one of the finest farms in western Missouri.

On May 28, 1878, occurred the marriage of Jacob Schneider and Caroline Kohler, in St. Charles County. Mrs. Schneider was born in

Schleusburg, St. Charles County, and is the daughter of Henry Kohler, a native of Germany. The following children have been born of this marriage: Louis, at home and assisting with the farm work; George, deceased; Jacob, Kansas City, Missouri; Catherine, wife of John Hildebrandt, a farmer of Davis township; Benjamin, at home; John, living in Washington, where he is engaged in lumbering; Charles, Mary, Bertha, Ruth and Philip, at home with their parents.

For over forty years Mr. Schneider voted the Democratic ticket but is now inclined to Socialism. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America Lodge.

James E. Teays.—The Teays family is one of the oldest pioneer families of Henry County and western Missouri. Since 1840 when the elder Teays, father of James E. and Edward Teays, of whom this sketch is written, first entered a large tract of land in the southeast corner of Bear Creek township, this land has remained in possession of the family. James T. Teays, the elder, in his dying words to his sons, said: "Take care of the place." Ever since that time the sons have been improving this splendid tract of seven hundred seventy acres, one of the largest individual farms in Henry County. There are two sets of splendid improvements on this farm. The homestead is one of the largest and best built structures in the county.

James E. Teays was born March 20, 1844, in a log cabin which was the first structure erected by his father upon his land in 1841. He is the son of James T. Teays (born 1807, died April 1, 1875). James T. Teays was a native of Kanawha County, West Virginia, and he migrated to Missouri in 1840. The following year he brought his family to the new home in Henry County and resided here until his death. He was accompanied by his father-in-law, John Everett. Until the log cabin could be erected in 1841 the family lived under a large tree which stood upon a high point of the Teays land. Mr. Teays entered Government land and also purchased land at \$1.25 an acre until he accumulated a large tract of nearly 800 acres. In West Virginia James T. Teays married Eliza Ann Everett, born in Cabell County, Virginia, in 1810 and departed this life in 1880. The children born to James T. and Eliza Ann Teays were: Stephen, Francis Asbury, William Carroll, and Mary Elizabeth, deceased; James E., of this review; Edward, also of this review; Virginia and Henry deceased.

Mr. Teays was a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal



JAMES T. TEAYS



MRS. ELIZA ANN TEAYS

Church, South. The brothers, James E. and Edward Teays, erected the Teays Chapel on a beautifully wooded and grassy plot of ground between the two residences on the place, because of the expressed wish of their parents. James T. Teays and his wife had planned, eventually, to build the church and had selected the place for its erection. Not long before her death the mother accompanied her son, James E., to the site she preferred and said to him: "Father and I often talked of building a church on this spot, and if you build it, build it right here." He did so and the church is a handsome, substantially built structure, situated on a grassy sward shaded by giant forest trees, making it one of the most beautiful country churches in this section of Missouri. The Teays brothers built this chapel in 1881, and consecrated the edifice to the memory of their parents. What better memorial could devoted children erect than a religious edifice? The deed showed nobility of character and a reverence for the memory of godly parents seldom surpassed or equaled.

The mother of Joseph H. Wilson, the sage of Deepwater township, and James T. Teays' mother were sisters, of Revolutionary ancestry, the particulars of which can be found in the biography of Mr. Wilson, elsewhere in this volume. The great-grandfather of James T. Teays was once captured by savage Indians and kept captive for seven years in Virginia. James T. Teays was the son of Stephen Teays, who married a Miss Carroll of the Carrolls of Carrollton, Virginia, and of Carrollton, Ohio. Thomas Teays, father of Stephen Teays, married Catherine Lee and was an officer in the Colonial Army which served in the French and Indian Wars. He was captured by the Indians and condemned to death at the stake, but his life was saved by the intercession of a squaw. He was held a prisoner for seven years. The family is of French Huguenot origin and the direct ancestors in France fled to Germany to escape religious persecution.

James E. Teays has lived all of his life upon the land where his birth occurred. He has never married but has devoted his life to the care of his brother's family. He is one of the best citizens of Henry County, who is universally respected and stands among the leaders of his county.

Edward Teays was born on the Teays homestead June 5, 1850, and was married April 15, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth Dickason, who has borne him seven children, six of whom are living: Rev. William Combes Teays, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Papinville, Missouri; Mary Everett, wife of F. W. Drake, Glenwood Springs, Colorado;

James Dickison, residing on the old home place; Sarah Virginia, wife of F. L. House, Appleton City, Missouri; Edna Eliza, wife of W. B. Woolbridge, Trinidad, Colorado; Betsy Eleanor, wife of W. F. Henry, Walsenburg, Colorado.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Dickison) Teays was born in Bear Creek township, Henry County, January 23, 1854, and is the daughter of Samuel (born May 25, 1807, died 1862) and Mrs. Sarah Ann (Combes) Dickison (born July 23, 1816, died March 5, 1876), natives of Virginia. Samuel Dickison moved to Ohio from his native State with his parents in 1819 and was there reared to young manhood. He came to Henry County and entered a tract of Government land in Bear Creek township in 1836. Mrs. Elizabeth Teays was the only child of this second marriage of her father. There were three children born of a former marriage, one of whom is living: Artemus Jefferson Dickison, Sumpter, Oregon. Sarah Ann (Combes) Dickison was the daughter of Col. John Combes, who was born September 11, 1777, and was a pioneer in Johnson County, Missouri. He served as commissioned officer in the War of 1812 and received a tract of land in Kentucky for his services.

Wiley H. Alexander.—The Alexander farm in Davis township is one of the finest tracts of productive land in this section of Missouri. The tract, which consists of 180 acres, is one mile and one-eighth in length and one-fourth of a mile wide and has been the home of the Alexanders since 1896. All of the improvements were placed on the land by the present owner. The residence, a pretty white cottage, is located on one of the highest spots in Henry County and from this place one can see in every direction for many miles. Five towns can be seen from the Alexander residence, Clinton, eight miles away; Montrose and Deepwater, twelve miles distant; Urich, twelve miles to the northwest, and Hartwell, while La Due, four miles to the southeast, can be plainly seen. This farm is well improved and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are continuously adding to the attractiveness of the place. Mr. Alexander is engaged in general farming and stock raising and has fifteen horses and mules on the place, including seven brood mares.

Wiley H. Alexander was born December 19, 1859, in Kentucky, the son of John B. (born 1819, died 1887) and Julia (Rowland) Alexander (born 1826, died 1871), to whom were born children as follows: R. C., living in California; L. G., deceased; John F., California; Mrs. Nannie S. McMurdry, Kentucky; and Wiley H., subject of this review. John

B. Alexander was the son of Philip Alexander, who left Kentucky en route to Missouri in 1831 and was killed by Indians while crossing southern Illinois. His widow later made her home in Illinois, but the parents of Wiley Alexander lived all of their lives in Cumberland County, Kentucky.

Wiley H. Alexander resided in his native State until 1882, when he came to Missouri, and after a residence of six months in Sedalia he located in Henry County on a farm situated about four miles from his present home place. He rented land for a time and then bought his farm which he improved and sold when he purchased his present place in 1896.

On May 12, 1892, there occurred the marriage of Wiley H. Alexander and Miss Lillie Gragg and to this union were born children as follows: Naomi Elizabeth, a graduate of the Warrensburg Normal School and who is now teaching the Carterville High School; Mary May, who studied at the Warrensburg Normal and Oklahoma City High School and is a teacher in the Deepwater schools; Herbert Henry, who spent two years in the Clinton High School and became a student in the Quincy, Illinois, Business College, where he contracted a fatal sickness, dying on February 28, 1917, at the age of twenty years; Nina, graduated from Clinton High School, class of 1918; Ralph Lee, a student in the Clinton High School; Margaret Maurine, attending the district school. By a former marriage in 1884 with Jennie Gilmer, Mr. Alexander has two children: Mrs. Julia Gates, a former teacher of Henry County, and Georgia, principal of one of the ward schools at Carthage, Missouri, and a graduate of the Warrensburg Normal School. Mrs. Jennie (Gilmer) Alexander died in 1889. Mrs. Lillie Alexander taught school for nine years, beginning at the age of eighteen years. She studied for one year in the Pilot Grove Collegiate Institute and graduated from this institute in 1889.

Mrs. Lillie (Gragg) Alexander was born in Henry County, January 27, 1865, and is the daughter of Henry H. (born 1820, died 1893) and Elizabeth (Sevier) Gragg (born 1835, died 1912), natives of Missouri and Tennessee, respectively.

Elizabeth (Sevier) Gragg was a daughter of Abraham Sevier, a descendant of the famous Sevier family of Tennessee, who were of French descent and included Governor Sevier. Abraham Sevier came to Henry County and settled on Camp Branch as early as 1851. Henry H. Gragg was a son of Malcolm Gragg, a pioneer settler of Howard County, Missouri, who entered Government land in that county nearly a century

ago. During the early forties, three sons of Malcolm Gragg came to Henry County and entered land in this county. Their parents also located in this county. Henry H. Gragg was twice married, being the father of seven children by his first marriage. He was married to Elizabeth Sevier in 1864 and this marriage was blessed with four children: Mrs. Lillie Alexander; George W., Rockville, Missouri; Mrs. C. O. Swift, Springfield, Illinois; Amos E., Hutchinson, Kansas. Prior to coming to Missouri, the Graggs resided in Illinois.

The Democratic party has always had the allegiance of Mr. Alexander. Both he and Mrs. Alexander are members of the Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church. He is fraternally affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America Lodges at Clinton, Missouri.

Ernie C. Brown.—The pretty farm residence of Ernest C. Brown, located in Walker township on a beautiful stretch of well kept State highway, is in the midst of one of the most fertile sections of Missouri. Mr. Brown is owner of 300 acres of land, but is farming a total of 400 acres in the vicinity of his home farm of 240 acres. Mr. Brown was born August 17, 1874, in Deepwater township, and is a son of M. V. (born March 4, 1837) and Helen M. Cecil (born August 7, 1847) Brown. His mother was born in Leesville township, a daughter of Judge Wilson M. Cecil, a pioneer of Henry County who came to this county from Kentucky and was one of the first county judges of the county. M. V. Brown is a native of Sangamon County, Illinois, and is the son of R. D. Brown, a native of Pennsylvania. M. V. Brown came to Henry County in 1872. His father came to Missouri at a later date and died at Appleton City. Mr. Brown, Sr., is still residing at his home place in Deepwater township. The old Brown homestead is a splendid Colonial style house, built of hardwood lumber as early as 1857 and was used as a hospital and a fort during the Civil War when the residents of Bates County were ordered from the county as a result of General Ewing's Order No. 11. For further particulars regarding M. V. Brown the reader is referred to his biography given elsewhere in this volume.

Ernie C. Brown was educated in the district schools and the Appleton City Academy. He has always followed the vocation of farmer. In the spring of 1896 he settled on the farm nearby where his brother Charles now lives and cultivated this large tract until 1904, when he went to Benton County, Missouri, and remained in that county for two years,

returning to Henry County in 1906. He then settled on the Hackler place, which he has improved considerably.

Mr. Brown was married on November 28, 1900, to Miss Mable C. Hackler, who was born in Benton County, Missouri, a daughter of J. R. and Nannie E. Hackler, the latter of whom died when Mrs. Brown was a child. J. R. Hackler was a native of Virginia who ran away from home at the age of fourteen years and enlisted in the Confederate Army. During one of the battles in which his regiment took an active part he was shot through the leg and ever afterward was a cripple. For a year after leaving the service he was forced to live on corn bread and milk. In 1866 he went to the mining region and remained for four years, during which time he accumulated a competence which he invested in land in Benton County. He also bought land in Henry County upon which he resided until 1898 and then returned to Benton County, where his death occurred on October 23, 1896. He was father of two children: Mrs. Mabel C. Brown and James E. Hackler, who is owner of the home place in Benton County.

Mr. Brown is an independent Democrat who votes the National Democratic ticket as a rule but is inclined to independence of thought and action in local, county and township affairs. He has filled the office of treasurer of Walker township and is one of the best known of the younger generation of farmers in Henry County.

Albert L. Steele.—For nearly fifty years Albert L. Steele has resided upon the farm where his birth occurred December 10, 1869. He is the son of Albert Harrison Steele (born 1827, died December 18, 1893) and Elizabeth (Woodson) Steele (born December, 1842). Albert H. Steele was a native of Kentucky and was a pioneer settler of Henry County. He was one of the original "forty-niners" and crossed the plains with the gold seekers and returned to Missouri by way of the Isthmus of Panama after mining for some time on the Pacific slope. He first settled in Deep-water township and later made a permanent settlement in Walker township on the place now owned by his son, Arthur L. Steele. He was married in 1864 to Elizabeth Woodson, who was born in a log cabin located near the "old adobe" church in Walker township in 1842. She was a daughter of Shadrich Woodson, who was one of the earliest pioneers of Henry County. For further particulars concerning the Woodson family the reader is referred to the biography of Chesley G. Woodson in this volume. The elder Steele became a large land owner in Henry County and was widely and favorably known. He was father of children as follow: Mrs. Mollie Belt, deceased; Albert L., subject of this review;

Nannie, died in infancy; William J., Walker township; Frank H., Kansas City, Missouri; Ida, died in infancy; Mrs. Pearl Walker, Walker township.

Albert L. Steele attended the home district and received such education as the schools of his day afforded and has always resided on the home place of the Steele family with the exception of a few years spent in Kansas City. He is owner of 112 acres of excellent farm land.

Mr. Steele was married on October 24, 1900, to Miss Ella Markie Simpson, who was born in Texas, May 24, 1877, a daughter of Duke and Alice (Lutzenheizer) Simpson, the latter of whom died in 1881. Duke Simpson later went to California and remained in that State until 1913, when he returned to Missouri, visiting among relatives and friends for some time and is now making his home in Oklahoma. He was twice married. After her mother's death Mrs. Ella Markie Simpson Steele was reared in Bates County by Judge Francis M. Steele. Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Steele have four children: Earl, born November 29, 1901; Paul, born June 13, 1904; Alice Elizabeth, born October 16, 1906; Francis A., born November 7, 1909.

Mr. Steele is a pronounced Democrat. He and the members of his family are associated with the Hopewell Cumberland Presbyterian Church and frequently attend Stone's Chapel for divine services. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World Lodge of Piper, Missouri.

John F. Focht.—Although John F. Focht, well-to-do farmer of Walker township, during a career as an agriculturist, has earned the right to retire from active labor, he willingly gave up his mode of living which provided for a round of travel and sight-seeing throughout the country, to return to Henry County and take active charge of his farm in order that the food supply of the nation might be enhanced. Mr. Focht is owner of 246.67 acres of farm lands in the northwest corner of Walker township, four acres of which lies in Bates County. Mr. Focht has had an interesting career and is one of the best posted and intelligent citizens of Henry County.

Born on an Ohio farm, near the city of Wapokaneta, Ohio, August 15, 1863, he enjoys the distinction of being a son of the first white child born within the confines of his native county. He is the son of Daniel and Maria (Justus) Focht, the former of whom was a direct descendant of one of Baron Steuben's soldiers who came to America and assisted in the fight for the independence of the American colonies. Daniel Focht was born near Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, in May, 1813, and was a son of Adam Focht who settled in the wilderness of western Ohio as early

as 1836, cleared a home from the forest and swamp land and reared a family of sons as follows: Louis, Adam, John, Samuel, William, Daniel, and Jacob. His father established a home in Pennsylvania, the western part not many years after the Revolutionary period upon a grant of land which had been given to the family by a grateful Government.

Tradition says that the original Focht ancestor paid his passage across the Atlantic with Steuben's expedition by fighting with the American forces. Daniel Focht was reared to young manhood in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and in 1836 located in western Ohio. He was there married and reared a family of twelve children, nine of whom are living: Mrs. Jane Hulbert, living in Ohio; Jacob, a citizen of Ohio; Mrs. Hannah Abbot, Bates County, Missouri; John F., subject of this review; William, living in Ohio; Mrs. Dora Cummins, Indiana; Mrs. Susan Winegardner, Ohio; and Mrs. Leora Butler, living in Southern Idaho.

John F. Focht was reared in Auglaize County, Ohio, and was there married in 1890 to Miss Vona Brackney, who was also born in Auglaize County, a daughter of Riley and Matilda Brackney, well-known residents of that county. One son has been born of this marriage: Russell C., born in March, 1893, a successful farmer of Walker township, who married Mazie Hughes.

Leaving his native State in November 2, 1882, John F. Focht went to Iowa and was employed at farm labor in that State for a period of ten months. He was then employed in Nebraska for seven months; Kansas, eight months; New Orleans and the Southland, three months. After this sight-seeing trip over the country, he returned to Ohio and after a short visit with the home folks of four months he made a trip through Iowa, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, stopping for a time in Kansas City and Omaha, where he was employed at gainful labor. After his marriage in 1890 he settled down on an Ohio farm for six years. In 1896 he sold out and traveled a distance of three thousand miles to Chehalis, Washington, toured Idaho, attended the Portland, Oregon Exposition and then located near Chehalis, where he was engaged in farming for eleven months. He and Mrs. Focht then toured California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado and ended their trip at Creighton, Missouri. Since that time he has owned three farms and is now located on one of the good farms in Henry County. His last trip was a tour of Idaho in 1917.

Mr. Focht is a Democrat in politics and is one of those widely traveled men who are well posted upon the events of the day and knows his native land and loves it for its vastness and beauty.

John Bernard Schmedding.—Eighty-four years ago the four Schmedding brothers, John, Theodore, Garrett and Bernard, came to Henry County and founded the Germantown settlement. They erected the first Catholic Church on Schmedding land in 1834 and also assisted in the building of the present church prior to the Civil War. Theodore Schmedding later went to the Osage Mission at St. Thomas in Kansas and died there. The others remained in Henry County and reared families and assisted materially in the development of the county. As the years passed, others came from Germany and a large settlement has grown up and prospered in the neighborhood of Germantown, extending over three adjoining townships and reaching over the line into Bates County to the westward. The Schmedding family originated in Westphalia, Germany, and the Schmedding brothers crossed the Atlantic in a sailing vessel in 1831. They walked to their destination from Lexington, Missouri, to Henry County.

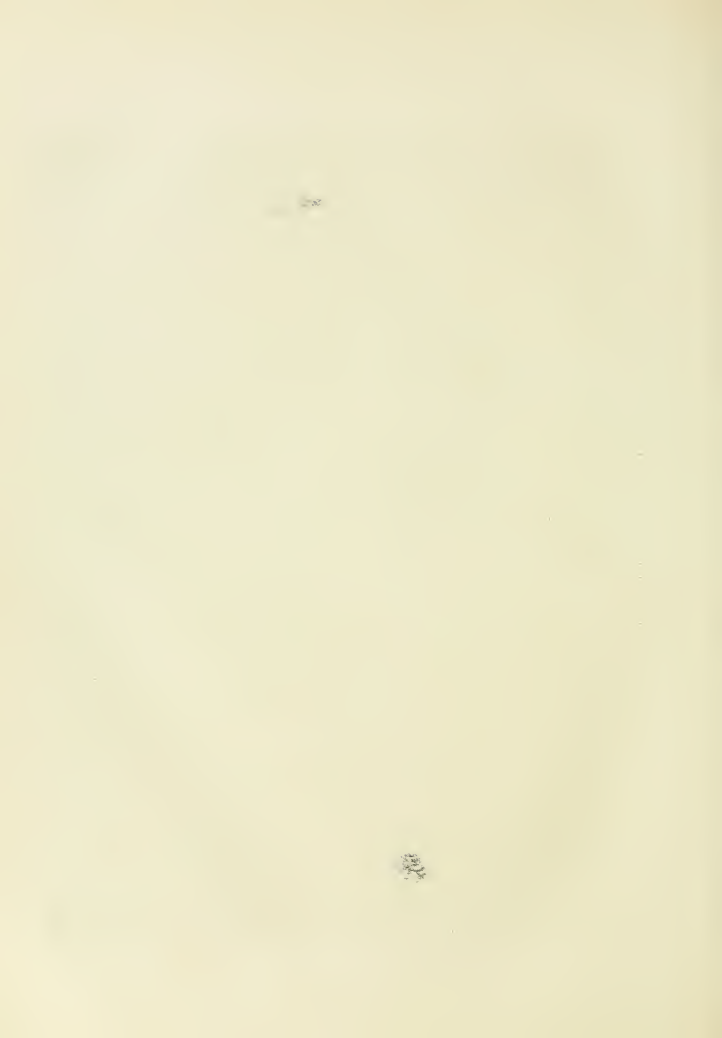
John Bernard Schmedding, Montrose, Missouri, is owner of 400 acres of land, consisting of three farms and with three sets of improvements, 320 acres of which is located northwest of Germantown and eighty acres just west of Montrose is a worthy descendant of pioneer stock. He was born near Germantown, Henry County, August 12, 1850, and is the son of John Bernard (born 1800, died 1865) and Elizabeth (Walbert) Schmedding (born 1807, died 1872). His mother was born in Westphalia, Germany, and came to America when a young lady and was married to John B. Schmedding in Osage county. To John Bernard and Elizabeth Schmedding were born five children: Bertha, died in infancy; Annie, wife of Anton Mucke, died in Henry County; Henry, died in 1862; John Bernard, subject of this review; Joseph H., a resident of Germantown.

There were no free schools in this section of Henry County during the boyhood days of John Bernard or "Barney" Schmedding. He and his brother, Joseph, managed the home place of the family until Barney was married. He then settled upon his own land and made a division of 880 acres of land which he and Joseph H. owned together and farmed in common after the death of their mother. John Bernard received 400 acres and the brothers gave a sister a tract of 160 acres, which they improved for her. For three years after his marriage, Mr. Schmedding lived in a log house and then erected a handsome house, which was his place of residence until the fall of 1911, when he and Mrs. Schmedding moved to a pretty cottage home in Montrose.

Mr. Schmedding was married in 1880 to Miss Nora Buckley, who was



J. B. SCHMEDDING AND FAMILY



born in Canada December 14, 1863, the daughter of Michael and Helen (Quilligan) Buckley, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The Buckleys immigrated to Canada and from Canada came to the United States in 1868. They resided at Jacksonville, Illinois, for two years and then came to Henry County, settling upon a farm nine miles north of Montrose. Michael Buckley died April 22, 1907, aged sixty-seven years. Helen Buckley died February 22, 1911, aged seventy-seven years. They were parents of four children: Mrs. Nora Schmedding; Mrs. Catherine Carver, Walker township; Mrs. Mary Matheny, Montrose, Missouri; Ella, is deceased.

The children born to John Bernard and Nora Schmedding are: John, Joseph H., Lee, Lawrence, Nina Viola and William Edwin. John is a farmer in Deepwater township, married Lena Cook and has five children: Edith, Geneva, Marcellus, Mildred and Edwin. Joseph H. lives on the home place, married first time to Edith Cook, who died, leaving two children: Josephine and Bernard. His second wife was Minnie Towns. Lee Schmedding is deceased. Lawrence lives on the home place, married Hilda Licher, and has three children: Harry, Amanda Fredericka, Erschell Justin. Nina Viola is deceased. William Edwin, born November 16, 1891, is now a member of the National Army and after undergoing training at Camp Funston is now in France fighting on behalf of world freedom. He is a member of the 355th Supply Company, 89th Division, National Army. He went to France June 2, 1918.

The Republican party has always had the support of Mr. Schmedding and he has served as justice of the peace of Deepwater township. He and all of his family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Schmedding is the oldest native born citizen of the southern part of Henry County.

Earl R. Caldwell, one of the progressive young farmers of Walker township, who is farming 120 acres of the Caldwell home place, was born in 1890 and is a son of John Caldwell, who was born in Ohio in 1844, and who first located in Pettis County when he came from his native State to Missouri. In the spring of 1875, he came to Henry County and settled on a tract of prairie land which he improved with a splendid farm residence which is a mansion in size and became very successful as an agriculturist. John Caldwell became owner of 320 acres of well improved land, and he tilled his acreage until his removal to Urich on April 1, 1911, where he engaged in the milling and feed business. Mr. Caldwell married Abigail Neptune, who was born in Ohio in 1844 and died in March, 1914. Of the children born to John Caldwell and wife, six are

now living: Charles, Urich, Missouri; Francis, Urich, Missouri; Mrs. Nettie Toalson, Urich, Missouri; Mrs. Flora Long, Walker township; Earl R., subject of this sketch; Florence Chenoweth, Walker township.

Earl R. Caldwell was educated in the district school and took charge of the home farm when his father removed to Urich. He was married in 1911 to Miss Nelia Allison, daughter of A. H. Allison of Walker township, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. They have two children: Vestal Harvey, aged four years; and Frances Willard, aged three years.

Mr. Calwell is a Republican and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John Caldwell operated the first threshing outfit ever used in Henry County and for a number of years after coming to Henry County, he operated a sawmill and threshing outfit operated by steam.

George Gretzinger.—The home place of Mr. and Mrs. George Gretzinger in Walker township is one of the truly attractive farmsteads in Henry county, and its owners can truthfully say that they have placed every tree, shrub, building and all improvements upon the tract upon which they settled in February of 1889. The nucleus of the Gretzinger farms was a tract of ninety-six acres which came to Mrs. Gretzinger from the Lebold estate upon the death of her mother, Mrs. John Barth. Mr. Barth gave them enough additional land to eke out 160 acres, which they built up and created into a splendid prairie farm. In addition to this home place they own 200 acres in White Oak township which Mr. Gretzinger and his sons are cultivating and raising large crops upon.

George Gretzinger was born December 4, 1859, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, a son of Jacob and Magdalena Gretzinger who died in Ohio. George Gretzinger came to Henry County in 1889 and on February 24th of that year was married to Miss Dora Barth, who was born June 21, 1867, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. She was six months of age when her parents, John and Mary (Lebold) Barth came to Henry County and settled in this vicinity. For further particulars regarding the biography of John Barth, who was one of the most successful and enterprising of Henry County's departed old settlers, the reader is referred to various sketches in this volume. Mr. Barth not only accumulated a fine estate, but he reared a splendid family of sons and daughters who have attained to positions of honor and affluence in their community. All have excellent homes and are prosperous, as well as being leaders in their home county. The following children have been born to George and Dora (Barth) Gretzinger: Earl, died at the age of three years; Arthur Lee, born Decem-

ber 9, 1893, at home with his parents; John Ross, born November 8, 1895, lives at home, married on September 2, 1917, to Mildred, daughter of Ellis Greenhalge, of Walker township.

Mr. Gretzinger is a Republican in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Gretzinger and the children of the family are members of the Lucas Methodist Episcopal Church, excepting Arthur, who belongs to the White Oak Methodist Episcopal Church. The Gretzinger's are an industrious family, progressive, intelligent, and endeavor to keep abreast of the times in all things.

Joseph H. Harness.—Along a stretch of well-kept highway in the Southeastern part of Walker township are a number of very attractive farm homes. The surroundings are ideal for a progressive farming community, with a flowing stream and beautiful timber tracts in the vicinity. This corner of the township is undoubtedly one of the most fertile and progressive in Henry County. The home of Joseph H. Harness and wife is one of the pretty places of the county, and shows in its appearance that the dwellers therein have a taste for the better things of life and believe in beautifying their surroundings. The Harness residence is a very pretty cottage, standing on a rise of ground on the west side of the highway and the other buildings and fencing are in keeping with the house.

The Harness farm consists of 210 acres of well-improved farm lands, eighty acres of which are in the home place.

J. H. Harness was born October 6, 1871, on the Harness homestead within one-half mile of his present home. He is the son of William Harness (born April 30, 1844; died July 3, 1914), a native of West Virginia and a son of Adam Harness, who was one of the first pioneers to make a settlement in what is now Walker township. Mr. Harness preempted or entered Government land at a time when there was but one house between his cabin and the old settlement of Germantown in the early forties. There were no homes on the way to Clinton which was then but a frontier settlement. William Harness enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1863 and served for one year with the Confederate forces during the Civil War. He became very ill with measles and it was necessary for his father to make the long journey to St. Louis and bring him home in order that he might receive proper care. Adam Harness made the long trip to St. Louis and returned by ox-team, the only available method of transportation in those days.

William Harness received a tract of land from his father and married Mary Ann Mullen, who was born in Henry County, a daughter of William Mullen, a pioneer from Kentucky who gave the land for what is now known as the Mullen Cemetery. Mary Ann Harness was born in 1848 and died November 15, 1896. To William and Mary Ann Harness were born fourteen children, twelve of whom were reared to maturity: William A., a farmer in Bear Creek township; A. L., Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Hackney, Urich, Missouri; Mrs. Martha Long, White Oak township; Sterling V. and Mrs. Stella McCoy, twins, the former of whom resides in Bates County, Missouri, and the latter is deceased; Harvey, White Oak township; John S., deceased; Edgar died at the age of nineteen years; Mrs. Sarah Wort, living in Kansas; Mrs. Frances Jennings, Maxville, Kansas.

J. H. Harness was educated in the common schools and has spent his whole life in the vicinity of his birthplace with the exception of one and a half years' residence in Eldorado Springs, Missouri.

Mr. Harness was married, October 18, 1893, to Miss Gertrude Colson, who was born in Walker township, the daughter of Archibald and Hannah (Sevier) Colson, the former of whom came to Henry County and made a settlement in the early fifties, dying here in 1906. He was a Union veteran, one of the best-known of the old settlers of Henry County, and reared a splendid family. His widow now resides in Urich. She is a direct descendant of the famous Sevier family of Tennessee, one of the members of which family was Governor Sevier of Tennessee. She was born in Osage County, Missouri, in September, 1846 and is the mother of seven children: Dr. J. R. Colson, Schell City, Missouri; Mattie, wife of Richard Angle, Clinton, Missouri; Mrs. Laura Chrisman, Bonham, Texas; Mrs. Mollie Clyzer, a widow living at Montrose; Mrs. Gertrude Harness; B. S. Colson, Appleton City, Mo; R. P. a live stock buyer, Montrose, Missouri.

To J. H. and Gertrude Harness have been born two children: Glen W., and Richard P. C., both of whom are at home with their parents. Politically, Mr. Harness is a Democrat. He and Mrs. Harness are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They are intelligent, well informed, sociable people, who while industrious and enterprising, believe in enjoying the good things of life while they may.

The history of the Harness family in America begins with Peter Michael Harness, a native of Holland, who accompanied one of the expe-

ditions of William Penn to the colony of Pennsylvania in search of a home and religious freedom. He settled later in Virginia. A descendant of this Peter Michael Harness was Capt. Jack Harness, who served as a captain of a company in Gen. George Washington's Army, during the War of the American Revolution. He is mentioned in the History of the Valley of Virginia as one of the noted characters in the Revolutionary epoch of American history. He was an inveterate Indian fighter and killed many Indians during his eventful career; three of his brothers lost their lives at the hands of hostile Indians. His son, Lee Adam Harness, was the father of Adam Harness, who was married to Nancy Ellen Murdock and came to St. Louis County, Missouri, as early as 1830. In 1855 he came to Henry County, and settled on Granddaddy Creek, near Stone's Chapel. His son, William Harness, enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1863 and fought at the battle of Wilson's Creek. He served under General Price and was in Price's Raid through Missouri and Kansas, his commander being Captain Spangler of the cavalry. At St. Louis, he became ill with measles and his father made the long trip to bring him home, as before stated.

John Layman.—After a number of years spent as a successful contractor and builder in Kansas City, John Layman listened to the call of his country and the land and returned to the farm in Bear Creek township in order to do his part in swelling the vast amount of food stuffs needed to feed the people and armies of America's allies in the Old World who are battling for the rights and freedom of mankind. John Layman and Georgiana Layman are owners of 320 acres of farm land in Bear Creek township which they are improving and fixing up so as to make a good country home in time to come. Mr. Layman was born in Clark County, Missouri, in 1860 and is the son of George and Eliza (Combs) Layman, natives of West Virginia and Missouri, respectively. Mrs. Eliza Layman was a daughter of Kentucky parents who were Missouri pioneers. George Layman came to Missouri with his parents when but a boy. He was born in 1817 and died in 1901. In 1865, he moved to Henry County from Clark County and lived for three years upon a farm east of Clinton, and in 1868 he located near Montrose. There are ten children of the Layman family: Mrs. Renie Skelton, Topeka, Kansas; Mrs. Emma Fair, deceased; Mrs. Belle Triplett, Topeka, Kansas; William; Henry, Kansas City; Mrs. Florence Durnell, Joplin, Missouri; Mrs.

Florida Burks, Joplin, Missouri; Mrs. Maude Davis, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Bab Trott, Joplin, Missouri.

In early manhood, Mr. Layman learned the trade of bricklayer and builder and many of the brick houses in his section of Henry county were built by him, among them being the old Nick Erhart mansion which in days gone by was one of the show places of the county. He and Mrs. Layman and the family spent eight years in Kansas City where Mr. Layman was employed as foreman of brick construction on many of the largest public buildings of the city. On account of his health and the fact that the farm needed their personal attention they returned to Bear Creek township and resumed cultivation of their large acreage in 1914.

John Layman and Georgiana Erhart were united in marriage in 1886 and to them have been born five children: Iva, wife of Fred Roberst, Muscogee, Oklahoma; Joseph, living on the home place, married Nannie Lober and has two children, Aubertine and Burnell; J. Nick, resides in Bear Creek township, married Pearl Minnich, and has one child, Margaret; Ida, at home with her parents; Frankie, the youngest of the family. Mrs. Georgian Layman was born in Bear Creek township, in 1868 and is the daughter of the late Nicholas Erhart.

Nicholas Erhart was born on July 19, 1831 in Bavaria, Germany, and died at his home in Bear Creek township, July 18, 1915. In 1844, he emigrated with his parents, George and Susannah (Schrepfer) Erhart who settled in Cole County, Missouri, near Jefferson City. On the way to the West, his mother died at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. George Erhart made a home near Jefferson City and died there. Nick Erhart was there reared to young manhood and enlisted and served as a soldier in the Mexican War, receiving for his services a Mexican Land Grant in Henry County to which he came soon after the war ended. Not content with having served his country in Old Mexico, he enlisted with the Union Army at the outbreak of the Civil War and was badly wounded at the Battle of Lone Jack. He was hit in the shoulder and was honorably discharged, but after his wound had healed he returned again to the Union service. Mr. Erhart was very successful as a farmer and stockman and accumulated a total of 1,280 acres of land, much of which he gave to his children, owning at the time of his death 320 acres.

Mr. Erhart was married to Malvina Coffelt (born 1832; died 1910), a native of Knox County, Kentucky, and daughter of Philip Coffelt, a

pioneer of Moniteau County, Missouri, who also made an early settlement in Henry County. Four children born to Nick and Malvin Erhart are living: Mrs. Viola Dutro, Brownsville, Texas; Mrs. Georgian Layman; Mrs. Ida Adkins, Bear Creek township; Mrs. Nellie Harness, Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Erhart was a Republican and a member of the Lutheran Church. He was a charter member of the Montrose Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

John Layman is a supporter of Republican political principles. He is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Montrose. He and Mrs. Layman are popular, well liked, industrious and enterprising people, who are hospitable to the core and have many warm friends among the people of Henry County.

Woodford A. Snapp.—There is nothing more pleasant than to meet an Missouri old settler who has lived a useful life, reared his family, at peace with the world and friends with his neighbors, and glad to be alive; having accomplished his destined mission on earth—that of rearing an excellent family, creating a home for himself and having provided for his declining years, is the estimable record of Woodford A. Snapp, one of the old timers of Henry County who is still hale and hearty despite his more than three score years and ten as allotted him by divine interpretation of the Scriptures.

Mr. Snapp was born June 2, 1847, in old Tennessee, and is the son of A. A. and Lavine (Bird) Snapp, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Tennessee. Both parents come from old Southern families of the true pioneer type. As early as 1848 the Snapp family came to Cooper County, Missouri, and there established their home amid many of their former friends and acquaintances from Tennessee who had preceded them. In this county the elder Snapp created a fine farm, reared a useful family and departed this life after his work was done.

W. A. Snapp was reared to young manhood in Cooper County and when he had attained the age of twenty-five years (1872) he started out for himself and made a location in Pettis County, Missouri. Here he followed farming pursuits and was married in September of 1874 to Miss Sarah J. Lacey, a native of Pettis County, and daughter of George W. Lacey one of the well-known citizens of that county. To this marriage were born a large family of children, eight of whom were reared: Alpheus A. Snapp, is a clerk in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway offices at Sedalia, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Sargent lives in Bear Creek town-

ship; Jacob A. resides in Springfield township, Henry County; Walter M., at home with his parents; Robert L., Tulsa, Oklahoma; Rev. George B. Snapp, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now stationed at Chilhowee, Missouri; Mrs. Lillie Myrtle Crouch, Bear Creek township; Fred, a farmer in Bear Creek township.

Mr. Snapp has resided in Henry County since the year 1876, made his start in this county, and has owned various farms throughout the county. His fine farm of forty acres located in Bear Creek township is well improved and affords him a comfortable living. It is probable that there is not a more contented nor a happier and jollier citizen in Henry County than Mr. Snapp. He is a Democrat and has always espoused Democratic principles and supported the policies of his party and firmly believes that President Wilson is the greatest living figure in the world today. He and the members of his family are Baptists.

Judge William Benjamin Collins, a member of the County Court from the north district of Henry County, is a native son of this county and belongs to one of the pioneer families of western Missouri. Judge Collins was born July 18, 1856, in Big Creek township, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Wooster) Collins, natives of Virginia. Thomas Collins was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, August 20, 1816, and came to Warren County, Missouri, with his parents in 1825, when he was about nine years of age. He was a son of George Collins, who spent the remainder of his life in Warren County after coming to this State.

Thomas Collins went to California in 1849 with an ox team train. He met with more than the success of the average gold seeker and when he returned he came by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans, and had several thousand dollars in gold, which he exchanged for currency at New Orleans. He came to Henry County in 1855, settled near where Garland is now located in Big Creek township. Here he bought three hundred twenty acres of land, and later added more acreage until at one time he owned over eight hundred acres. He died February 10, 1899. His wife departed this life September 9, 1872, and their remains are buried in the Norris Cemetery. Thomas and Sarah (Wooster) Collins were the parents of the following children: William B., the subject of this review, and James T. and John Pressly, twins. James T. lives in Bogard township and John Pressly died at the age of eight years.

When the Collins family settled in Henry County this section of Missouri was sparsely settled. Indians were still within the present borders



WILLIAM B. COLLINS AND WIFE



of Henry County. When Judge Collins was a baby the squaws who lived in the vicinity of the Collins family often wanted to borrow the white pappoose, but his mother, fearing that they might forget to bring him back, persistently refused to loan him for the amusement of the squaws. Judge Collins lives practically on the same place where he was born, and still drinks water from the same well from which he drank during his boyhood days. He attended school in the rural district school in Big Creek township and in Honey Creek township. His first teacher as he remembers was a Miss Spangler. He has made general farming and stock raising his life's occupation and has met with a reasonable degree of success. He owns a valuable farm of two hundred acres in Big Creek township and eighty acres in Honey Creek. In addition to general farming he is also extensively engaged in stock raising, and is recognized as one of the successful stockmen of Henry County.

Judge Collins has been a life long Democrat and has always taken an interest in political affairs. He was elected county judge for the north district of Henry County in 1914 and re-elected in 1916. He has made a capable and conscientious public officer and has conducted the affairs of the county in the same capable, conscientious manner characteristic of him and his private business affairs.

Judge Collins was united in marriage February 20, 1876, to Miss Mary Blevins, a daughter of R. P. and Missouri Ann (Crockett) Blevins, the former a native of Henry County and the latter of Indiana. Further mention of the Blevins family history is made elsewhere in this volume. To William B. Collins and wife have been born two children: Ella and John Pressley. Ella Collins is now the wife of Dr. S. W. Woltzen, a native of Illinois, born May 6, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of Minook and Benson, Illinois, and the St. Louis Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri. He practiced medicine for twenty-three years in Henry County and on June 23, 1917, was commissioned captain in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army and served in that capacity until his honorable discharge on account of sickness in June, 1918. John P. Collins, the only son born to Judge Collins and wife, is now engaged in farming in Big Creek township, Henry County. He married Ethel Miller November 14, 1906.

William Daniel Hendrick.—To have been one of the first white children born in Henry County and to have fought for the preservation of the Union were two of the honors which fell to the lot of the late Will-

iam Daniel Hendrick of Bear Creek township. He also bequeathed to Henry county and the nation one of the largest families ever reared in the county. Death called him from his earthly labors too soon for him to rear his large family to maturity and the task devolved upon his noble and capable helpmeet who has achieved one of the most remarkable successes as a successful agriculturist and business woman in this section of Missouri.

William Daniel Hendrick was born November 27, 1841, in the northwest part of Henry County, and was the son of Asa and Martha (Higgins) Hendrick, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively, and who settled in Henry County during the early thirties. William D. Hendrick was reared to young manhood in Henry County and enlisted in the Union Army in 1863 as a Government teamster, serving for nearly one year. He was married in 1876 to Miss Margaret Mohler, who was born June 20, 1858, in Dark County, Ohio, the daughter of Rev. John S. and Mary H. (Risser) Mohler, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively, both of whom were descended from Pennsylvania German stock. The Mohlers came to Missouri in 1868 and after spending one year in Johnson County, near Knob Noster, they came to Henry County in the fall of 1869 and settled on a farm three miles northeast of Urich, residing there until 1878. They then moved to a farm near Deepwater. After residing here for some time they removed to Brown County, Kansas, and from there they went to Gove County, Kansas, with their children. Rev. John S. Mohler was a minister of the German Baptist Church and his whole life was spent in ministerial and agricultural pursuits. He was born May 30, 1831 and died November 1, 1911. Mary H. (Risser) Mohler, his wife, was born November 11, 1852, and died March 17, 1912. They were parents of the following children: Mrs. Nannie R. Benetzette, deceased; Martin R., Maurine, Missouri; Mrs. Maggie R. Hendrick; Mrs. Cassie R. Johnson, Kansas City, Missouri; Joseph R., Gove County, Kansas; Samuel R., Montrose, Missouri; Mrs. Rebecca R. Eisenbise, Gove County, Kansas; John R., Preston, Nebraska.

When William Daniel and Maggie R. Hendrick were married they settled on a farm two miles northeast of Urich which Mr. Hendrick had purchased. They lived for two years on this farm and then made a trade with John R. Mohler, sold the place which he obtained to Mr. Hendrick's brother and then bought a farm south of Urich. One year later Mr. Hendrick sold this farm and made his home with his parents until

1881. In the fall of that year he purchased the farm in Bear Creek township which served as their home for six years. They sold this place and moved to a farm three miles of Montrose, remaining there until 1894, when they purchased the present home place of the family, consisting of 220 acres in Bear Creek township. During the dry year of 1901, when there was very little to occupy Mr. Hendrick in caring for crops he erected a splendid farm home which has been beautified until it is one of the attractive farm homes in Henry County.

Fourteen children were born to William D. and Maggie Hendrick: Etta May, born July 9, 1877, wife of Thomas Dugan, living near Montrose, and has six children, Emmet, Estell, Robert, Bernard, Margaret, and Dorothy; W. Warren, born August 13, 1880, resides near Maxville, New Mexico, married Viola Nelson and has six children, Deena, William, Ruth, Rachel, Gracie, Mary Margaret; Maude M., born January 6, 1882, wife of Rufus Long, of Walker township, and has two children, Ruby Myrtha, and Roland; Anna M. born March 24, 1883, wife of Elmer Long, of Walker township, has five children, Ewall, Daniel, Estell, Nannie, and Anna Lee; Gertrude L., born December 3, 1884, wife of Robert Skaggs, of Davis township; Grover R., born March 28, 1886, lives in Davis township, married Myrtle Tribble, and has one child, Glenn; Otis M., born April 14, 1888, lives near Manzanola, Colorado, and is a fruit and alfalfa grower, married Dorothy Rodman and has one child, Ruby Lois; Bell, born May 27, 1890, wife of Harry Mason, of near Uneda, Missouri, Bear Creek township; Asa, born November 28, 1891, lives near Manzanola, Colorado, married Golden Hood, and has two children, Carl and Mary; Virgie, born November 12, 1893, at home; Frances, born July 15, 1895, wife of Percy Pinkston, Bear Creek township, has one son, William Lee; Ruby; Ralph; Fern. William Daniel Hendrick, father of this remarkable family of children, died November 19, 1902. Mrs. Hendrick was left with their care and upbringing. She has accomplished the task in a most capable and really praiseworthy manner. Every child has been reared to become a good and worthy citizen and Mrs. Hendrick has ably managed her affairs so as to excite the admiration of those who know her. The farm improvements have been kept to a high standard; she has educated everyone of her fourteen children and assisted those who have left home to get a start for themselves and led them all to lead upright and worthy lives so that every child is a valued member of society in their respective communities.

Politically, William D. Hendrick was a supporter of the Democratic party although he was never active in political affairs. He was reared a Baptist by his parents, but Mrs. Hendrick and her children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was a member of the Agricola Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Henry County and the State of Missouri has benefited by his sojourn upon this earth and his life was within blemish; his place in the history of Henry County is well deserved.

H. Bryant Hollopeter.—Born and reared upon the farm in Henry County, H. B. Hollopeter of Bear Creek township, achieved a success as a railroad man, and then returned to his first love, after having accumulated sufficient funds to purchase a splendid farm near his old home in this township. Unlike many of those who have been employed in salaried positions for a number of years, he carefully saved his earnings, always with a view to becoming a tiller of the soil and thus be independent of the tenure of a railroad job, and to become his own boss on the farm. Mr. Hollopeter was born in 1859 in York County, Pennsylvania, the son of Frederick (born July 4, 1808; died March 3, 1893) Hollopeter, the son of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. Frederick Hollopeter was reared in Pennsylvania and was there married in 1858 to Christian Troy, who was born August 26, 1836, in Clearfield County Pennsylvania, the daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Miles) Troy, natives of Pennsylvania.

Frederick Hollopeter came to Henry County in 1871 and purchased an eighty-acre tract of prairie land upon which he erected his permanent home in this county. Here he tilled his acres and lived to a good old age, surrounded by the comforts of his industry and thrift. He was father of four children: H. Bryant, subject of this review; Mrs. Phoebe Catharine Etter, Kansas City, Missouri; Mary, deceased; Irvin, Kansas City, Missouri; Lydia, deceased; Nellie, at home with her widowed mother, who has three grandchildren. Mr. Hollopeter was a Republican in his political faith and a member of the Brethren Church.

Bryant Hollopeter attended the Glenwood district school and also studied at Lamkin's Academy at Clinton. Like the greater number of Prof Lamkin's students he has achieved a success of his life. Prior to his marriage, in 1887, he had purchased a forty-acre tract of land which formed the nucleus around which he has built up his splendid 200-acre farm. When he was twenty-one years of age he began teaching school

and continued teaching and farming until his marriage. In 1890 Mr. Hollowpeter engaged in railroad work with the Ft. Scott & Memphis Railroad Company and followed the profession of telegraph operator and station agent for twenty years. He was stationed at Deepwater, first as a helper, and then transferred to Cherokee, Kansas. Later he had charge of the railway station at Aldrich, Missouri; then he went to Creighton, Missouri, and after a term of service at Garden City, Missouri, he returned to his farm in 1910. During his career as a railroad man he purchased an additional 160 acres of land. In the year 1903, he erected a handsome brick residence upon his farm. Mr. Hollopeter has 120 acres in his home place, and an eighty-acre tract located two miles east of his home which he uses for pasture land. During this year (1918) he is cultivating twenty acres of corn, twenty acres of oats, and has seventy acres in grasses. Mr. Hollopeter is using fertilizer for his crops with the idea that it is his duty to raise bumper crops in this year of all years for the good of the country. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of La Due and served as cashier of the bank for some time, and is now a director and the assistant cashier of this bank.

The marriage of Bryant Hollopeter and Miss Ella Varner took place in 1887 and has been blessed with four children, two of whom are living: Freddie and Edith are deceased; Paul, is railroad agent for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company at La Due and is making a success of his profession, being one of the youngest agents of the line; Ray is at home with his parents. Mrs. Ella (Varner) Hollopeter was born in Ohio and is the daughter of Daniel and Mary Varner, who came to Henry County from Ohio in 1885.

The Republican party has generally had the allegiance of Mr. Hollopeter. He is a member of the Brethren Church and is regarded as a highly desirable and progressive citizen of Henry County and ranks among the successful men of this county.

James Washington Johnson.—Prominent in the affairs of Henry county for nearly thirty-five years, energetic and progressive to a high degree, the late James W. Johnson was a man whose name will long be remembered in Henry County. He created a splendid farm during the course of his residence in this county and reared a fine family of children.

James W. Johnson, widely known as Judge Johnson, was born in Morgan County, near Versailles, Missouri, in 1846, and was the son of Anderson and Rebecca (Smith) Johnson, who were natives of Kentucky

and settled in Missouri during the early thirties, when the greater portion of the State was an unpeopled wilderness. Anderson and Rebecca Johnson reared a family of ten children, of whom James W. was the fifth child. He, James W., was reared to young manhood in Morgan County and resided there until the spring of 1879, when he came to Henry County in search of a permanent home for his family. He enlisted in the Confederate service in 1864 during the Civil War and became a soldier when but seventeen years of age. He served under General Marmaduke and saw much active and hazardous service in southwest Missouri, Arkansas and Texas for over one year. Mr. Johnson's first purchase of land was eighty acres in Bear Creek township. This farm was hardly improved and an old log house which had been erected by a former proprietor served as the Johnson home for four years. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson then erected a substantial frame house. He set out a large orchard which bore bountiful crops of apples for many years until the past six years of drought practically ruined many of the trees. He added another eighty acres to his farm and then added forty acres, making two hundred acres in all in the Johnson farm.

In April of 1879, James W. Johnson and Miss Mary McCloud of Morgan County were united in marriage. Mrs. Mary Johnson was born in 1858 in Morgan County, Missouri, and is a daughter of W. H. and Elizabeth (Adams) McCloud, the former of whom was a native of South Carolina and the latter a native of Indiana. Elizabeth (Adams) McCloud was the daughter of Adam Adams, a pioneer settler of Morgan County, Missouri, whose wife lived to the great age of ninety-two years. Mrs. Mary Johnson is one of the seven children born to her father's second marriage. He was father of six children by a former marriage. Her mother departed this life in February, 1898, her father having died in 1874. Three children were born to James W. and Mary Johnson, as follows: Barrington Salmon, born 1881, lives in Texas, married Jewell Rhodes, and has one child, James Samuel; Ewing McCloud Johnson, born April 1, 1893, enlisted in the department of mechanical service in the National Army for overseas service in the World War in behalf of world freedom, April 5, 1918; James Winkler, born April 21, 1896, married March 14, 1918, to Crystal E. Hood, daughter of J. C. Hood of Montrose, Missouri.

Mr. Johnson was a life-long Democrat and prominent and active in the affairs of his party in Henry County. He was once a candidate for

county judge and came within two votes of being elected. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and took a proper interest in religious work. He was affiliated with the United Confederate Veterans, Norvel Spangler Camp No. 668, Clinton, Missouri, and took a great interest in the affairs of this organization. Mr. Johnson was a man worth while who left an indelible impress upon the life of the community in which he spent so many active years.

Charles Malcolm Adkins.—The Adkins family is one of the oldest of the prominent families of Henry County and dates back to the early forties when the grandfather of Charles M. Adkins came from Warren County, Missouri, to Henry County and settled upon a large tract of land located south of Clinton.

C. M. Adkins was born on a farm six miles southwest of Clinton, in 1872, and is the son of Henry G. (born 1828, died 1875) and Zilpha Jane (Collins) Adkins. Henry G. Adkins was born in Virginia and was a son of John Ward Adkins, who was a pioneer in Warren County, Missouri, and came to Henry County in the early forties and made a permanent settlement south of Clinton. The mother of C. M. Adkins was born in 1828 in Tennessee, and was a daughter of Louis Collins. She died in October, 1903, in Clinton. There were five sons and five daughters born to Henry G. and Zilpha Jane Adkins, as follows: Missouri Ann, deceased wife of Joseph A. Harness, Kansas City, Missouri, died in May, 1918; John T., Clinton township; Louisa J., wife of Robert B. Casey, both of whom are deceased; Henrietta J., wife of Isaac J. Hinkle, both of whom are deceased, the former of whom died at her home in Montrose, April 11, 1918; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Granville Taylor, deceased; William H., Greeley, Colorado; James J., deceased; Mrs. Zilpha H., deceased wife of Frank White; Charles H., deceased; Charles Malcom, subject of this sketch.

Henry G. Adkins achieved a remarkable success as an extensive farmer and stockman. He became owner of 2,400 acres of farm lands in Henry County and gave to each of his children, a tract of 240 acres. He came to Henry County without any capital whatever, and entered land. He was very prominent in affairs of Henry County during the early days and was widely known throughout the county. He farmed his land on an extensive scale and was a large feeder of live stock. Mr. Adkins was a charter member of the Clinton Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

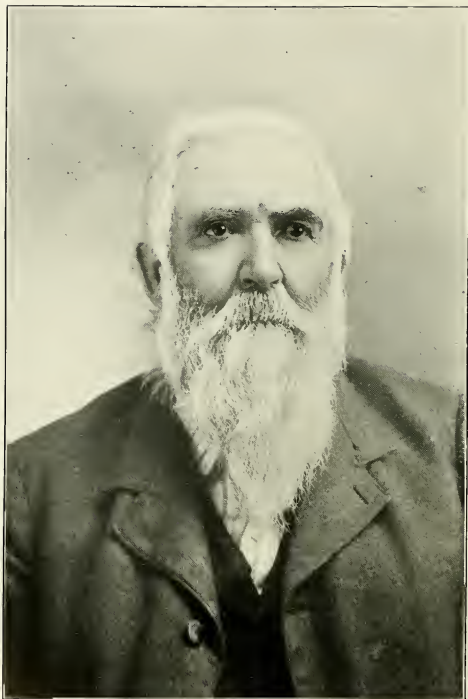
C. M. Adkins attended the district schools and the Clinton schools and pursued a higher course at Lamkin's Academy. After completing his schooling he located on his grandfather's old place in Clinton township and farmed this 240-acre tract until his removal to Clinton, where he resided for ten years, coming to his present farm in Bear Creek township in 1914.

Mr. Adkins was married in 1892 to Miss Ida B. Erhart, a daughter of Nick Erhart, a biography of whom appears in this volume in connection with the sketch of John Layman. Mrs. Ida B. Adkins was educated in the district school and Baird College, and studied music and art. She is an accomplished musician and an artist of ability who has produced many paintings of merit. Mr. and Mrs. Adkins have three children: Monna Lucille, born 1893, wife of D. S. Fuden, Jr., Clinton, Missouri; Mildred Viola, born January 1, 1895, wife of Charles L. Grimes, Clinton, Missouri, has two sons, Charles Louis, and James Adkins; Henry Merritt, the youngest son, was born September 20, 1897.

Mr. Adkins has long been prominent in the affairs of the Democratic party and he served four years as deputy sheriff under Sheriff Hall while a resident of Clinton. He cast his first vote for Grover Cleveland for the presidency and has consistently voted for the Democratic candidates ever since. He and Mrs. Adkins are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

James H. Waugh, a leading farmer and influential citizen of Big Creek township, was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, February 27, 1866. He is a son of John W. and Julia A. (Hamilton) Waugh, natives of Indiana. The Waugh family trace their family history back to northern England to the year 1687, to John Waugh, who was born in 1687 and died in 1781. His son, Joseph, was born in 1726 and died in 1819. Joseph's son, Joseph, Jr., was born in 1763 and died in 1849. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His son, Milo, was born in 1804 and died in 1857. Milo was the father of John W., who was born in 1839 and died in 1910, and he moved from Ohio to Indiana. His son, James H., is the subject of this sketch. John Waugh, the first above mentioned, who was born in England in 1687, immigrated to America in 1718, landing at Boston. Later he lived for a time in Maine and then New Hampshire. In 1745 he moved from New Hampshire to Litchfield, Connecticut.

John W. Waugh, the father of James H., came to Henry County, Missouri, in April, 1866, and located on section 17, Big Creek township,



JOHN W. WAUGH



JAMES H. WAUGH



MRS. GERTRUDE WAUGH



HOWARD HARRISON—MRS. JESSIE M. MERRILL—JOHN W. WAUGH

where he bought one hundred twenty acres of land. He was a prosperous farmer and stockman and at the time of his death was the owner of eight hundred forty acres. He died August 14, 1911. He was prominent in public affairs and at one time was candidate for county judge on the Republican ticket. His wife died May 22, 1885, and their remains are interred in the Carpenter Cemetery.

John W. and Julia (Hamilton) Waugh were the parents of the following children: James H., the subject of this sketch; E. R., Blainstown, Missouri; Mary, now the wife of Dr. L. L. Smith, Urich, Missouri; R. H., Clarksville, Iowa; Jennie M., married Charles Crist and died at Chanute, Kansas, in 1910, and her remains are buried in Carpenter Cemetery; Walter S., on the home farm in Big Creek township; Minnie, married James Adair, Shawnee township, and Emma E., died in infancy. By a former marriage to Mary E. Henderson, the following children were born to John W. Waugh: William B., Baxter Springs, Kansas, and Martha, who married Ed Darr, and now resides at Blainstown, Missouri. John W. Waugh's first wife died June 28, 1864.

James H. Waugh received his education in the district schools of Big Creek township, attending school at district number two. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, when he engaged in farming on his own account in Big Creek township. In 1895 he bought one hundred forty-five acres of land one-half mile south of Norris and since then he has added one hundred acres to his original purchase and now owns two hundred forty-five acres, which is one of the valuable farms in Big Creek township. The place is well improved, with a good farm residence and an ample supply of barns and other farm buildings. Mr. Waugh is a successful stockman and is an extensive feeder of both cattle and hogs, and his place is well equipped for stock raising and feeding purposes. He is of the type of agriculturist who follows farming not for a living, but as a business.

Mr. Waugh was united in marriage March 28, 1888, to Miss Gertrude Haines of Macon County, Missouri. She is a daughter of Joshua and Minerva (Kinzer) Haines, natives of Ohio, the former of Highland County and the latter of Adams County. The Haines family came to Missouri in 1867 and settled in Macon County. The father died in 1871 and the mother afterwards returned to Ohio and was there married to Thomas Murphy, and they came to Johnson County, Missouri, in 1879, and the following year settled in Henry County. They now reside at Chilhowee, Missouri.

To James H. and Gertrude (Haines) Waugh have been born the following children: Edward H., married Gertrude Albin and is now engaged in farming and stock raising near Norris, Missouri, has one child, Sylvia Daphney; John W., married Ursel Gilliam and lives near Norris, Missouri, has one child, Lyle Gilliam, and Jessie N., married James Hunter, Merrill, Blairstown, Missouri. Mr. Merrill is now a private in the National Army.

Mr. Waugh is a progressive citizen and is of the type of men who has contributed to make Henry County what it is today. Since coming to this county he has seen many changes and has many pleasant recollections of pioneer days. He has in his possession a picture of his first cabin home in Henry County, which he prizes very highly. He is one of the substantial men of Big Creek township whose citizenship means something to the community and county. He is a Republican. He is affiliated with Agricola Lodge No. 343 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He and Mrs. Waugh and the children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Fred C. Hill.—The success of an institution depends almost entirely upon the personality and ability of the executive head. A banking concern depends for its popularity and success upon the personality and ability of the cashier, especially in the smaller cities where the cashier is practically the only individual with whom the patrons are brought into personal contact while transacting business with the bank. The Montrose Savings Bank is a popular, thriving financial concern whose success is due in no small measure to the energy, geniality, progressiveness, and ability of its cashier, Fred C. Hill.

Fred C. Hill was born May 15, 1878 in Calhoun, Missouri, and is the son of George and Mary (Ostermeyer) Hill, natives, respectively of Indiana and Illinois. George Hill was born in 1853 and was the son of Christopher A. Hill, a native of Indiana who moved to Henry County, Missouri, in 1865 and made a settlement near Montrose. After a few years' residence in this vicinity he located at Calhoun, Missouri, where George Hill was married and embarked in the smithing business, being thus engaged for a number of years until his recent retirement. He, with his sons conduct a thriving mercantile business in Calhoun, which is one of the most prosperous towns in Henry County. Three sons were born to George and Mary Hill: Charles L. and Walter O., merchants at Calhoun, Missouri; and Fred C., subject of this sketch.

Fred C. Hill was educated in the public schools of his native town, his education being supplemented by experience in the usual school which affords a thorough training for a young man who if possessed of ability, can make his own way in the world without an academic education and training. We refer, to the school of experience which requires that a man actually do things worth while. Mr. Hill's training has been such as to eminently fit him for banking. His first experience in banking was as bookkeeper in the Bank of Cahoun, a position which he entered upon in 1898. Two years later he became bookkeeper of the Citizens Bank of Windsor. In January of 1906 he became teller of the Clinton National Bank, a position which he resigned in June, 1906, to become cashier of the Montrose Savings Bank.

Mr. Hill was married in October, 1904, to Miss Earl Morrow, of Buffalo, Missouri, a daughter of R. A. Morrow. Two children have been born of this marriage: George Robert Hill, aged ten years; and Mary Ellen Hill, aged five years.

The Democratic party has always had the support and allegiance of Mr. Hill. He is affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Clinton. Mrs. Hill is interested in religious works and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The Montrose Savings Bank was established in 1895 by R. H. Dugan, O. P. Wilson, W. S. Winkler, and others. Mr. O. P. Wilson served as the first cashier of the bank, and was succeeded by W. S. Winkler, who served as cashier until succeeded by the present incumbent, Fred C. Hill. This bank has a capital of \$15,000, with a surplus of \$15,000 and is in a flourishing and prosperous condition. The undivided profits on hand at this writing (April, 1918) exceed \$1,750, all of which has been earned by the bank in due course of business. The bank is owned by twelve individual stockholders who live in Montrose or vicinity. The deposits now exceed \$210,000. The officers of the bank are as follows: R. H. Dugan, president; H. Welling, vice-president; Fred C. Hill, cashier; R. H. Dugan, H. Welling, Fred C. Hill, A. J. Mann, Mrs. W. N. Nickell, Joseph DeBold, and W. L. Gurner form the board of directors.

Charles M. Clark, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, Montrose, Missouri, was born August 4, 1869, in Deepwater township, Henry County, and is the son of David W. and Sarah E. (Jackson) Clarke, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and the latter was a native of North Carolina.

David Clark was the son of Joseph Clark, a native of Ireland, who emigrated from his native land to Virginia, and after a residence of some years in that State, he came to Missouri, as early as 1837, and settled in Lafayette county, developed a farm in that county and there ended his days. David Clark was reared to maturity in Lafayette County and was married in that county to Sarah E. Jackson. During the early fifties he came to Henry County and settled in Deepwater township, developing a farm which is still in possession of the Clark family. During the Civil War he served in Capt. John B. Newberry's company of Missouri State Militia. He resided upon his farm of 140 acres in Deepwater township until death came to him. Nine children were born to David W. and Sarah E. Clark: Dr. J. W. Clark, Liberal, Missouri; Mrs. Louisa J. Barker, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Elizabeth Marsh, a resident of Indiana; Mrs. Lucy A. Gutridge, deceased, was a resident of Montrose, where he died in 1900; Wesley, who is tilling the home place east of Montrose; Mrs. I. J. Marsh, living in Bear Creek township; Charles M., subject of this review; Mrs. Lillian Covey, Appleton City, Missouri.

After receiving such education as was afforded by the district schools in the vicinity of his home, Mr. Clark attended the Academy at Butler, Missouri. For a period of two years he taught school and then engaged in the mercantile business at Montrose, a vocation in which he was profitably engaged for over twenty years. In 1913 he entered the Farmers and Merchants Bank as cashier. His work as cashier of this bank is marked by efficiency, courtesy of demeanor and a desire to attend to the wants of the patrons of the bank in the most painstaking and obliging manner.

On November 12, 1893, Charles M. Clark and Miss Vina Campbell were united in marriage. Mrs. Vina Clark was born in Bates County, Missouri, a daughter of John Campbell an old settler of that county. The children born of this union are as follows: Constance E., a teacher in the Windsor High School, is a graduate of the Montrose High School, and holds a state teacher's certificate from the Warrensburg State Normal School; Ralph C., born in April, 1896, a soldier in the National Army who enlisted as a member of Supply Company, 137th Infantry, in April, 1917, and is now the regimental supply sergeant at Camp Doniphan, and who prior to his enlistment, was with the International Harvester Company at Hutchinson, Kansas, left for the front in France April 13, 1918, and is now on the fighting line serving his country and the great cause of world freedom for all nations and peoples.

The Republican party has always had the allegiance and support of Mr. Clark and he served four years as postmaster of Montrose under Presidents Roosevelt and Taft. He is a member of the Baptist Church and is fraternally affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 408, Montrose, Missouri.

Robert H. Dugan.—The life story of Robert H. Dugan, Union veteran and president of the Montrose Savings Bank, is an interesting one which borders upon the romantic in many instances, especially during his youthful days when he was obsessed with the idea of joining the Union forces. Mr. Dugan began his career in Henry County as a farm hand and secured his first job with J. D. Brown, south of Montrose. Upon arriving at Germantown, he learned that Mr. Brown was a former Illinois man, and he hastened to the Brown place, remarking in later years, that it was the only place he ever worked where a man could get breakfast, dinner and two suppers after working hours. Mr. Brown is fond of telling their mutual friends that "Bob Dugan is one of my boys; who got his start while working for me."

Robert H. Dugan was born in Bureau County, Illinois, January 27, 1844, and is the son of Thomas and Pyrena (Ellis) Dugan, natives of County Down, Ireland, and Virginia, respectively. Thomas Dugan was born in 1809 and died in 1849. He was reared to young manhood in Ireland and crossed the ocean to America, locating in Illinois, where he was married to Pyrena Ellis (born 1830, died September 9, 1902). Mrs. Pyrena Dugan was the daughter of Virginia parents. Thomas Dugan died in Grundy County, Illinois. Mrs. Dugan spent her last days at the home of her son, Robert, in Henry County. There were but two children in the family, a brother of Robert H., dying in his youth.

Four times after the breaking out of the conflict between the North and the South, Robert Dugan tried to join the Union forces, running away from home and joining the army against the wishes of his mother and the home folks. He was three times sworn into the service, and twice he was compelled to return home on account of being under the required age for enlistment. At last, in June, 1864, he realized his heart's desire and having enlisted at Morris, Grundy County, Illinois, in June, 1864, he was mustered into the service as a member of Company H, 138th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served for six months. He saw service in Kansas and Missouri on provost duty, mostly. After his honorable discharge from the service he returned to his old home in Grundy County

and remained there until 1868, when in March of that year he came to Henry County. Sometime after coming to this county he bought eighty acres of land located two and a half miles northeast of Montrose. This land cost \$7 an acre and Mr. Dugan had a cash capital of \$700. In 1869 he erected a cabin on the place and broke up the ground with an ox-team, having driven through from Illinois in the fall of 1868. He spent the spring and summer of that year working on the J. D. Brown farm as previously stated. Mr. Dugan increased his holdings to 175 acres in his home place upon which he made his home until 1900. He accumulated a total of 300 acres and made a profitable business of buying and selling farm land in Henry County. He owns eighty acres in Oklahoma and has given farms to each of his children, to the extent of from forty to 120 acres. He gave his home farm to his sons. Mr. Dugan owns considerable town property in Montrose. He owns a large brick business block, a hotel, and has a handsome brick residence which sets in a park which Mr. Dugan purchased and laid out fronting the railway depot. He erected the City Hotel and operated it for one year. Mr. Dugan is one of the principal organizers and is president of the Montrose Savings Bank.

On February 2, 1871, Robert H. Dugan and Clara Miller, were united in marriage. Mrs. Clara Dugan was born in 1852 and departed this life on April 6, 1909. She was a daughter of James Miller, a pioneer of Henry County. James M. Miller, father of Mrs. Clara Dugan, was a veteran of the Mexican War who enlisted with Illinois troops at Paris, Illinois. He came to Henry county in the fifties and made a permanent settlement in the vicinity of Montrose. Eleven children were born of this marriage: Mrs. Cora Dunlap, living five miles southeast of Montrose; James, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Mrs. May Kelland, Montrose, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Burnaugh, Lebanon, Laclede County, Missouri; Mrs. Ida Pumphrey, Paola, Kansas; Mrs. Margaret Warner, Paola, Kansas; Mrs. Beulah Petty, who died at Paola, Kansas; Thomas, a farmer located three miles southwest of Montrose; and Edward, a farmer living four miles southwest of Montrose; William, residing six miles northwest of Appleton City, Missouri.

In politics, Mr. Dugan has always been a Republican. For many years he has been a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic Post, Appleton City, Missouri. Personally, Mr. Dugan is a kindly, intelligent citizen of the

old school whose last days are being spent in peace and comfort in the city which he has seen grow from its very inception and in which he has been such an important factor in upbuilding.

H. J. Reiling, manager of the Farmers Elevator and Supply Company, Montrose, Missouri, was born in Deepwater township, December 26, 1866, and is the son of Henry and Gertrude (Schistler) Reiling, natives of Germany who emigrated to America with their respective parents when young and located in Henry County, Missouri where both were reared to maturity. Henry Reiling died in Oklahoma in 1913, at the age of seventy-two years. Gertrude Reiling died in 1914, at the age of seventy years. They were parents of three children: H. J., the eldest of the family; John Reiling, died in Oklahoma; William lives on the old home place of the family in Deepwater township.

Reared upon the home place of the family near Germantown, in Deepwater township, H. J. Reiling naturally took up the vocation of his forebearers and became a farmer. He rented the old Cordell farm in 1893, and in 1911 he purchased this tract of 169 acres located southwest of Montrose. He had this place nicely improved but suffered a severe loss from fire in 1914. He immediately rebuilt and continued to cultivate and improve his place until taking charge of the Farmers Elevator and Supply Company, upon its organization in 1915. Mr. Reiling is given thorough satisfaction in the performance of the duties of his position.

Mr. Reiling was married in 1895 to Otilie Conrad, who was born at Benedict, Iowa, the daughter of Ben Conrad, who resides in Nebraska. Eight children have been born of this marriage, six of whom are living, namely: William, Charles, Henry, August, Ida, and Edward, all of whom are at home with their parents.

Mr. Reiling is a Republican in politics and is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Montrose. He is universally recognized as an excellent citizen who believes in progressive methods of business and continual civic betterment and is always ready and willing to put his shoulder to the wheel and assist in moving things onward.

The Montrose Farmers' Elevator and Supply Company was organized in June, 1915, with a capital of \$6,000 all of which was subscribed by farmers in the vicinity of Montrose. The principal organizers were men of the highest standing in the community. The concern purchased an elevator which had been operated by other parties for some time previous.

The grain elevator has a capacity of 6,000 bushels. During 1917 there were shipped from this elevator over 150,000 bushels of grain. The stock of this concern is divided among 123 stockholders. When the Company was first organized, H. J. Reiling was elected president; H. J. Hueser was elected vice-president; J. E. Dugan became secretary; John Swaters, Jr., served as treasurer. The present officers are: Lewis Tilling, president; P. J. Meyer, vice-president; John Swaters, Jr., secretary and treasurer; H. J. Reiling, manager.

General Lafayette Park, a prominent farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, is a native of Tennessee. He was born in Cock County April 9, 1860, a son of John A. and Catharine M. (Garrison) Park, natives of Tennessee. The father died April 11, 1910, and the mother now resides with her son. John A. Park was a Confederate veteran. He enlisted in his native State and served in behalf of the lost cause until the fall of Vicksburg. At the close of the war he went to Indiana, where he remained until 1868. He then came to Missouri, settling near Lees Summit, in Jackson County, where he was engaged in farming until 1889. He then came to Henry County and he and his son, General Lafayette, purchased a farm in Big Creek township, which the latter now owns. Mr. Park's farm consists of nine hundred forty acres and is one of the well improved and valuable farms of Henry County. Mr. Park carries on general farming and stock raising. He is known as an extensive stockman and raises about one hundred head of cattle annually. He has shipped as many as four cars of hogs in one year.

March 10, 1888, G. L. Park was united in marriage to Miss Anna Lou Gault of Jackson County, Missouri. She is a daughter of James and Rebecca J. (Flanery) Gault. Mrs. Park's mother died in 1908, and her father is now living retired and spends much of his time with his children. To General Lafayette Park and wife have been born the following children: James, farmer and stockman in Big Creek township, who makes a specialty of breeding Percheron horses and mammoth jacks; Anna Belle, married Roy Albin, Big Creek township; Lafayette, farmer and stockman in Big Creek township, and Mabel, married Ralph Butcher, Big Creek township.

Mr. Park is a member of the Masonic Lodge and is a director in the Farmers Bank of Chilhowee, Missouri. He is a progressive and enterprising citizen and always stands ready to co-operate with and support any enterprise for the betterment or upbuilding of his township and county.



G. L. PARK AND WIFE

Henry B. Hecker—Hecker Brothers.—The late Henry B. Hecker, father of George J. and Joseph B. Hecker, well-known druggists of Montrose, was one of the best-known and useful citizens of the second generation of a Henry County pioneer family. He was born in Germany in 1839 and his father emigrated from Germany and settled in the Germantown neighborhood as early as 1854. Henry B. Hecker was reared to young manhood upon his father's farm and at the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted with the Union forces. He served for three years and three months as a member of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry Regiment and fought battles in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, and was in the thick of the campaign which resulted in General Price's Confederate Army being driven out of Missouri. After the war he settled down to farming and for some years served as postmaster of Germantown. During President Arthur's administration, he was appointed postmaster of Montrose and served for three years. He then established a drug business in Montrose which he conducted successfully for some years.

Henry H. Hecker was married to Margaret C. Teeman, who was born in Germantown in 1850, and departed this life on February 25, 1918, at Boulder, Colorado, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Lennertz. The following children were born to Henry B. and Margaret Hecker: George J.; Lizzie, wife of H. A. Lennertz, Boulder, Colorado; Henry S., North Platte, Nebraska; Joseph B.; John P., Sterling, Colorado; Edward A., Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Florence Brushwiller, Virginia, Minnesota. Mr. Hecker died in 1892.

Mr. Hecker was a member of the Catholic Church. He was a Republican in politics and prominent in the affairs of his party in Henry County. Being a well-educated man, he was a pronounced leader in his home community and county. He was well versed in legal lore and legal practices and his services in drawing up legal documents for the people of the countryside were constantly in demand. Mr. Hecker served for some years as justice of the peace in Deepwater township. He also ably filled the important post of county assessor of Henry County and was a very useful citizen in many ways. His life was so well spent that his place in the history of his home county is forever assured.

George J. Hecker was born in Germantown in 1869 and received his early education in the Montrose public schools. He graduated from the Kansas City School of Pharmacy in 1891 and then took charge of his father's drug business until 1903. In that year he went to St. Louis

and served as a drug clerk until his return to Montrose in 1915. In June of 1915 the firm of Hecker Brothers, druggists, was established in Montrose.

Hecker Brothers succeeded the firm of Hecker and Hinkle which was established in 1912 by Joseph B. Hecker and John P. Hinkle. Mr. Hinkle was succeeded by George J. Hecker as the senior member of the firm. Hecker Brothers have a flourishing business, conducted in one of the most modern and handsomely furnished drug stores in western Missouri. The stock carried is the latest and best of drugs and druggist's sundries and the firm is in a prosperous condition.

In politics, George J. Hecker is a Republican. He is a member of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Catholic, at Montrose, and is fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. George J. Hecker was united in marriage with Miss Julia Hess in 1900. Mrs. Julia Hecker is a daughter of Clement Hess. Mr. and Mrs. Hecker have three children: Clementine, Pauline, and Georgia.

Joseph B. Hecker, junior member of the firm of Hecker Brothers, was born at Germantown, in 1881 and received his primary education in the public schools of Montrose. He graduated from the Kansas City School of Pharmacy in 1908. He practically worked his way through the school of pharmacy and worked as a drug clerk in Kansas City for nine and a half years. He returned to Montrose in 1912 and engaged in business with Mr. Hinkle in 1912 as previously stated.

In 1903, Joseph B. Hecker and Maude Hinkle were united in marriage and this union has been blessed with three sons: Bernard E., Joseph B., Jr., and William H. Mrs. Maude Hecker is a daughter of Isaac and Henriett J. (Adkins) Hinkle, both deceased, the latter of whom died at her home in Montrose, April 11, 1918. Mr. Hecker is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus.

James McNeal Miller, M. D.—Thirty-two years in the successful practice of his profession in Henry County, has marked the career of Dr. James McNeal Miller of Montrose as a medical practitioner of high rank and one of the leading physicians of Henry County, being among the oldest of the medical practitioners of the county in point of years of service in the healing art. Twenty-five years of his practice has been spent among the people of Montrose and vicinity where he is universally esteemed and highly regarded.

Dr. Miller is a native son of Henry County and is a member of one of the oldest pioneer families of the county. He was born on a farm in Fairview township, near Deepwater, November 6, 1863, and is the son of James McNeal (born April, 1822; died December 24, 1906) and Artemesia (Elledge) Miller (born 1822; died 1872). James McNeal Miller, the elder, was born in Kentucky, a son of James Miller who was descended from an old pioneer American family of Scotch ancestry. Artemesia (Elledge) Miller was also born in Kentucky and was the daughter of Isaac Elledge. Both the Miller and the Elledge families removed from Kentucky to Edgar County, Illinois in the thirties and there the parents of Doctor Miller were reared to maturity and were married.

James McNeal Miller was a veteran of the Mexican War and both he and his father were prominent in the affairs of Henry County. His father served as county clerk of Edgar County, Illinois, and he, himself, served as clerk of the Circuit Court in that county when Abraham Lincoln practiced law in that county. He came to Henry County, Missouri, in 1856 and settled upon a tract of land in Fairview township which he improved into a good farm. During the Civil War he served as a member of the Missouri State Militia in Capt. William Weaver's company. In 1868, he sold his place in Fairview township and settled upon a farm northeast of Montrose in Bear Creek township, where Mrs. Miller died. Later, the elder Miller moved to La Due and then came to Montrose, where he lived retired until his death.

Ten children were born to James McNeal and Artemesia Miller: Bruce, deceased; Clara, deceased wife of Robert H. Dugan, Montrose, Missouri; Frank, Peon Prairie, Washington; Ellen, Montrose, Missouri; Isaac, deceased; Marie L., a teacher in the Clinton Public schools; Susan, wife of George F. Vansant, Bear Creek township; Dr. James M. Miller; Dr. Sherman Miller, former physician at Mayesburg, Bates County, Missouri, killed in an automobile accident in 1916; John S., Pasadena, California.

James McNeal Miller, the elder, was prominent in the political and civic affairs of Henry County for many years. He served as collector of taxes for Henry and St. Clair Counties shortly after the Civil War and filled the office of sheriff of the county during the reconstruction days. He was a Free Mason.

After his graduation from the Kansas City Medical College in 1886 Doctor Miller began the practice of his profession at Mayesburg, Mis-

souri, where he remained for seven years. In 1893 he came to Montrose and has successfully practiced medicine in this city and vicinity for over twenty-five years. In every advance made in the science of medicine he has consistently endeavored to keep abreast of the times and has studied continuously since his first graduation. He graduated from the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis in the spring of 1895 and pursued a post-graduate course at the Marion Sims-Beaumont College at St. Louis in 1903 and 1904.

Doctor Miller was married in 1895 to Miss Minnie B. Mayes of Bates County, Missouri, a daughter of J. M. Mayes, of the prominent family of that name in Bates County.

The Republican party has always had the consistent support of Doctor Miller and he has served as mayor of Montrose for seven years. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Professionally he is connected with the Henry County Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

William Wilson.—The ranks of the Old Guard are fast thinning. It is only here and there can be found one of the sturdy veterans of either side of the great civil conflict which convulsed the Nation from 1861 to 1865. The wounds of that great struggle have long since healed and it is a matter of history that the fighting men of both armies never at any time had any great personal animosity towards one another. The feeling which existed between the North and the South for so many years was kept alive by politicians of both sides of the imaginary line which divided the two sections. In these trying days when the grandsons of these old veterans are far across the Atlantic giving up their life's blood that the principles for which their ancestors fought and died might be kept alive on this earth forever, the ties which bind the people of this great Nation together are stronger than ever before. William Wilson, or "Major" Wilson as he is affectionately called in Montrose, Missouri, is one of the last survivors of the old guard which fought in defense of the Union.

William Wilson was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1840 and is the son of John A. and Agnes (Curry) Wilson, natives of Pennsylvania, and Licking County, Ohio, respectively. His mother was of Scotch descent. John A. Wilson was born in 1815 and died in 1880. Mrs. Agnes Wilson was born in 1817 and died in 1886. They came to Henry County in 1867 and settled upon a farm located three and a half miles

northeast of Montrose. John A. and Agnes Wilson were parents of ten children: William, subject of this sketch; Stewart, Omer C., John W., Mary E., Eoline and Clara, deceased; Thomas, resides at Reynoldsburg, Ohio; Monroe lives at Cincinnati, Ohio; James resides in Montana.

In 1861 William Wilson enlisted in Company A, 76th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served for nearly four years with his command, being honorably discharged from the service on July 15, 1865. He served with the 15th Army Corps under Generals John A. Logan and Sherman. He participated in the great battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and was in the campaign through Georgia, marched from Atlanta to the sea with General Sherman's Army, and thence through the Carolinas to Richmond, after the surrender of General Lee. He marched in the Grand Review of the victorious Union troops through the streets of Washington and then returned home. He accompanied his parents to Henry County and engaged in farming in this county until 1885, when he located in Montrose and engaged in the retail meat and butchering business. He followed this for several years and was also employed in a local grocery store for some time. Of late years Mr. Wilson has been living in peaceful and well earned retirement.

William Wilson has been twice married. His first marriage occurred in 1868 with Eliza E. Stubblefield, who died in 1890. His second marriage took place in 1893 with Miss Emma Tuttle. Mr. Wilson is a Republican in politics and has served four years as city assessor of Montrose. He also filled the post of city collector of taxes. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is affiliated fraternally with the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Appleton City, Missouri.

Jacob Rhoads, pioneer settler and president of the Bank of Deepwater, was born in Edgar County, Illinois, July 30, 1847, the son of Alney McLean (born January 11, 1820, died February 12, 1892) and Susan (Dixon) Rhoads (born 1820, died December 24, 1859). Alney McLean Rhoads was born in Kentucky and was the son of Jacob Rhoads, who migrated to Edgar County, Illinois, in 1823 and was a pioneer settler of that county. The parents of Jacob Rhoads were reared and married in Edgar County, Illinois, and resided there until 1854. In that year A. M. Rhoads, wife and six children, gathered up their belongings and drove in wagons across the intervening country to find a new home in Henry County, Missouri. They arrived at their destination after a three weeks' trip and located upon a tract of land situated on the banks of Deepwater

Creek, two and a half miles north of the town of Deepwater. Mr. Rhoads built a cabin of poles, having a stick chimney and a dirt floor to supplement the tent which had sheltered them of nights when making the long trip from Illinois. This rude structure served as the family domicile while the father was cutting and hewing logs to build a cabin. This log cabin was erected in September of that year and served as the home of the family until 1868, when a frame house was built. There were nine children in the Rhoads family, only two of whom are living: Jacob, subject of this review, and Mrs. Elizabeth Moyer, Deepwater, Missouri.

During the Civil War Jacob Rhoads enlisted for service in the Missouri State troops but was exempted from active service on account of the fact that he was deficient in the sight of one eye. He was married in 1868 and began life for himself upon his father's farm. The family estate was left to him and his sister at the time of his father's death, but Mr. Rhoads had accumulated land on his own account. He has sold some of his land but is the owner of a total of 870 acres in Henry County. Mr. Rhoads has been active during his entire life and only of recent years has he turned over the actual cultivation of his farm land to his sons. Every day he makes a trip to the farm and does some work about the place. He believes that it is better to wear out in the harness than to rust out as so many retired farmers do when they retire to a home in town.

In 1868 Jacob Rhoads and Augusta V. Plecker were united in marriage. Mrs. Augusta Rhoads was born in Augusta County, Virginia, June 2, 1852, the daughter of John W. (born April 15, 1817, died March 25, 1877) and Anna Eliza (Craum) Plecker (born March 15, 1820, died December 19, 1889). The Plecker family came to Henry County in 1866 and settled upon a farm which had been owned by A. M. Rhoads previously. To them were born ten children, eight of whom were reared to maturity: David B. Plecker, Oklahoma; Edward J., North Dakota; John A., Oklahoma; James F., Deepwater, Missouri; A. H., Lynchburg, Virginia; Mrs. Mary Frances Pomeroy, Colorado; Margaret Ann, wife of James Moyer, Clinton township; Mrs. Augusta V. Rhoads.

The children born to Jacob and Augusta Rhoads are as follow: Rosa Lee, John Alva, Dessie Ellen, Virginia Ann, Jettie Celeste, Harlan Francis, Mrs. Rosa Lee Sprouse lived in North Dakota, is deceased and left three children: Mrs. Edith Florence Wintzell, who has two children, Marie Wintzell and Nora; Earl Jacob Prouse, now in France serving in the National Army. Mrs. Bertha Virginia Lovell has one son, Eugene Merrill

Lovell. John Alva Rhoads lives on the old home place, married Maude Haines and has nine children: Mrs. Cecil Audrey (Smith), Florence Floyd, Clifford Clyde, Carmel, Fay, Jacob Carroll, Fay Carmel, Ruby Lee, Raymond, Lois Virginia and Woodrow Wilson. Mrs. Dessie Allen De Armond, Deepwater, has two children: Goldie Fern and Dimple Violet. Mrs. Virginia Ann Woods lives in Deepwater. Mrs. Jettie Celeste Wilson, Deepwater, has one child, Leota. Harlan Francis, living on the Rhoads home place, married Gladys Holmes and has three children: Cleo Jacob, Opal Francis and Glenn, born July 4, 1918.

Mr. Rhoads is a pronounced Democrat who has taken a more or less active part in political matters during his entire life. He was the first treasurer elected in Fairview township under the township organization and has filled several township offices. He is a director and president of the bank of Deepwater and assisted in the organization of this bank. He and Mrs. Rhoads are members of the Baptist Church.

Prior to his election as president of the bank in 1917 Mr. Rhoads served several years as vice-president of the bank.

It is a matter of history that A. M. Rhoads rebuilt Jackson's old water mill after the war and for a time it was operated by his oldest son until it passed into other hands. Jacob Rhoads recalls that the grinding of meal for the family table was done by tread-mill operated by "cow power." This mill was located southeast of Calhoun and he took corn there to be ground and remained all night. There was a "still" near this grist mill and the distiller would trade whiskey for corn, more whiskey being given in exchange for yellow corn than for white corn.

In point of years of residence Jacob Rhoads is probably the oldest living pioneer settler in the southern part of Henry County. Despite his age he is energetic, well preserved and keeps well informed of daily happenings, taking a great interest in everything that is going on in the world. He believes that a man, especially a man who is getting old, should keep alive his interest in everything which happens and will thus prolong his life and live much more happily than otherwise. When a man begins to lose interest in things mundane, he is ready for the grave. In this case Jacob Rhoads has a long time yet to live and enjoy life.

Alfred H. Allison, proprietor of a well improved farm of 128.64 acres in Walker township, was born in Bates County, Missouri, December 18, 1868, and is the son of Otho C. and Zerelda (Baker) Allison, the former a native of Illinois and the latter was born in Missouri. Otho C. Allison was born in 1845 and died in 1915. Mrs. Zerelda Allison was born in

1850. Otho C. Allison came to Missouri in 1865 and drove the stage from Sedalia to Butler, Missouri, for a period of two years. He then settled on the old Baker farm in Bates County, where he resided until 1870 and then located in Henry County. He improved the farm which his son, Alfred H., now owns and lived thereon until his death. He was father of two sons and two daughters: Alfred H., Rolla C., lives in Kentucky; Mrs. Roberta G. Williams, Walker township; Mrs. Cornelia Wilcoxen, lives near Lucas, Missouri.

Alfred H. Allison was educated in the district schools of Walker township and has always followed the vocation of farmer and stockman. In 1903 he purchased a farm of eighty acres and in 1915 he traded his farm for the home place.

Mr. Allison was married in February, 1893, to Miss Bertie McClenny, the daughter of Frank McClenny, of Henry County. The following children were born to this marriage: Mrs. Cornelia Caldwell, Walker township; Mrs. Carrie Hart, Walker township; Ruby, at home with her parents; two children died in infancy; Hazel, the last born, died at the age of one year and eight months.

Mr. Allison is a Republican and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a good, industrious citizen, who tills his acreage so as to get the maximum yield of crops and is ever ready to assist a worthy local enterprise to the best of his ability.

Michael Kedigh, a Union veteran of the Civil War and an early settler of Henry County, is a well known farmer of White Oak township. Mr. Kedigh was born in Germany December 11, 1840, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Moring) Kedigh, both natives of Germany. The Kedigh family emigrated to America in 1845, when Michael was five years old. They settled in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where both the parents spent the remainder of their lives. The father died the same year that he settled in Ohio and the mother died in 1870. They were the parents of the following children: Michael, the subject of this sketch; George, who also served in the Union Army during the Civil War, and died at the age of seventy; Mrs. Caroline Ricker, spent her life in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and is now deceased.

Michael Kedigh received such schooling as the rural districts afforded in Ohio in his boyhood days, but as he says himself, his principal education was learning to work. Just about the time that he reached manhood the Civil War broke out and in November, 1861, he enlisted in Com-



MICHAEL, KEDIGH AND WIFE



pany E, 80th Regiment Ohio Infantry for a period of two years, and at the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer and served throughout the war, being mustered out of service at Little Rock, Arkansas, in August, 1865. He was a good soldier and made an unimpeachable war record of which he and his descendants for generations to come may be justly proud. He participated in many important battles and campaigns of great historic moment. He was with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea and took part in the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Missionary Ridge and numerous other battles and engagements of lesser importance. He participated in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C. At the close of the war Mr. Kedigh returned to his Ohio home and bought a small farm which he tilled for a short time.

In 1870 Mr. Kedigh came to Missouri and located in White Oak township, Henry County. The first eighty acres which he purchased here was at a cost of twenty dollars per acre. He has added more land and now owns one hundred ninety acres, which is well improved and is one of the valuable farms of Henry County, and Mr. Kedigh is regarded as one of the successful farmers and stockmen of the county.

Mr. Kedigh has been twice married. In 1868 he was married to Miss Christena Baker in Ohio. She died in 1880, leaving the following children: Caroline, now the wife of C. D. Martin; Jacob, who was engaged in the mercantile business at Ballard, Missouri, for some time and is now a successful farmer and stockman of Bates County, Missouri; John, who resides at Mountain Home, Arkansas. Mr. Kedigh's second wife, to whom he was married in 1881, bore the maiden name of Margaret Henny. She is a daughter of Benedict and Martha (Zehnder) Henny of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Benedict Henny was a native of Switzerland and came to America and settled in Ohio in 1854. In 1881 he came to White Oak township, Henry County, and died here November 6, 1893. His wife died in Ohio in 1880. They were the parents of the following children: Benedict, deceased; John, lives at Delmar, Missouri; Rudy, deceased; Christian, Delmar, Missouri; William, White Oak township; Margaret, the wife of Michael Kedigh, the subject of this sketch; Edward; Mrs. Emma Goodman, Urich, Missouri; Mrs. Elizabeth Fraley, Bogue, Kansas, and Mrs. Mary Little, Walker township, and Mrs. Sarah Graff, deceased.

To Michael Kedigh and Margaret (Henny) Kedigh have been born three children, as follow: Benedict Edward, married Edith Scanlon and lives in Bogard township; Omer Frances, married Inez Hargrave and lives on the home place, and George William, married Lorena McDaniel and lives in White Oak township.

Mr. Kedigh is a public spirited and progressive citizen and takes a keen interest in all matters for the public good. He took an active interest in the reclamation project in Henry County and for seven years served as a director of the drainage district board. He is one of Henry County's most valued citizens.

Sol Kahn.—Since the year 1871 the name of Kahn has been favorably known in Henry County. Sol Kahn has the distinction of being the oldest merchant in the southern part of Henry County and of Montrose. The name of Kahn is recognized as an honorable one and the goods sold from the Kahn stores are dependable. An extensive business has been built up, a large department store growing from a very small beginning in Montrose in 1871.

Mr. Kahn was born in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Fuerstenthum-Birkenfeld, Germany, June 4, 1844, and was the son of Moses and Eva Kahn, who belonged to the Jewish fraternity. Moses Kahn was a dealer in horses in his native land, and both he and his wife, Eva, lived all of their lives in Germany.

Sol Kahn received a good education in the schools of his native land and served three years as an apprentice to a dry goods merchant who for a consideration of \$100 a year allowed him to work in the business and learn as much as he possibly could during his apprenticeship. He then spent two years in a dry goods store at Brussels, Belgium, after which he was employed in a store at Treves, Germany, for four years. By means of thrift and the strictest economy, Mr. Kahn saved up a few hundred dollars and immigrated to America in 1869. His first two years in this country were profitably spent in a dry goods store at Macon, Missouri. In 1871 he came to Montrose, Missouri, and in partnership with Louis Baum he purchased the store which had been founded and operated by Kahn & David. The firm was conducted under the name of Kahn & Baum for two years, at the end of which time Mr. Kahn purchased his partner's interest and operated the business under his own name.

The Kahn stores progressed from year to year and grew from an ordinary sized store, carrying a stock of goods worth about \$4,000, to a large department store carrying a stock of goods ranging in value from \$30,000 to \$40,000. The large Kahn building was erected in 1884 so as to afford ample quarters for the growing business. In 1904 an addition to the building became necessary and the business of the Kahn stores

now occupies two floors of a large brick structure measuring 85x80 feet. Of late years Mr. Kahn has retired from the active management of the stores and the Kahn Commercial Company was organized in 1908 to operate the business. While Mr. Kahn holds a substantial interest in the business, his son, Carl Kahn, is president of the company, Ed Rock is secretary and Max Kahn, another son, is manager.

Mr. Kahn was married in 1876 to Miss Kate Marsh, born in Illinois, a daughter of George Marsh, one of the early settlers of Henry County. The children born of this marriage are as follow: Max and Carl, who are successful merchants.

Mr. Kahn is a Democrat but has never taken an active part in political matters. He adheres to the faith of his fathers, and is of the Jewish persuasion in religious matters.

Bernard Menker.—In the neighborhood of Germantown, in Deep-water township, Henry County, Missouri, is the oldest German settlement in the western part of Missouri. This settlement began nearly ninety years ago when the Schmedding brothers came to this locality and built the first cabins in this part of the county. A Catholic Church was built and a congregation formed as early as 1834, and its growth was steady as the years passed. Many excellent German families crossed the ocean to become a part of the new settlement which gradually spread to all parts of the southwest part of Henry County. The people living in this part of the county are prosperous, happy and loyal to the land of their adoption and all have excellent homes and good families who take a just pride in the accomplishments of their ancestors, who came to this country to find homes for themselves and their kinfolks. Bernard Menker, who resides on the old Weisman place, which was originally the Barney Hagebock place, the first proprietor of the farm having erected a splendid stone house as early as 1860, he having come from Osage County to Henry County in 1839, is one of the oldest and best known of the old settlers of the Germantown neighborhood.

Mr. Menker was born in Germany May 26, 1843, and immigrated to America in 1861. He was accompanied across the ocean by his sister, Francesca Menker, who later became the wife of Franz Weisman. Mr. Menker joined his relatives in Henry County and has been a continuous resident of the Germantown neighborhood with the exception of one year spent in Germany in 1880, when he returned to the land of his birth for an extended visit. He is a Democrat in politics and is a member of

the Germantown Catholic Church. Mr. Menker makes his home with his nieces, the Misses Josephine, Elizabeth and Louisa Weisman, on the Weisman homestead. He is owner of 240 acres of land.

The late Franz Weisman was born in Germany in 1835 and died at his home near Germantown in 1907. He immigrated to America in 1866 and settled at Germantown, Henry County, where he was married to Francesca Menker in August, 1866. Mrs. Francesca Weisman was born in 1836 and died in 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Weisman made their home continuously in the large stone house which now shelters their three daughters and Mr. Menker. They accumulated 290 acres of land, 170 acres of which adjoins Germantown and 120 acres is in another tract.

There were eight children born to Franz and Francesca Weisman as follows: Mrs. Francesca Tilling, Walker township; Frank Weisman; Mrs. Anna Schmedding; Elizabeth, Josephine, Louisa, Mrs. Mary Goth. Francesca married Louis Tilling and is mother of seven children: Anna, wife of Frank Bettels of Deepwater township, mother of one child, Ida; Jennie, Joseph, Minnie, Fred, Louis and Clara; Frank Weisman married Katie Bettels and died in 1905, leaving two children, Henry and Bernard, who reside with their mother in Walker township; Anna is the widow of Barney Schmedding and resides near the Bates County line with her four children: Monica, Frank, Elizabeth and Mary. Elizabeth, Josephine and Louisa reside on the home place. Mary is the wife of Edward Goth, who resides on a farm near Montrose. Mr. and Mrs. Goth have four children: Orpha, Bertha, Omer and Ethel. All of the family are members of the Catholic Church.

Joseph Schmedding.—To the Schmedding family or to the ancestors of the present members of the family in Deepwater township belongs the honor of having established the Germantown settlement and of having erected the first Catholic Church in Henry County or in western Missouri. Gerhardt, Theodore, Herman, Bernard and John Schmedding, brothers who were all born in Germany, immigrated to this country from their native land in the early twenties, and John Schmedding came to Missouri from New Orleans and purchased a farm of eighty acres in Warren County. About 1832 he joined his brothers at the new settlement in the northern part of Deepwater township in Henry County and his name has ever since been linked with the early history of this section of the county.

Joseph Schmedding, subject of this review, was born at Germantown,

Deepwater township, April 20, 1852, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Walbert) Schmedding, both of whom were natives of Germany. John Schmedding was born in 1800 and died in 1864. Mrs. Elizabeth Schmedding departed this life in 1876. After coming to Henry County in 1832 John Schmedding entered free Government land, and here reared his family. There were three children in the family of John and Elizabeth Schmedding: Joseph, subject of this sketch; J. Bernard, Montrose, Missouri; and Henry, deceased.

There were no free schools in this section of Henry County before the Civil War time and the education of Joseph Schmedding was of necessity limited. He has always been a farmer and he came into possession of the old home place of his parents. Mr. Schmedding formerly owned 400 acres of land but has recently sold some of his land and now owns a tract of 170 acres upon which he erected a new frame house in 1912.

In 1886 the marriage of Joseph Schmedding and Mary Myers took place. Mrs. Mary Schmedding was born August 28, 1865, in Bates County, Missouri, and is the daughter of Morris and Mary (Schmedding) Myers, the former of whom was a native of Germany and the latter was born in the Germantown neighborhood, the daughter of Barney Schmedding, pioneer. To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schmedding have been born eight children: Catharine, Nebraska City, Nebraska; Mrs. Lavina Stewart, Walthill, Thurston County, Nebraska; Henry, Winnebago, Nebraska; Clements B., a merchant in Germantown; Charles, Winnebago, Nebraska; Mrs. Anna Cook, Henry County; Bernardina and George (twins), at home; Mrs. Lavina Stewart has four children: Angeline, Josephine, Marion and Nina Stewart. Henry Schmedding married Mary Rotert and has two children: Maurice and Dennis. Charles Schmedding married Therese Rotert and has one child, Emmet. Mrs. Anna Cook has one child, Leroy Cook.

Mr. Schmedding was formerly a Democrat but of late years has espoused the cause of the Republican party. He and his family are members of the Germantown Catholic Church and he is fraternally affiliated with the Woodmen of the World.

Rev. William Hovestadt.—The story of the work and struggles of the Immaculate Conception Parish of Montrose would be incomplete without some mention of the man who has made it what it is. Fr. William Hovestadt was born in Germany of a German father and an Alsatian mother. He received his early education in the primary schools of his native land. His classical education was received at one of the recognized Gemnasiums

from which he proceeded to Botingue for his philosophical studies. He made his theological course at the University of Louvain.

After his ordination, Father Hovestadt came to America to seek, like many other immigrants, that broader field of labor and the better opportunities for good that seemed to be lacking at home. He and his congregation, though of German origin or of German descent, refuse to be known except as Americans. They are fully conscious of the blessings of liberty and they fully appreciate the opportunities offered in this land where "rich and poor stand equal in the light of freedom's day." They are doing their bit for Old Glory. In their church hangs a service flag displaying thirty-four stars—the boys who have gone to fight the battle of freedom.

In 1872, when the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad was being built through Henry County, Missouri, the town of Montrose was laid out and the typical American railroad village soon began to rise on the site of the new town. About this time thrifty German farmers, hearing of the beautiful, mild climate of Missouri and of the fertile plains and prairies around Montrose, began to come down from Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and the less favored parts of Missouri, and Montrose and the adjacent parts of Henry County began to assume the appearance of a German settlement. Most, if not all, of the new arrivals were Catholics who quickly realized that it behooved them, if they were to abide permanently in this new country, to procure some means of attending to their religious need and obligations. The first step was to procure the services of a priest.

In 1879 Reverend Father Daly was appointed to look after the spiritual welfare of the Catholics of Montrose. In the same year a little frame church 20x26 feet was erected. A few of the pioneers, who helped in the good work, are still alive to tell the story of their early struggles: Joseph, Frank and Jacob Wagner, the Witmer and Lenartz families. The new parish grew so rapidly that within a few years a necessary addition of twenty-four feet was made to the church. In 1888 the Fathers of the Precious Blood were placed in charge of the parish by Bishop Hogan. So rapidly did the parish grow that a new and larger church was built in 1887 by Rev. Edward Jacobs, then pastor.

In 1903 Rev. William Hovestadt was appointed pastor of Montrose. There were in the parish at that time fifty-three Catholic families. The church property, on which was a debt of \$1,087, consisted of the original frame church and the new brick one erected in 1887. The newly appointed

pastor proceeded at once to place things generally on a more desirable basis. A collection amounting to \$1,113 was taken up and the debt was wiped out. A school was the next urgent need of the parish. The old public school property was acquired at a cost of \$1,500. An additional expenditure of \$650 sufficed to render the building suitable to the needs of seventy-five children. The rectory at that time was also renovated at a cost of \$800.

While these improvements were under way and perhaps because of them the Catholics in and around Montrose were steadily increasing in numbers and the need for more accommodation began to be apparent. The subject of a new church was broached, but the people, many of whom were new arrivals to whom Henry County was as yet but a land of promise, were not inclined to assume new burdens and responsibilities. In 1909 the pastor felt that the time was ripe to begin preparing for the greater things of the future. He established a sinking fund to which old and young made generous monthly contributions till at the end of three years the amount in the treasury was nearly \$5,000. The congregation now numbered ninety-three families.

In the autumn of 1911 plans and specifications having been made and approved, ground was broken for a new church. June 11 was to be a "red letter" day in the Catholic annals of Montrose. It was the day appointed for the laying of the cornerstone by Right Reverend Bishop Lillis of Kansas City. It was to have been a gala day. All was set for a big celebration but the weatherman tried to spoil everything by sending thunder and lightning and rain. But it would take more than the worst that the weatherman could do to dampen the ardor of those who had set themselves to build a house to the Lord. The congregation turned out en masse and the cornerstone was laid. The new church, a masterpiece in Romanesque, was dedicated in the fall of that year. When completed it had cost \$32,000. The beautiful high altar, the gift of the school children, cost \$1,250. Only God knows the numberless acts of self-sacrifice and of self-denial that the little ones of His house made to present Him with their gift.

The public school buildings of our American cities are, for the most part, the pride of the communities they serve. What is true of the best equipped public school in the State is true also of St. Mary's Parochial school of Montrose. It is built of brick and Carthage stone. The basement is fitted up as a gymnasium and play hall for the pupils in inclement

weather. The first story is divided into four large class rooms, while the third story is divided into a large theater and rest rooms. The building was erected at a cost of \$17,000. There are in school 160 children taught by four Sisters of St. Benedict. The course of studies embraces the usual grade course to which will be added soon the high school and commercial courses. This school, like all similar Catholic institutions, is supported by the Catholic people of the parish, who do their full duty towards the public schools by paying their share of the public school taxes.

At present a beautiful rectory is under process of construction at Montrose. It is the last item in the splendid parochial "plant" and when finished will be in harmony with the rest of the magnificent work done by the Rev. William Hovestadt.

James B. Gillilan.—The Gillilan family is one of the oldest and most honored of the pioneer families of Henry County whose members have been active and influential in the civic affairs of this county for nearly sixty years. They are descended from old American stock whose ancestors have been noted for their patriotism and each generation of this family have been pioneers in some undeveloped part of this country.

The beginning of the family in America is traced to the Gillilans of North Carolina of whom James Gillilan, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a member. He emmigrated from Ireland in 1750. This James Gillilan was a soldier of the Revolution and was a pioneer of Greenbrier County, West Virginia. The history of Greenbrier County states that he cut the first roadway up the Kanawha River Valley and drove the first wagon into Greenbrier County over one hundred years ago. James Gillilan was a native of the North Ireland country and was of Scotch-Irish descent, his forebears having emigrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland many, many years ago to escape religious persecution.

George Gillilan, grandfather of James B. Gillilan,, was born and reared in Greenbrier County, Virginia, and served in the War of 1812. His son, Judge James T. Gillilan, father of J. B. Gillilan, was born in 1829 and died May 9, 1877. He was born and reared in Greenbrier County, Virginia, and migrated to Henry County in 1856. He purchased a tract of land in Bogard township which he developed into a splendid farm, became well-to-do and was prominently identified with Henry County affairs. During the Civil War the family removed to Davis County, Missouri, and remained in that county for three years, returning to the home in Henry



J. B. GILLIAN AND FAMILY



County after conditions had returned to normal. Mr. Gillilan was elected to the office of county judge in 1874 and served one term as presiding judge of the County Court. He was married to Amanda E. McClung, who bore him children as follows: Harvey, died in youth; Mrs. Mary A. Wright, lives in California; James B., subject of this review; Amanda E., or "Bettie," wife of W. R. Menafee, resides in White Oak township; George William is deceased, and John Franklin is deceased.

Mrs. Amanda E. (McClung) Gillilan was born in 1832 and departed this life in 1868. She was a daughter of Bollar McClung, a native of Scotland, whose mother was an English lady named Bollar. He married a woman of French descent whose ancestors came to America from France early in the eighteenth century.

James B. Gillilan was born April 11, 1861, in Bogard township. He received his education in the Urich district school and has always been a farmer and stockman. He left home in 1884 and located in Davis County, Missouri, where he became owner of a farm of one hundred fifty acres, which was a part of the family estate in that county. In February of 1902 he sold his holdings in Davis County and purchased land in Walker township, which he improved to a considerable extent. Fire destroyed his residence and some other buildings in 1907 and he has since rebuilt the residence and barns, the Gillilan home place now being one of the most attractive and best improved farms in the county. Mr. Gillilan is owner of five hundred eighty-five acres of land, five hundred five acres of which are located in Henry County and eighty acres are situated just over the line in Bates County, Missouri.

April 25, 1883, James B. Gillilan and Miss Mary A. Nelson were united in marriage and to this marriage have been born children as follow: James W., a successful farmer in White Oak township, married Iva Dale; Lee A., born February 12, 1888, died at Clinton, Missouri, May 2, 1918, and who at the time of his death was serving as deputy county recorder and was a candidate for the office of recorder, married Etta Gregg, left one child; Virgil P., a farmer in Walker township, married Orpha Hunt; Gilbert B., a farmer just over the line in Bates County, married Stella Horton; Mrs. Robina Gregg, whose husband is engaged in the hardware and implement business at Urich, Missouri; Mrs. Mamie Calvird, Davis township; three sons died in infancy.

The mother of the foregoing children was born in Christian County, Illinois, November 22, 1863, the daughter of William C. and Jane (Finney)

Nelson. The parents of W. C. Nelson were natives of Tennessee and were pioneers in Christian County, Illinois. W. C. Nelson and Jane Finney were married in 1860 and resided in south Missouri during the Civil War period. In 1863 they located in Sangamon County, Illinois, and then returned to Christian County in 1864, removing from there to Henry County in 1879. Mr. Nelson made a permanent settlement on a farm in White Oak township three miles southeast of Urich. Their children were as follow: T. L. Nelson, was an attorney, deceased; John W., lives in Kansas; Mildred C., deceased; Maggie, died in youth, and Mrs. J. B. Gillilan.

The Democratic party has always had the steadfast allegiance of Mr. Gillilan, who is a pronounced Bryan Democrat of the old school. He has served as member of the Walker township board of trustees. He and Mrs. Gillilan are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Well informed upon most matters of general interest, intelligent, a constant reader, a true American citizen of the highest and best type, progressive to a considerable degree, James B. Gillilan is one of the leading citizens of Henry County who is universally respected and admired by all who know him.

Dr. Richard B. Fewel, actively engaged in the practice of medicine at Montrose, Missouri, was born in Johnson County, Missouri, May 9, 1857, a son of Richard Benjamin and Nancy Ann (Avery) Fewel. The father was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina, and the mother in Tennessee. Her father built the first house in Henry County that had glass windows, bringing the glass with him from Tennessee. The first County Court of Henry County was held at his home, and he was otherwise prominently connected with many pioneer incidents. Richard Benjamin Fewel was a stockman, dealing in fine horses, mules and cattle. He came to Missouri in the fall of 1839, settling in what is now Henry County, in company with his parents. Here he was reared and eventually became a land owner, engaging in business as a dealer in fine stock. He met with success in his undertaking and remained upon the home farm until his death, February 11, 1880. His wife passed away some years later in Johnson County.

Doctor Fewel was the fourth in a family of nine children. He began his education in the public school near his old home and in 1870 was a student at Sylvan and through the succeeding two years attended school at Center Point Academy. He next entered Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois, from which he was graduated June 27, 1877. He de-

terminated to make the practice of medicine his life work and with that end in view began reading medicine in 1878 at Shawnee Mound, Missouri. He was in business at that time as a member of the firm of C. O. Fewel and Brother. He afterward attended the St. Louis College of Medicine and was graduated March 3, 1881. He later attended the Chicago School of Higher Arts and Sciences, completing his course in 1893, and he took post-graduate work in the Chicago Polyclinic in 1901, completing his course on June 21. Throughout his professional career he has continued a student in the science of medicine and has thus constantly benefited his knowledge and promoted his efficiency.

In early life, however, before he was able to take up the study of medicine, Doctor Fewel taught school. He was then about nineteen or twenty years of age. He afterwards engaged in merchandising at Shawnee Mound for about three years, but sold out in 1880 in order that he might continue his studies. He began practicing at La Due, where he continued for a year, and in 1882 came to Montrose, where he has since followed his profession. He now devotes practically his entire time to his practice, which is large and growing. Besides, he is the owner of a fine farm of 160 acres in Henry County, to which he gives general supervision. In his practice he specializes to some extent in the diseases of women and children.

September 22, 1881, Doctor Fewel was married to Miss Rosa Frances Vickars, who was born on the old home now owned by her. She is a daughter of Henry Clay and Elizabeth (Roberts) Vickars. Her father, a native of Kentucky, went to Virginia in early life and was there reared. The mother was born near Charleston, West Virginia, where she was married and removed from Virginia to St. Louis. Mr. Vickars engaged in farming near St. Louis for a number of years, but afterwards came to Henry County, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits until his death. In early life he was a merchant in Virginia. Both he and his wife are deceased.

Doctor Fewel votes with the Democratic party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and belongs also to the Modern Woodmen Camp and he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star. Professionally he has membership in the County Medical Society, the Medical Society of Southwest Missouri, the State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. Doctor Fewel had the first telephone line in Montrose run-

ning from his drug store to his residence, over a quarter of a mile, put up by George Paxton in 1884.

He was appointed a member of the Henry County Council of National Defense and received his commission from Governor Gardner in June, 1917. He was elected vice-chairman of County Council at its second meeting. Also was appointed and served as deputy county food administrator for Henry County.

Doctor Fewel has ever been an earnest and discriminating student of the science of medicine and is very conscientious and capable in the discharge of his duties. His ability has increased with the passing years and both his colleagues and the public pay high tribute to his professional service and to his fidelity to the highest standards of his profession.

Edward F. Rock, buyer and salesman of the grocery department of the Kahn Commercial Company of Montrose, Missouri, was born in Franklin County, Missouri, May 1, 1880. He is the son of Fred and Rosina (Bauer) Rock, natives of Switzerland. Both parents of Edward F. Rock came from their native land to America when young with their respective parents. They were reared to maturity in Illinois and were married at Herman, Missouri. He removed to a farm in Montgomery County, Missouri, in 1887, where he died in 1915 at the age of sixty-seven years. Mrs. Rosina Rock was born in 1845 and still resides upon the farm in Montgomery County. They were parents of eleven children, six of whom are living: Edward F., Victor, Walter and Rosina, at Big Springs, Montgomery County, Missouri; Herbert, McKittrick, Missouri; Henry Rock, a farmer in Davis township, Henry County.

Edward F. Rock was educated in the public schools and the college at Warrenton, Missouri. After completing a business course at Warrenton, he was employed in a store at McKittrick, Missouri, until his removal to Montrose, in 1908. He became a member of the firm upon its organization in 1909 and is now of the grocery department of this large establishment.

February 3, 1911, Edward F. Rock and Miss Nell Faulk of Montrose, Missouri, were united in marriage. This marriage has been blessed with a son, Edward F., Jr., aged three years. Mrs. Nell Rock is a daughter of Samuel Faulk.

Mr. Rock is a Democrat and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a good, thorough business man who has made good in his chosen vocation and his place among the leading citizens of Montrose is established as one of the leaders of the community.

Anton Bartels, proprietor of a splendid farm of 322 acres located in the Germantown neighborhood in the northwest part of Deepwater township, was born in 1861 in a log cabin which stood on the farm which he now owns. He is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Kleine) Bartels, both of whom were born in Germany. Joseph Bartels made a settlement in Henry County as early as 1853, or thereabout, and departed this life in 1869. After the death of his parents, Anton Bartels lived with the neighbors and friends and worked out by the day at whatever he could get to do and earn an honest dollar. For over thirty years he was employed in Kansas City and returned to the old home farm in 1912. For sixteen years he served as baggageman in the union depot at Kansas City and for ten years he was in the employ of the William Voelker Wholesale Company of Kansas City. During the thirty years spent in steady, constant employment, he saved his money and invested it in the old home place of his father in Deepwater township and additional land. In 1912 he returned to his birthplace and is contented to live the life of an agriculturist and stockman, independent of the time clocks and the bosses for the rest of his natural life.

Mr. Bartels was married July 16, 1912, to Miss Geraldine Black, an orphan girl, who was born May 9, 1892, and came to Missouri when three years of age, living first at Montrose and later at Germantown. Mr. and Mrs. Bartels have one child: Virgil Anton, born December 6, 1917.

Mr. Bartels is an independent voter who is not held by the party fetish worship idea. He thinks and acts for himself and votes accordingly. He and Mrs. Bartels are members of the Catholic Church.

August Engeman, a successful farmer and stockman of the Germantown settlement and owner of 187½ acres of good farm lands, was born in Hickory Grove township, Warren County, Missouri, a son of Henry Engeman, who emigrated from England to America in the thirties. Henry Engeman was a native of Germany and in his younger days was employed in a sugar refinery at London, England, prior to his immigration to America. His wife was Mary Fisher, who bore him the following children: August, the subject of this review; Mrs. Dena Dansenbrink, Montrose, Missouri; Henry Engeman, Jr., of Warren County; Charles Engeman, Montrose, Missouri; Lena, Montrose, Missouri; Lizzie Engeman, a Sister in Ohio, and John Engeman, Montrose, Missouri. In 1871 Henry Engeman came to Henry County, where he remained until he retired to a home at Appleton City, where his death occurred.

For a good many years August Engeman supported his parents and helped the family with his earnings. He began life with the handicap of poverty and the additional burden of having to support his parents. For four years he was employed on the irrigation ranches in Humboldt County, Nevada, and during that time he sent regular remittances to the home folks. During one season when he was in Nevada he took his mother with him and she remained there one year. Even after his return from Nevada he still cared for his parents. His first purchase of 194 acres of land was made in 1879, near Appleton City, Missouri. In 1897 he made his first purchase of land in the Germantown locality, and has been adding to his acreage continuously until he now owns 189½ acres in different tracts. Mr. Engeman paid good prices for his land and has managed to accumulate his acreage by the exercise of hard work, industry and economy of the strictest character. In 1900 he erected a comfortable and imposing brick residence of eight rooms.

Mr. Engeman was married in 1884 to Miss Lizzie Meyer, who was born in Franklin County, Missouri. To this marriage have been born eight children: Mary resides with an aunt in Franklin County, Missouri; Joseph, at home assisting his father in the farm work; Annie, died at the age of three years; Regina, a Sister in Perry County, Missouri; August, Jr., Louise, Rose, Henry and Anthony at home with their parents.

Mr. Engeman is an independent in political matters and votes for the individual rather than supporting the man who bears a party label. He and all of his family are members of the Germantown Catholic Church.

John J. Cook.—One of the oldest living pioneers of Henry County is John J. Cook of Germantown, who enjoys the distinction of not only having resided in this county for a period of over fifty-seven years, but also served in the Union Army during the Civil War. For years Mr. Cook was the well known merchant of Germantown and became widely known throughout Henry County as a shrewd business man and an intelligent and enterprising citizen. He is now living in peaceful retirement at his home in Germantown.

John J. Cook was born in Germany February 23, 1844, the son of John and Frances (Koch) Cook, who immigrated to America in 1851. John Koch was twice married, his first wife, Catherine, dying in 1848, and he then married Frances, his second wife. When he came to America he located in Henry County upon a farm situated just one-half mile west of Germantown, where his death occurred in June, 1877. There were

four children by his first marriage, of whom John J. Cook, subject of this review, is the only survivor. Two children out of three born of the second marriage are living: Henry, deceased; Joseph, a farmer in Walker township; Anna, widow of William Rotert, resides in Nebraska.

On February 23, 1863, John J. Cook enlisted for service in the Civil War in Company H, 7th Missouri Cavalry, under Captain Box and General Brown. He served until his honorable discharge, April 20, 1865. He enlisted at Greenfield, Missouri, and from that point went to Linden, in southeast Missouri, thence to Marshfield, always fighting the bushwhackers who infested the State during that troublesome period. It was the duty of his division to give protection to the loyal citizens of the territory assigned them for patrol. His next station was at Warsaw, then to Tipton, Missouri, thence to Warrensburg, Missouri, and from there he went to St. Louis, where he was mustered out of the service. His brother, Anton Cook, was shot three times while serving with the Union forces at the battle of Lone Jack.

After his return from the war Mr. Cook tilled his father's place for three years, then after his marriage he purchased a farm of eighty acres near Montrose which he tilled for five years, eventually trading this farm for another tract, which he owned and farmed for twelve years. He then rented his farm and came to Germantown, where he engaged in the mercantile business for twenty-five years. Mr. Cook has done well. He has accumulated a comfortable competence, reared a splendid family and can now live in peace for the remainder of his days. He retired from active business in 1911, but is still kept busily engaged in raising vegetables on his tract of four acres, which, as Mrs. Cook says, "the plot just furnishes enough vegetables to feed the children when they come to visit the old folks on Sundays and holidays."

On May 19, 1867, John J. Cook and Elizabeth Schmedding were united in marriage. Mrs. Elizabeth Cook was born in Deepwater township April 16, 1869, and is the daughter of Bernard and Mary Schmedding, natives of Germany who came to America in 1830 and were among the very first settlers of the Germantown neighborhood, Bernard Schmedding locating near the site of the village as early as 1834. Seven children have been born to John J. and Elizabeth Cook, as follow: Mrs. May Cook, Montrose, Missouri, mother of six children; Mrs. Minnie Bettels, Deepwater township, mother of seven children; John F., a clothing merchant in Montana, has one child; Mrs. Kate Kirsch, lives in Texas and has two chil-

dren; Mrs. Emma Fick, Deepwater township, has six children; George A., with Armour & Company, in Texas, father of two children; Andrew B., a farm owner in Deepwater township, married Anna Cook and has two children. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have five great-grandchildren. On May 21, 1918, Mr. and Mrs. Cook celebrated their golden wedding anniversary with their children and grandchildren.

Deptsite his age Mr. Cook is still active and strong, and takes a keen interest in life. He and Mrs. Cook are a jolly, contented and happy couple who keep themselves well informed on what is going on during these interesting days. Mr. Cook is one of the finest gardeners in the State of Missouri and is proud of his accomplishments in this respect. He is a Republican and served sixteen years as postmaster of Germantown. He served for two years as justice of the peace and is a notary public. He and Mrs. Cook are good Catholics, and he is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic.

William Doll.—In the north central part of Walker township is a group of some of the prettiest farms in western Missouri in which the owners take a just and abiding pride in constantly improving and making more beautiful. The farm home of William Doll furnishes a striking example of what can be done upon a tract of Missouri prairie land, and the tract of one hundred sixty acres is undeniably one of the finest improved farms in the western part of Missouri. A pretty cottage home faces a well kept roadway, the home being fronted by a beautiful lawn ornamented with large shade trees, and a handsome wrought iron fence. All of the farm buildings are kept in first class condition and well painted. Mr. Doll has another farm of one hundred sixty acres in White Oak township.

William Doll was born in 1864 in Edgar County, Illinois, and is the son of John and Mary (Wisner) Doll, natives of Germany, who first settled in Ohio after emigrating to America. They next made settlement in Illinois and from that State came to Henry County, Missouri, in 1867. The Doll family can justly lay claim to being one of the pioneer families of this county. The elder Doll settled in White Oak township and resided on his farm in that township until his death in 1907. The widowed mother still resides at White Oak having arrived at the great age of eighty-one years, her birth having been April 1, 1837. Mrs. Doll came to America aboard a sailing vessel. She boarded a ship at London on March 19, 1857, and the ship "Victoria" required forty-nine days to make the journey to



WILLIAM DOLL, WIFE AND DAUGHTER

New York. John Doll, the father, was born in Baden, Germany, November 17, 1831, and died September 2, 1907. He was married on February 14, 1858, to Mary Wisner. He removed from Ohio to Illinois in 1862 and thence to Missouri in 1867. To John and Mary (Wisner) Doll were born five children: William, subject of this review; John, Walker township; Jacob, a successful farmer of White Oak township; Effie and Lizzie, the former of whom is at home with her mother and the latter is in Kansas City, Missouri.

William Doll was married in 1896 to Miss Elizabeth Barth, who has borne him three children: Anna Mabel, born June 26, 1908; Florence May, died at the age of nine years, eleven months and nineteen days; one child died in infancy. Mrs. Lizzie (Barth) Doll was born in 1872 in White Oak township, and is a daughter of John and Mary (Lebold) Barth, who were among the best known of the substantial pioneer citizens of Henry County.

John Barth was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 10, 1838, and died near Lucas, Missouri, June 6, 1917. He was married September 21, 1862, to Maria Lebold, who was born in Bolivar, Ohio, and died January 12, 1874. This marriage was blessed with five children, as follow: John W., Dora Gretzinger, Mrs. Helen Doll, Mrs. Lizzie Doll, and Jacob S. Barth. On November 4, 1875, Mr. Barth was married to Sophia Rombold, who died May 27, 1911. She bore him ten children, nine of whom are living: Albert H., Maggie, deceased; Mrs. Clara Sevier, Josie, George, Tressie, Mrs. Ida Henny, Robert, Walter, David. John Barth immigrated to America in 1852 and located in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. From there he came to Missouri in the spring of 1868 and settled in White Oak township. During the course of years in active farming operations in Henry County he accumulated a large estate valued at over \$100,000. He became owner of 2,280 acres of land which he divided among his children as they became of age and desired to make homes of their own. He was president of the Farmers Bank of Urich and was universally respected and admired as one of the county's most sterling, upright and successful citizens. He was a member of the Lutheran Church and his life was so lived that the example he set of industry and right living will forever serve as an inspiration and guide to his descendants.

Upon his marriage William Doll settled upon a one hundred sixty acre farm which was given to Mr. and Mrs. Doll by the late John Barth. This farm they have successfully built up and have added another tract of one hundred sixty acres to their holdings in this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Doll are members of the Lucas Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Doll is inclined to the Republican view of things political, while Mrs. Doll is a pronounced adherent of Democratic principles. They are kindly and hospitable people who are progressive and enterprising in their views and stand high among the citizenship of Henry County.

John Witzel.—The two greatest fishermen in the southern part of Henry County are John Witzel and his long time friend, Joseph H. Wilson. These two old settlers have spent many happy days in fishing for the finny denizens which are plentiful in the Deepwater River and even now, when age has come upon them, they love to take hook and line and spend a long summer day in angling for the watery denizens. In the early days Mr. Witzel also liked to hunt and remembers shooting a deer while working in a field. Despite the fact that the deer got away he is practically certain that he shot the animal, which was afterwards chased by dogs and fell dead in a neighbor's yard.

John Witzel of Germantown was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1835, and is the son of Martin and Mary Elizabeth Witzel, both of whom died in Germany. John Witzel emigrated from his native country to America in June, 1866, and arrived at St. Louis when the cholera epidemic was raging in that city. He labored in that city for day wages until 1869 and then came to Henry County, where he rented a farm situated three miles southwest of Germantown. He purchased his home farm in 1881 and the place has been beautified until it is one of the pretty farmsteads in the county. For some years he and his son-in-law, Mr. Cook, farmed the place together and during that time many improvements were made of a substantial nature. Mr. Witzel is owner of seventy-seven acres of land.

On June 2, 1868, John Witzel and Elizabeth Kloer were united in marriage. Mrs. Elizabeth Witzel was born March 7, 1848, in Germany, the daughter of Theodore Kloer, who immigrated to America in 1852. Both of Mrs. Witzel's parents died when she was but a child at their home near Cape Girardeau, Missouri. To John and Elizabeth Witzel were born children as follow: Frances, wife of J. H. Puthoff, Deepwater township; Mary, wife of August Schepers, a farmer near Montrose, who has three children: Joseph, Lizzie and Anton; Josephine, wife of Henry Cook, who died at the Witzel home February 14, 1915. Mrs. Frances Puthoff has five children: Norbit, Clements, Lizzie, Agnes and Josephine. On June 2, 1918, Mr. and Mrs. Cook celebrated their golden wedding ani-

versary at their home near Germantown. Over forty people were in attendance.

Mr. Witzel is an independent Democrat and he and his wife are members of the Germantown Catholic Church. He is one of the best respected and highly esteemed old settlers of this section of Henry County.

M. B. Witherspoon, cashier of the Bank of Deepwater, Henry County, Missouri, is a son of one of the oldest pioneer families in this section of Missouri. He was born near Gaines, Missouri, July 13, 1868, and is the son of H. B. and Amanda (Levy) Witherspoon, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Illinois. H. B. Witherspoon was a son of one of the first pioneers of this county who settled east of Deepwater as early as 1840.

H. B. Witherspoon was born in Kentucky in 1835 and died in 1914. He was a son of Isaac Witherspoon. Mr. Witherspoon followed farming during his entire life and died at Brownington, Missouri. His wife and mother of M. B. Witherspoon died in March, 1917. H. B. Witherspoon was twice married, there being two children by his first marriage: Mrs. J. N. Dunnin, a widow living in Deepwater, and Mrs. M. T. Beelor, Clinton, Missouri. There were four children born to the second marriage: M. B., subject of this review; B. H., Troy Mills, Iowa; R. L., died at Brownington in 1915, and Mrs. E. M. Beelor, living in Oregon.

M. B. Witherspoon was educated in the district school and attended Lamkin's Academy at Clinton. For a number of years he was engaged in the mercantile business at Brownington, Missouri, and came to Deepwater in 1905 and one year later (1906) he became cashier of the Bank of Deepwater.

Mr. Witherspoon was married in 1893 to Miss Lena L. Taylor, a daughter of Dr. M. B. Taylor of Brownington, Missouri. He is a Democrat and he and Mrs. Witherspoon are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Witherspoon is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and other fraternal societies.

The Bank of Deepwater was organized as a State banking institution on February 13, 1889. The principal organizers were W. F. White, C. N. White, J. H. Yentzer, Matthias Hageman and Isaac Shaffner. J. H. Yentzer was chosen president and served for a number of years, until his death in February, 1905. M. B. Witherspoon succeeded J. C. Smith as cashier in 1905. Mr. Smith is now in Okmulgee, Oklahoma. J. C. Yentzer was succeeded by Robert Terrill as president. Mr. Terrill was

succeeded by Wesley Griffin, who was followed by J. M. Marmaduke, who in turn was succeeded by Jacob Rhoads, the present incumbent of the office, who is a substantial man of affairs.

The Bank of Deepwater is in a very prosperous condition. This bank has a capitalization of \$10,000; a surplus of \$10,000; undivided profits of \$9,000, and deposits exceeding \$145,000. The present officers are Jacob Rhoads, president; Fred C. Hill, vice-president; M. B. Witherspoon, cashier; F. A. Houston, assistant cashier. The directors are: Jacob Rhoads, Fred C. Hill, George S. Hovey, F. A. Huston, M. B. Witherspoon and L. L. Shaffer.

James F. Plecker.—In every county are individuals who have been able to accomplish more than ordinary success. Whether it is because of exceptional ability or the power to take advantage of opportunities which present themselves is a mooted question. If one were to ask the most successful men of Henry County as to the reason for their successes in the agricultural field of endeavor, we are of the opinion that the answer would be the same as that given by James F. Plecker, retired farmer and stockman of Deepwater and one of the largest land owners of Henry County, "Hard work, keeping everlastingly at it, raise lots of live stock, buy land and make the land help pay for itself." It is practically the truth of the matter and the only agriculturist who achieves more than an ordinary success is the fellow who is not afraid to work, combined with good business management in order to make good.

James F. Plecker was born in Augusta County, Virginia, August 29, 1843, and is the son of John W. (born 1819, died 1877) and Eliza (Craum) Plecker (born 1820, died 1887). Mr. Plecker's parents were both natives of Virginia. They emigrated to Missouri and arrived in Henry County March 20, 1866, and until his death John W. Plecker was engaged in farming pursuits. He first settled upon 160 acres of land east and southeast of the Moyer place, where he lived for two years, and in 1868 moved to a tract of prairie land four and a half miles southwest of Deepwater, near the Pleasant Valley district school, and improved the land.

To John W. and Ann Eliza Plecker were born eight children: A. H. Plecker, an artist, Lynchburg, Virginia, an ex-Confederate soldier, aged seventy-eight years; James F., of this review; Mrs. Margaret Ann Moyer, Clinton township; Mrs. Mary Pomeroy, a widow, living at Kokomo, Colorado; Mrs. Augusta Virginia, wife of Jacob Rhoads, Deepwater; David Brown, Nowata, Oklahoma; Edward Jackson, Minot, South Dakota.

James F. Plecker enlisted in Company H, Valley Rangers, Confed-

arte Army, in 1862 and served for the Southern cause for three years under Gen. William H. Lee, in the 10th Virginia Cavalry under Captain Newham. He took an active part in many battles and skirmishes, among them being the great Battles of Gettysburg and Cold Harbor, and during a greater part of his time he was on skirmish and picket duty with cavalry detachments.

After the close of the war he returned home and began farming on forty acres of prairie land in 1868. From this small beginning, fifty years ago, he has become owner of 1,000 acres of land in Henry County. Seven hundred acres of this land is rented and he and his sons are farming the remainder. Mr. Plecker is also owner of 720 acres of land near Mt. Zion in St. Clair County, Missouri. He has some land in Texas. He has always been an extensive feeder of live stock and his success can be attributed to the fact that for years he has kept large herds of cattle and hogs on his farms. Mr. Plecker left the farm in 1913 and now makes his home in Deepwater, but continues to visit the farm daily and take a considerable part in the farming operations. In 1910 he located in New Mexico and farmed there for a few years but found that old Missouri was the best place after all, and he returned here in 1915.

Mr. Plecker was married in 1876 to Miss Millie A. Whitford, who was born in Moultrie County, Illinois, on January 9, 1859, and is the daughter of George W., a native of Illinois, and Henrietta (Hedrick) Whitford, a native of Kentucky. Henrietta Hedrick Whitford was born July 30, 1839, and was a daughter of John and Eliza (Fletcher) Hedrick, who removed to Illinois from Kentucky in 1839. George W. Whitford was born in 1834 and died October 12, 1903. Three children were reared out of seven born to Mr. and Mrs. George W. Whitford: Mrs. James F. Plecker; William Alonzo, Nowata, Oklahoma, and George Franklin, Great Falls, Montana. The Whitfords came to Missouri in the fall of 1868 and settled in the Pleasant Valley neighborhood. After some years they went to Colorado, thence to Oklahoma and from there to Arkansas, where Mr. Whitford died.

James F. and Millie A. Plecker have reared a large family of nine children: Ida May, Etta May, Roberta Mendora, Olive Frances, Naomi Alvira, Estella, Bessie Virginia, George Washington, Archie Lee. Ida May married William Cannon, resides near Windsor, Missouri and has one son, Orville. Etta May married Will Craig and lives in Kansas City, is mother of three children: Imogene, Marjorie and Roy Lee. Roberta Medora is the wife of William Bradley, Kansas City, and has seven chil-

dren: Jewel Fern, Ernestine, Glenn, Helen, Wilma, Joseph, Eugene and Mark. Olive Frances married Harvey Switser, Lawrence, Kansas, and is mother of a son, James David. Naomi, wife of James Eames, Denver, Colorado, has a daughter, Virginia Louise. Bessie Virginia, wife of Clyde Jackson, Denver, Colorado, has a son, William Benton. Estella is keeping house for her brothers on the home farm. George Washington Plecker is a farmer on the home place, married Maggie Huffman of Artesia, New Mexico. Archie Lee is on the home place. Mr. and Mrs. Plecker have fourteen grandchildren and up to a few years ago there were five generations of the family living on Mrs. Plecker's side and including her children and grandchildren.

The Democratic party has always had the allegiance of Mr. Plecker but he has never devoted much time to political matters. He and Mrs. Plecker and all of the family excepting one are members of the Christian Church and they are hospitable, jolly and kindly people who are highly respected and esteemed in Henry County.

Woodson A. Hastain.—The Hastain family is one of the oldest if not the oldest pioneer family living in Henry County at the present time. It is one of the old, honorable and well established families of the county, members of which have always taken a prominent and influential part in Henry County affairs. The late Woodson A. Hastain of Clinton was a worthy representative of this fine old family and left a record behind him of which his family and descendants can well be proud.

Woodson A. Hastain was born October 8, 1835, and departed this life February 18, 1914. He was born at old Tebo, five miles north of Calhoun, Henry County, and he was a son of Daniel McCumskey and Anna (Green) Hastain. Daniel McC. Hastain was born in White County, Tennessee, and came to Henry County in the early twenties, being among the very first pioneers of this county. He died here during the early seventies. Anna (Green) Hastain was born December 15, 1815, and died April 13, 1839. She was a daughter of Reverend John and Rachel (Mackey) Green. The Rev. John Green was born in North Carolina and died in Tennessee. He was the son of Jarvis and Sarah (Griggs) Green. The former was a private under Capt. Robert Porter, North Carolina, and enlisted in the Army of Independence for service in the American Revolution in 1777. He was killed in a battle with the Indians some time later. Daniel McCumskey Hastain was the son of David, who was born in 1772, and Margaret M. (Roddy) Hastain, born September 23, 1775, natives of Virginia who were in the vanguard of the early settlers of Tennessee. It will

thus be seen that the Hastains are of the purest and oldest American stock of undoubted colonial ancestry of English origin.

Daniel McC. Hastain had children as follows: James Preston and John Green, deceased; Montgomery died in California; Mary Ann, wife of Abner Dice; Woodson A., subject of this review. All were reared in Henry County. Daniel McC. Hastain was twice married, his second wife being Martha Jane Wade, who bore him children as follow: Thomas Jefferson, died near Calhoun, Missouri; Minerva Jane, Almira Elizabeth, deceased; Susan Melvina (Pigg) Ruhl, Denver, Colorado; Purlina Jackson, deceased; Mrs. Sarah Frances Schirk, died in Sedalia; Joseph Columbus, deceased; Mrs. Jennie L. Reese, Los Angeles, California; Pleasant Dawson, deceased.

When W. A. Hastain attained young manhood he was married, March 28, 1865, to Miss Sarah Jane Walker, who was born June 22, 1847, on a farm ten miles north of Clinton. She is the daughter of Pleasant (born 1796, died 1879) and Missouri Adeline (Lindsey) Walker (born 1816, died 1855). Pleasant Walker was born and reared in Kentucky and came to Henry County, Missouri, with George Wilcox Walker and made settlement in the northern part of Henry County in 1832. Pleasant Walker and George Wilcox Walker were brothers and partners during their entire lives. Mrs. Missouri Adeline Walker was a native of North Carolina. By a former marriage Pleasant Walker had a daughter, Mrs. Sarepta Avery, who died in 1917. The children of Pleasant and Missouri Adeline Walker were as follow: Mrs. Bethia or Bertha Middagh, deceased; Harriet Ann, died in childhood; Mrs. Sarah Jane Hastain; Mrs. Mary Doyle, Kansas City, Missouri; Almira, died at the age of ten years. Taylor Lindsay died in Henry County, and Mrs. Emily Glasgow, deceased.

After their marriage W. A. and Sarah Jane Hastain settled upon a tract of partly improved prairie land in Henry County, just south of the town of Leeton, and there made their first home and improved a splendid farm of 300 acres. They resided upon this farm until 1870, and then moved to a fine farm of 400 acres situated five miles east of Clinton. At first they bought an eighty acre tract which formed the nucleus around which they built up a large 400 acre farm. They erected a comfortable residence and good farm buildings and beautified the premises with shade trees and shrubbery, which in the course of years made a beautiful country home. Mr. Hastain was an extensive stockman who was a large feeder and grower of live stock and accumulated a comfortable competence in this manner. He took a considerable interest in affairs outside

of his agricultural interests, and for twenty years he served as vice-president of the Citizens Bank of Clinton. Mr. and Mrs. Hastain moved to Clinton in 1905, but after four years' residence in the city they again moved to the country, this time locating upon a place one mile east of the city, where Mr. Hastain died.

To Woodson A. and Sarah Jane Hastain were born a family of thirteen children: William T., a farmer living in the northern part of Henry County; Mrs. Anna Adeline Holst, Los Angeles, California; Pleasant Walker, died at the age of two years; Emma Lena, wife of Thomas Wilson, Osceola, Missouri; Bertha May, widow of Joseph McCuan, Colorado Springs, Colorado; Jennie Lind, died in infancy; Sarepta, lives in Boston, Massachusetts; George Woodson, Searcy, Arkansas; Mrs. Sarah Frances Ellett, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Sarah Frances had a twin who is deceased; Mrs. Marie Farnham, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Maggie Ella, died in infancy; Maude Glasgow, wife of E. H. Cornick, assistant manager of the Larrabee Mills, Clinton, Missouri, makes her home with Mrs. Hastain. Each of the children received a high school education and several of them received a collegiate training at Baird College. It is also a matter worthy of recording that in 1858 Mr. Hastain, with others, drove a large herd of cattle across country to the Pacific Coast and engaged in milling on the coast for some time. The Hastains were married in Saline County, Missouri, and resided in Johnson County, Missouri, from 1865 to 1870.

Mr. Hastain was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as is Mrs. Hastain. He was a Democrat but took little or no active part in political matters, being devoted to his home and family. All of the daughters of the family are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Richard B. Wilson.—The Wilson family is one of the oldest and one of the most honored families in Henry County and dates their beginning with the history of Henry County as early as 1841. The striking characteristics of this family as a whole is the spirit of co-operation which has manifested itself during all these years among the various members of the family and which has brought prosperity in no small degree to the members of the family. Richard B. Wilson, better known as "Dick" Wilson, postmaster of Montrose, is a worthy descendant of excellent ancestry who has made a success of his life's work.

R. B. Wilson was born in Deepwater township April 9, 1854, and is the son of James R. and Susan (Everett) Wilson, natives of Kentucky

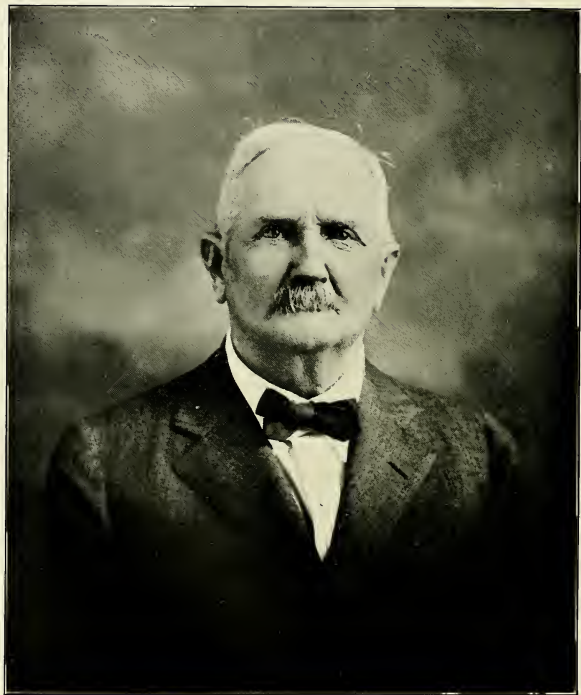


RICHARD B. WILSON



MRS. RICHARD B. WILSON





WILLIAM W. WILSON

and Virginia, respectively. James R. Wilson was born November 26, 1803, and died June 7, 1898. He was a son of James Wilson, a native of North Ireland who was of Scotch descent. He was one of the early pioneers of the state of Kentucky. James R. Wilson came to Henry County, Missouri, in 1841 and first settled in Bear Creek township, later entering free Government land in Deepwater township. To his first tract he added a considerable acreage which he purchased from the Government, improved his farm and resided thereon until his death. Susan (Everett) Wilson, his wife, was a daughter of John Everett, a native of Virginia. John Everett was a soldier of the Revolution and belonged to a prominent Virginia family. James R. and Susan Wilson reared a family of seven children: John M. Wilson, a miner in the West and in California and who died at El Paso, Texas; Mary Everett, widow of Rev. James H. Houx, former noted minister of Warrensburg, Missouri; Joseph H., of Deepwater township, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Edwin Wilson, removed to Texas after the close of the Civil War, and died in Austin; Susan Elizabeth, residing on the old home place of the Wilson family; William W., born December 26, 1851, Montrose, Missouri, residing with R. B. Wilson; Richard B., subject of this sketch.

During the Civil War the Wilson home was a place of refuge for Bates County people who were forced to abandon their homes. During part of this period the Wilsons lived in Johnson County, returning to their home after peace was declared. Mr. Wilson received such education as was afforded by the district and private schools of his day and took up the life of a farmer. He is owner of a splendidly improved farm of 160 acres in Deepwater township and also owns another farm of 120 acres in Bear Creek township. He resided on his farm until 1913, at which time he came to Montrose, although his family are still living upon the home place, Mr. Wilson's position as postmaster requiring that he live in Montrose.

December 22, 1892, Richard B. Wilson and Marion Vickers were united in marriage. Mrs. Marion Wilson was born in Bear Creek township, a daughter of William H. Vickers, a pioneer of Henry County and whose people were old neighbors of the Wilsons in Virginia. To this marriage were born three children: Edwin Vickers Wilson, who is tilling the home farm in Deepwater township; Katherine Frances and James Ramsey, at home.

The Democratic party has always had the steadfast allegiance of

Mr. Wilson. He received the appointment of postmaster at Montrose in 1913 and assumed the duties of his position in July, 1913. Mr. Wilson's conduct of the affairs of the office have been such as to commend him to the many patrons of the office. He is a member of the Methodist Church South, and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World Lodge of Montrose.

William H. Vickars was one of the earliest of the pioneer settlers of Henry County who was reared in this county and spent practically his entire life here. He was born in Kanawha County, Virginia, December 25, 1842 and departed this life in Montrose, August 17, 1911. He was the son of Stephen Decatur Vickers, who was born in Maysville, Kentucky, in 1813, and died in Henry County, 1895. Stephen Decatur Vickars was the son of James Vickars of Virginia, who was a native of North Ireland and was descended from Scotch Presbyterian stock. When James Vickars immigrated to America, he first settled in Virginia and from that State went to Maysville, Kentucky, about the same period that the Wilsons settled in that vicinity. From Maysville, Kentucky, he went to the Kanawha Valley region of Virginia now West Virginia in company with the Wilsons. James Vickers built the first steamboat and operated it upon the Kanawha River, a feat which did much to open up the Kanawha Valley to settlement and development. He also in company with James Wilson freighted produce to New Orleans down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

Stephen Decatur Vickers left his home in the Kanawha Valley country in 1842 and came to Henry County, Missouri in search of a future home for his family. He entered free Government land in Bear Creek township and spent all of his days in this county engaged in agricultural pursuits, taking a prominent and important part in the early development of Henry County. His wife, prior to her marriage, was Frances Marion Stewart of the old Stewart family of Virginia of undoubted Revolutionary ancestry. She was the daughter of Daniel Stewart, who was also a pioneer settler in Henry County, who enlisted for service in the War of 1812 and received a grant of Government land in Henry County, coming here not long after Stephen Decatur Vickers and his family made a permanent settlement in this county. Mrs. Francis Marion Vickars, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1821 and died in 1915, one of the best beloved of the pioneer women of Henry County. Her life was devoted to good deeds and she was loved and revered by all the people of the countryside for her goodness and kindliness, a friend to all, all

were friends of hers. She was deeply religious and an ardent and tireless church worker. It is a matter of history that the first school held in this section of Henry County, was taught in the home of Stephen Vickers and through his influence and liberality a teacher was obtained and the education of the youth of the neighborhood began and continued through the years. This school was taught by Mrs. Susan Bronaugh. After a residence here of some years the modest pioneer home of the Vickers family was supplanted by an imposing frame edifice erected by Mr. Vickers much of the material used in its construction, such as window sash, etc., being brought by steamboat from Cincinnati and then hauled overland from the landing place at Boonville on the Missouri. This house was one of the very first large residences erected in the county and for many years was a landmark.

To Stephen Decatur and Frances Marion Vickers were born three children: William Henry; Emeline, died at the age of fourteen years; Mrs. Frances Ann, or Nannie, deceased wife of William F. Carter.

William H. Vickers was reared to manhood in Henry County and became a farmer, following this vocation until a few years before his death, when he removed to a home at Montrose, where his death occurred. His farm was situated in Walker township. Mr. Vickers was married to Susan Cornelia Peyton, who was born in Boonville, Missouri, in 1846 and died in 1895. She was the daughter of Frederick S. and Lurcetia (Hartt) Peyton, who were natives of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and were early pioneers of Cooper County, Missouri.

Five children were born to William H. and Susan Cornelia Vickers, as follow: Ella Peyton, wife of Harry Armstrong, a farmer in Davis township, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Frederick resides in California; William Carter Vickers lives in California; and Mrs. Marion Wilson of this review.

Mr. Vickers was a Democrat and was a member of the Methodist Church South.

L. E. Grant, retired merchant and live stock dealer of Deepwater, Missouri, was born in Knox County, Missouri, July 25, 1855. He is the son of Samuel Russell, born in 1818 and died in 1871, and Elizabeth (Sharp) Grant. His father was a native of Zanesville, Ohio, and was a son of Samuel F. Grant, a native of Ohio. Mrs. Elizabeth Grant was born in Kentucky June 27, 1818, and died in September, 1910, and her parents were early settlers of Knox County, Missouri, where Samuel

Russell Grant removed in 1831. They were married in that county, settled permanently upon a farm and spent the remainder of their lives in agricultural pursuits. Samuel R. and Elizabeth Grant reared a family of six children: Samuel R., deceased; G. W. Grant, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Abram S., Seattle, Washington; Mrs. Sarah Maria Hicks, Pleasanton, Kansas; Mrs. Margaret Malvila Bryant, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; L. E. Grant, subject of this review.

Born, reared and educated in Knox County, Missouri, L. E. Grant resided there until 1885, when opportunity beckoned to him and he came to Deepwater, Missouri, and engaged in business pursuits in which he achieved more than ordinary success. For a period of twenty-one years he was engaged in the grocery and hardware business in that city and became well and favorably known throughout Henry County as a reliable and able business man. From his boyhood days he had always been interested in live stock and is an excellent judge of farm animals. Along with his other business, he has been engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock and probably holds the record as a live stock shipper in Henry County in the number of live stock he has bought and shipped from this section. Mr. Grant's shipments from Deepwater would aggregate from 100 to 150 carloads of stock yearly and his dealings with the live stock raisers were so fair and honest that he was kept busily employed in taking care of the business. He retired from active business pursuits in 1917, but is looking after his farm of 290 acres, situated within two and a half miles of Deepwater, and he is also owner of another farm located five miles south of Deepwater in St. Clair County.

February 9, 1881, L. E. Grant was united in marriage with Miss Martha Gorman (born June 17, 1852, died January 7, 1915), a native of Darksville, Berkeley County, Virginia, a daughter of Edwin and Matilda (Vyse) Gorman, the former of whom was a native of Ireland and the latter of Virginia. Edwin Gorman came to America with his parents when a child. The Gormans moved to Edina, Knox County, Missouri, from Virginia in 1857. Mrs. Grant was a true and faithful wife to her husband, devoted to her family, a kind mother to her children and a worthy helpmeet in every sense the word implies. She was an inspiration to her husband during the many years of their married life. She became a member of the Methodist Church, South, when but a child, and was a devout Christian woman whose activities and interests outside of her home were mainly in religious works.

Three children were born to L. E. and Martha Grant, as follow: Russell Lee and Mary Leta, twins, and L. Elmer, Jr. Russell Lee Grant is a successful real estate operator at Tulsa, Oklahoma. Miss Mary Leta Grant is her father's housekeeper in Deepwater. L. Elmer, Jr., is engaged in the real estate business with his brother at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Mr. Grant has always been a worker in the ranks of the Democratic party in Henry County and has served as treasurer of his home city. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Deepwater and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Clinton. He is a well preserved, genial, hospitable citizen who is well liked and highly esteemed by his many friends and acquaintances throughout Henry County.

Rev. William Perry Armstrong.—"Hollyhock Place."—Unselfish devotion to duty and the cause of humanity has characterized the lives of the late William Perry Armstrong and his devoted wife, Mrs. Laura Avery Armstrong. Their beautiful suburban place in the northern part of the city of Clinton is noted the country over as "Hollyhock Place," because of the profusion of hollyhocks and flowers of all kinds which are blooming during the spring, summer and autumn. It is one of the show places of Henry County and western Missouri, and Mrs. Armstrong devotes the greater part of her spare time to caring for her flowers just to see them grow and have plenty for her friends.

Rev. William Perry Armstrong was a real man among men whose work as a minister of the Gospel, in a religious and constructive sense, will endure for all time to come. He was revered and respected by all who came in contact with him, and he was widely known throughout this section of the Middle West as an unselfish and devoted laborer in the vineyard of the Lord. He was born in Warrick County, Indiana, October 29, 1837, the son of William and Mary (Perry) Armstrong, residents of Warrick County. The father of William, the elder, was born in Cork County, Ireland. William P. Armstrong was twice married, his first wife having been Mary Caroline Hartenburg, of Washington County, Indiana, who died in Indiana. One child, Harriet Helen, was born to that union, who died January 29, 1867. Mary Caroline (Armstrong) died February 16, 1868, at Salem Parsonage, Indiana.

Rev. William P. Armstrong's second marriage took place at Evansville, Indiana, November 1, 1876, with Mrs. Laura Avery (Knowles) Von Hiestand, who bore him children as follow: Ellen May, born at Manhat-

tan, Kansas, and is the wife of George A. Taylor of Green street, Clinton, Missouri; William Earl, born November 8, 1883, at Pierce City, Missouri, and died Tuesday, September 22, 1908.

Rev. William Perry Armstrong became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church when a young man and devoted the greater portion of his life to spreading the Gospel and in religious works of a practical and enduring order. He was not only successful in his profession but achieved a success in a business sense so that during his later years he was relieved from any dependence upon the church and could devote his time and talents to the building up of small, struggling churches without need or desire of recompense. He followed the ministry, mainly, for the love of the work and not as a necessity. He served in the Evansville, Indiana, Conference until called upon to devote his time to various weak churches in different localities of the West which were in need of a strong, able man to lift church debts, erect new edifices, and place the congregations in a state of financial well being. Several years of his life were devoted to this arduous work and he felt well repaid for his successes as a builder and church financier. He built up a splendid church at Pierce City, Missouri. He came to Clinton, Missouri, in 1881 and built the present Methodist Episcopal Church and at the same time purchased a permanent abiding place consisting of a farm just on the northern edge of the city, embracing 165 acres of valuable land. From Clinton he was called to Springfield, Missouri, where during the second year of his work his health failed and he returned to his home to recuperate. For nine years after regaining his health he confined his religious and ministerial activities to purely local work and served the churches of Neosho and Pierce City, Missouri, building the Nevada Methodist Church. He built up many poor churches during his later years of active ministerial work purely for the love of doing good for the cause of Christianity. Rev. William Perry Armstrong departed this life on November 22, 1916, deeply and sincerely mourned by thousands of people who had known and loved him as an upright man of God.

Mrs. Laura Avery (Knowles) Armstrong, widow of Rev. William Perry Armstrong, was born on Catalpa Plantation on the shores of the Tennessee River, Mississippi, and when but a few hours old was taken to Glen Marion Plantation, Arkansas, a beautiful tract which had been cut out of the heart of the forest and transformed into a magnificent country

estate by her older brothers. She lived on this plantation until sixteen years of age. Laura Avery Knowles is a daughter of Doctor David and Emily (Avery) Knowles, the latter of whom was a member of the old Avery family of Mystic, Connecticut, which numbers among its members many famous men and women in America. Doctor Knowles was a finely educated physician and was born in Connecticut. After his marriage he first moved to the Johnson and Bradish plantations, nine miles from New Orleans, where his first six children were born. Later he moved to Mud City, near Memphis, and then to Glen Marion Plantation. After the war he located in Mt. Vernon, Indiana, to be near his children and there built up a miniature Glen Marion in the suburbs of that city. He lived there until old age rendered him helpless and he then removed to the home of his son at Vienna, Illinois, where he died at the age of eighty-seven years. Mrs. Knowles died at the age of eighty-four years. The children of Doctor and Mrs. Knowles are as follows: Ellen, Louisa, Latham, Dudley and Henry, twins; Nancy and Amanda, twins; Emma, Adele, and Laura Avery.

Laura Avery (Knowles) Armstrong was educated by governesses in her father's home in the South and attended a finishing school for young ladies at Henderson, Kentucky. Her first marriage occurred in 1864 and was a romantic character. A house party to which the young gentry of the surrounding country were invited, was being held and she and a young man whom she hardly knew were selected to pose as the bride and groom in a mock wedding ceremony. The young man was De Witt Von Hiestand, the youngest son of a rich planter who was the owner of Adams street in Memphis, Tennessee. After the social event and the performance of the mock wedding ceremony, it was ascertained that the individual who had performed the wedding ceremony was legally authorized to do so on account of being sheriff of the county. This was in 1865 and the newly wedded couple made their home in Memphis until Mr. Von Hiestand's death in 1869. Three children were born of this marriage: Charles, at home with his mother; Elihu, and Hugh, deceased.

While a member of the Evansville Conference, the Rev. Armstrong saw Mrs. Von Hiestand's photograph on the wall of a home in Evansville where he was a guest, while attending the conference meeting and then and there decided and declared that if he ever married again he could be happy with the original of the picture for his wife. Strange to relate,

ten years later, when Mrs. Von Hiestand was called to Evansville from her Southern home to attend the burial services of her sister, the twain met, loved at sight, and were married. The marriage was a happy and prosperous one and each was in perfect accord during the many years of their married life.

Mrs. Armstrong has always been active in literary and charitable works and devotes a great part of her time and her income to assisting unfortunate and dependent women who are in need of a sister's or a mother's care. She and Mrs. Delavgerne started the first reading room in Clinton, which was the beginning of the present splendid public library. She was the instigator of the first Women's Christian Temperance Union in Henry County and has always been interested in good works of a civic character. Mrs. Armstrong has two grandchildren, Margaret Ellen and Jane Taylor. She has one great grandchild, Merry Christmas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Christmas of Cleveland, Mississippi. She is a remarkably intelligent and well-read lady who is well preserved for her age. Her beautiful home is filled with curios, and a splendid library through which one could browse for hours and be entertained. Mrs. Armstrong takes a keen interest in every-day affairs and is devoted to her home city.

J. E. Adkins, proprietor of "Violet Vale Farm" in Bear Creek township, Henry County, is making a success as a breeder of Leghorn poultry. The principal output of this farm is eggs and poultry and Mr. Adkins keeps only the purest bred Leghorns. At this writing (April, 1918) Mr. Adkins has a flock of 425 hens, the average egg production of which will exceed twenty-one dozen daily, an output which brings in a substantial income each year. The Adkins farm consists of sixty acres and is well improved with a pretty residence, good buildings and fencing. Mr. Adkins is also engaged in the breeding of Holstein cattle, a department of animal husbandry in which he has just begun.

J. E. Adkins was born June 11, 1880, on a farm in Clinton township, northeast of La Due, and is the son of H. Burt and Nannie (West) Adkins, natives of Missouri and Kentucky, respectively.

H. B. Adkins, who now lives retired at La Due, Missouri, was born October 8, 1860, in Davis township, Henry County, and is the son of John D. and Eliza (Hutchinson) Adkins. John D. Adkins was the son of John Adkins, a pioneer settler of Henry County. John D. and Eliza Adkins

were parents of seven children of whom three are living: Tilden, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Alice May Laver, Joplin, Missouri; and H. B. Adkins. After the death of John D. Adkins in 1878, his widow married Thomas Botkins, and bore him a daughter, Mrs. Kate Stevens, living near La Due. When he became of age, H. B. Adkins began doing for himself and purchased his first farm in 1883. He is owner of 230 acres of land in Clinton township which he cultivated until his retirement in 1912.

H. B. Adkins was married in 1880 to Miss Anna West, who was born in Kentucky, in February, 1862, the daughter of Felix and Letitia West, who located in Henry County in 1868. To H. B. and Anna Adkins have been born five children: J. Edward, of this review; Mrs. Nettie May Cromer, Fairview township; Archie Lee, died in infancy; Fred, a farmer in Clinton township; Mrs. Pansy May Wilson, on the home place in Clinton township.

J. E. Adkins received his education at Independence district school and began farming on his own account in 1900. For seven years he operated rented land successfully, and then purchased his present home place of sixty acres. He was married in 1900 to Miss Iva Selby, a daughter of Thomas Selby. Six children have been born of this marriage, three of whom are living: Thora, Vera Glendella and Vernon Glendon (twins), two died in infancy; Retha died at the age of six years.

Mr. Adkins is a Democrat in politics and is a member of the local school board and the County Council of Defense. He and Mrs. Adkins are members of the Baptist Church. He is fraternally connected with the Woodmen of the World, La Due, Missouri.

Edwin M. Reavis, deceased, pioneer of Bear Creek township, was born in Kentucky, October 13, 1830, and departed this life in Henry County, March 30, 1882. He was the son of Edwin M. Reavis of Bowling Green, Kentucky. Edwin M. Reavis was married in Texas in the fall of 1858 to Mary Margaret Hunt, born November 29, 1836, in Saline County, Missouri, the daughter of William and Azubah Hunt, an account of whom is given in connection with the sketch of E. B. Hunt, of Walker township. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Reavis came to Henry County and lived for a few years upon the farm he rented of E. B. Hunt until 1865. They then bought a farm of 100 acres of Joseph Capehart. This farm has been divided since Mr. Reavis' death and the home place, which is one of the prettiest improved places in Henry County, consists of sixty

acres. Formerly there was a large orchard on the place, but several seasons of drought have played havoc with the trees. During the Civil War the family suffered from the depredations of Jayhawkers and lost part of their live stock.

The children born to Edwin M. and Mary Reavis are as follows: Elizabeth C., born August 8, 1859, died 1875; Susan M., William, and Sun (triplets) died in infancy, born August 2, 1861, the former of whom died November 11, 1867; William E. Reavis, at home. Mrs. Mary Jane Chrissman, a widow, living at La Due, Missouri; John A., born April 6, 1865, died August 24, 1866; James B., born October 28, 1866, died November 4, 1867; Nancy E., wife of R. C. Grigsby, La Due, Missouri; Alice C., William E., at home with their mother; Joseph H., Drady, North Dakota; Elmer S., California; infant son, born and died December 6, 1879; Florence M., born August 6, 1882, died November 4, 1897; Joseph H., born September 6, 1872, died November 29, 1918. Mrs. Reavis has six grandchildren: Edwin, Winona, Glenbourne, and Joseph, children of Joseph Reavis. Elmer S. has a daughter, Florence. Nannie Grigsby has one son, Cecil.

Mrs. Reavis and her son are members of the Bear Creek Methodist Church. In the early days she attended the Old Adobe Church, a picture of which through the courtesy of Miss Reavis is reproduced in this volume. The old-timers whom she knew in the early days were Mrs. Kintner, Mrs. Nick Erhart, and Mrs. Cleghorn, who were the first she met in this part of Henry county. She recalls that they would attend divine service at the Adobe Church, coming on horseback, and that the prairie grass which grew so luxuriantly on the unbroken prairie land was as high as the horse's back. Deer and game were plentiful and there were great droves of wild turkeys, quail, and prairie chickens, all of which have disappeared with the settling up of the country. Mrs. Reavis has many old curios and family relics which have been handed down to her from her ancestors, among them being an old walnut chest which was given her by Grandma Hunt, and was made by Isaac Whitaker in 1795. This chest was made for his daughter, May Whitaker, in North Carolina. He was Mary M. Hunt Reavis' great-great uncle.

Joseph B. Nold.—The section of country tributary to Montrose is one of the richest and most productive sections of Missouri and is noted for its fine farms and beautiful and well-kept homes. Combined with a rich soil, well watered, and which is highly productive, is an excellent

class of industrious and ambitious farmers who are constantly endeavoring to improve their properties and to make the surroundings more attractive to the eye and more comfortable as places of residence. The farm of Joseph B. Nold of Bear Creek township just east of Montrose is a splendid example of what ambition and industry will accomplish in the course of a few years. This farm consists of 160 acres in the home place and 100 acres which Mr. Nold has recently sold to his brother. The land has on it fifty acres of timber, bordering on Bear Creek, and is well watered at all seasons of the year. Mr. Nold has a fine farm residence, a large barn covered with iron sheeting, sixty by seventy-two feet, two silos twelve by thirty feet, one of which is built of glazed tile. Mr. Nold is a breeder and feeder of shorthorn cattle, and feeds large numbers of cattle and hogs. For a number of years he has been engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock and handles from 50 to 100 loads annually.

Joseph B. Nold was born at Pilot Grove, Cooper County, Missouri, in 1868 and is the son of Albert Nold, who was born in Germany in 1843 and accompanied his parents to America in 1850. The Nolds first settled at Cincinnati, Ohio and then moved to Illinois, making a settlement in Cooper County, Missouri, in 1868. Charles Nold, a brother, brought the first threshing outfit to Cooper County. Albert Nold has prospered as he deserved and accumulated a farm of 240 acres in Cooper County, near Pilot Grove. He also owned another tract of seventy-five acres, but has recently sold his Cooper County land and moved to Montrose, Missouri, in August, 1918. His wife was Catherine Felton, born in Germany in 1847, the daughter of Bertram Felton, who came to America in 1850, and settled in Cooper County, Missouri, during the Civil War. Bushwhackers robbed him of everything that he owned during the war, and he had a very hard time of it for a number of years. There were eleven children born to Albert and Catherine Nold, as follows: Joseph B., Max, Edward, Albert, John, Lee, and William, all living in Henry County; Mrs. Lena Neckerman, Mrs. Katie Grotzinger, Mrs. Anna Stoecklein, living in Cooper County; Mrs. Freda Brzuchalski, Henry County, Missouri.

In 1893 Joseph B. Nold began his own career in Cooper County, Missouri, and became owner of a farm in that county. He disposed of his holdings there in 1909 and came to Montrose, Henry County, and invested in 160 acres of land to which he added 100 acres. He is of the opinion that there is no better section of country in Missouri than the Montrose neighborhood.

Mr. Nold was married in 1893 to Miss Mary A. Neckerman, who was born in Cooper County, Missouri, the daughter of Andrew and Barbara Neckerman, natives of Germany, who were pioneer settlers of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Nold have five children: Albert A., aged eighteen years; Lena, aged sixteen years; Lovina, aged fourteen; Frank, twelve years old; and Theresia, aged ten years. Mr. and Mrs. Nold are also rearing an orphan girl, Christina, and have an adopted son, Andrew, aged twenty-eight years, now a private in the National Army, in France.

The Republican party has always had the support of Joseph B. Nold, and he is now serving as trustee of Bear Creek township. He and his family are members of the Montrose Catholic Church. He is fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Knights of America, and takes a prominent and influential part in the deliberations of these bodies. Mr. Nold is universally recognized as a citizen of honor and integrity and his place among the really successful men of Henry County is well established.

Charles W. Engeman, retired farmer and vice-president of the Montrose Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Montrose, Missouri, was born in Warren County, Missouri, in 1853 and is the son of Henry and Mary (Fischer) Engeman, natives of Germany who immigrated to America in 1833, and first located in Warren County, Missouri. In 1872 they came to Henry County and settled near Appleton City on the Henry-St. Clair County line. Henry Engeman was born in 1815 and died in 1885. Mary Engeman was born in 1846 and died in 1906. They were parents of ten children: August, lives near Germantown; Mrs. Dena Danzebrink, a widow, living at Montrose; Henry, deceased; Charles W.; Mrs. Mary Hillerman, living east of Germantown; Mrs. Lena Thompson, a widow, living with the subject of this review; Anna, died at the age of eleven years; Louisa, now Sister Violante, New York; Christina, deceased; and John Engeman, Montrose, Missouri.

Charles Engeman accompanied his parents to Henry County in 1872, and in the spring of 1875 he went to Nevada, and was employed for three years upon an irrigated ranch near Winnemucca, Paradise Valley, Humboldt County, that State. In 1878 he returned to Montrose and resided here for two years. He returned to Nevada in 1880 and remained there for two years. He then came home and resided with his parents. In 1897, Mr. Engeman purchased his present farm of seventy-two acres and has since been engaged in farming and coal mining.

Seventy acres of the Engeman farm are leased for coal mining purposes and the coal is obtained by the "stripping" process of mining. Several thousand tons have been mined from the land and coal has been taken from the place for the past twenty years. During 1917 there were mined on the Engeman tract a total of 2,944 bushels of coal.

Mr. Engeman is an independent Democrat and is a member of the Montrose Catholic Church and the Knights of Columbus. He has been connected with the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Montrose since 1907.

Fred H. Heiman.—Although Fred H. Heiman, a successful farmer of Deepwater township, is what we might call a newcomer to Henry County, he has taken his place in the civic life of the Montrose community and is fast becoming one of the leaders in this section of the county. Endowed with a high mentality, a progressive and enterprising spirit which has been further developed by a good education, Mr. Heiman is one of the best informed citizens of the county and an excellent farmer.

Fred H. Heiman was born in Damiansville, Illinois, January 14, 1868, and is the son of John Herman and Mary (Santel) Heiman, the former of whom was a native of Illinois and the latter of Iowa. John Heiman was of German descent and followed agricultural pursuits during his entire life. In 1887 he left Illinois and went to Ottawa County, Kansas, where for two years he lived on a farm near Delphos. In 1889, he went to Woodson County, Kansas, and made this county his home until his death in 1908. His widow still resides in Woodson County. There are nine living children in the Heiman family: August B., an oil man in California; Rosa M., wife of Herman Bruegeman, Woodson county, Kansas; Agatha, at home with her mother; Martin, Hooker, Oklahoma; William, Iola, Kansas; George A., at home with his mother; Edward N., Woodson County, Kansas; John H., of Humboldt, Kansas, and Fred H., subject of this sketch.

After receiving his education in the Effingham County high school at Altamont, Illinois, Mr. Heiman was employed in a retail store for a time. He then became a farmer and joined his people in Kansas. He went to Ellis County, Kansas, and taught school for twelve terms, in all, eight terms of which were taught in Ellis County, and four terms in Woodson County. While teaching, during the latter four terms, he followed farming in Woodson County. He came to Missouri in 1903, and rented a farm, five miles east of his present place until 1909, at which time he purchased his farm of 160 acres south of Montrose in Deepwater

township. Mr. Heiman has erected splendid improvements on this tract, including a handsome residence of eight rooms and pantry, a large barn, forty-eight by forty feet, a granary, twenty-six by thirty-four feet, a hog house, eight by twenty-four feet, a sheep shed eight by thirty-four feet sufficient to shelter fifty-six head of sheep, a cow shed 26 by 28 feet, and silo. Mr. Heiman also raises Duroc Jersey hogs for the market. A large windmill on the place pumps a sufficient supply of water.

On April 4, 1894, Fred H. Heiman and Miss Annie M. Swaters were united in marriage. Mrs. Annie M. Heiman is the daughter of John Swaters, a well-to-do resident of Deepwater township, and a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Nine children have been born to Fred H. and Annie M. Heiman: Regina, wife of John A. Nold, northeast of Montrose; Cornelius H., Leo, Martin, Rosa, Ferdinand, Loretta, John, Helen, all at home with their parents. Mrs. Regina Nold has two children, Lorraine and Dorothy Nold.

Mr. Heiman is a Democrat and his family are members of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Montrose. He is affiliated with the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and Knights of Columbus.

Frank Wagner, owner of a nicely improved farm of 106.66 acres of land in Deepwater township, south of Montrose, was born in Germany in 1846, near the Swiss boundary line, and he naturally belongs more to the Swiss nationality than to the German. He is a son of Frank and Catherine Wagner, who emigrated from their native country to America in 1852 and resided in Illinois for the next seven years. In the fall of 1859 the family located in Henry County, Missouri, and Frank Wagner, the father, followed his trade of carpenter and builder, and cabinet maker. He made his first home in Bogard township on a farm which he cultivated in addition to following his trade in various parts of the county. He located in Deepwater township in 1872 and purchased a tract of unimproved prairie land consisting of 160 acres. In the course of time he added another quarter section which, upon his death, was divided among his three sons, Frank, Joseph, and Jacob, who all live on adjoining farms at the Cross Roads south of Montrose.

Frank Wagner, subject of this review, placed all of the improvements upon his land and has tilled his acreage successfully up to recent years or until his retirement from actual labor in the fields. Mr. Wagner was married in 1874 to Mary Schissler (born 1852, died 1891), a native of Deepwater township, and the daughter of David Schissler, a Henry County

pioneer. Mr. Wagner has reared eight children out of ten born to this marriage: Kate, wife of Joseph Kaumans, living in Wyoming; Joseph, eldest of the family, lives in Kansas; Henry lives in Kansas; Mary, wife of William Hueser, who is tilling the home place, has seven children, Lenora, John, Ida, Loretta, Margaret, Bernard and Bertha; John lives at Rock Island, Illinois; Mrs. Annie Montague, resides at Grand Island, Nebraska; Mrs. Josephine Currie, lives at Rock Island, Illinois; Herman is a farmer in Deepwater township; Frank is deceased.

Mr. Wagner is a Democrat. He is a member of the Montrose Catholic Church and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus. His work here has been well done. He has reared a splendid family and accumulated a sufficient competence to care for his declining years, and has the honor of being one of the real old settlers of Henry County, and being universally respected and esteemed by all who know him.

Charles H. Martin, who is managing the Martin estate of 420 acres in Fairview township, Henry County, was born in Clinton, Missouri, the son of James B. Martin, one of the widely-known old settlers of Marshall Creek and a Union veteran now deceased. The Martin farm is situated on Marshall Creek, which, according to one of the old settlers who formerly resided in this neighborhood, should have been called "Jim" Creek on account of the fact that James or Jim Kirk, James or Jim Plecker, and James or Jim Henry Dunning, settled on this creek in the early days. However, the creek received the name of "Marshall" and the name has ever held.

James B. Martin was born March 24, 1838 and departed this life on June 29, 1910. He was born in Henry County, Illinois but was reared in Kentucky. He was the son of one of the old-time school teachers known everywhere as Uncle Billy Martin. When the Civil War broke out, James B. Martin enlisted at Louisville, Kentucky, in the Tenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry and served for three years and four months with the Union Army. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga and lay in the Government hospital for eighteen months. The wound crippled him for life, a shot or minnie ball taking effect in his left heel. January 1, 1865, he came to Clinton, Missouri, and sometime later swam the Deepwater when it was filled with ice in order to escape from a band of guerillas who were still attempting to wage war against Union people. Edward A. Martin, a brother, preceded him to this county and Edward was tending cattle on the north side of the Deepwater at the time.

James B. Martin was a noted swimmer who at one time swam the Tennessee River while foraging after roasting ears. He was carried a mile down the river by the swift current with a companion named Alex Moore.

Soon after coming to Henry County, he was married to Ann Eliza Bridges, daughter of Charles Bridges of the Marshall Creek neighborhood. The Bridges came from Springfield, Illinois, to Henry County. Ann Eliza Martin was born in 1848 and died in 1915. Six children were born to James B. and Ann Eliza Martin, as follow: Charles H., subject of this review; Edward A., Coffeyville, Kansas; Mrs. Jessie A. Wolford, Fairview township; Emery, living on the Martin home place; James Claude, living on the home place; Clifford B. makes his home with Charles Martin.

James B. Martin was an independent Republican. He was a member of the Christian Church and was affiliated with the Free Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Grand Army of the Republic. James B. Martin was a Henry County citizen worth while. He was an honest, upright, and industrious man of affairs who had the respect and esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the county.

James Ramsey Wilson.—The basis of all true history is biography. History is but the narrative of the accomplishments of a body of people as a whole; the individual is the doer and it is necessary in the presentation of a true history of Henry County, to present the salient facts in the lives of the men who have made possible the upbuilding of this important section of Missouri. James Ramsey Wilson, late of Deepwater township, was a pioneer of this county who contributed more than the ordinary man to the settlement and development of Henry County. His sons and daughters today occupy important places in the State, and are among the leaders of the communities where they reside and have resided.

James Ramsey Wilson was born in Maysville, Kentucky, in January, 1803, and died in Henry County, Missouri, in June, 1897. He was the son of James Wilson, who was born in the North of Ireland, and was a son of James Wilson, of Scotland, who moved from his native land to Ireland and there settled upon a large estate, which was named Bull Valley Castle. He had several children, among them being James Wilson, father of the subject of this review. James Wilson received a good education and during his twentieth year, he immigrated to America. The



EDWIN WILSON

occasion of his leaving the old home in Ireland was owing to his disgust with the methods of dispensing justice in practice in the courts of his native country. One particular flagrant piece of injustice which he witnessed so incensed him that upon going home, he informed his father that he was not desirous of living in a country with injustice so rampant, and that he intended crossing the ocean to settle in America. His father gave his consent and supplied him with funds sufficient to last him for one year in the new country. Upon his arrival at New York, the captain of his ship recommended his services to a ship chandler or shipping merchant, as bookkeeper, the young man's skill as a penman having favorably impressed the ship captain. He immediately took up his duties and for many years was engaged in the mercantile business in various parts of the country, becoming successful, although his fortunes were variable. There were times when he was possessed of considerable capital and others when he was forced to start with little or no capital. One instance, the loss of a cargo of cotton valued at \$40,000 and which cost him but \$10,000, serves as an illustration of the varying fortunes of his career. This happened in New Orleans and it was not long until he had paid back every dollar of his losses. He became a merchant at Maysville, Kentucky, and was there married to Elizabeth Bailey, the daughter of Col. Samuel Bailey, who had come to Kentucky from Virginia and purchased a large tract of land in the vicinity from Simon Kenton. About 1812, Colonel Bailey settled near the mouth of the Ohio River and with his wife and children stayed at the hotel kept by Captain Dennis in Paducah. They moved to their new location aboard a Government steamboat confiscated from Aaron Burr at the time his ill fated plans for founding a great empire in the Southwest came to naught. Col. Samuel Bailey was killed by Indians a few miles above Bailey's Station, a frontier settlement which he had established on his land. He was attacked by a band of the savages and fought to the death. The Indians took his body and placed it in a new cabin near the scene of the crime. Later, Light Horse Harry Lee led a party to recover the body and give it proper burial near the site where he met his death opposite Rush Creek Island on the Kentucky shore of the Ohio River.

James Wilson did not remain long in Kentucky. Indians becoming numerous and on the warpath and the War of 1812 raging at the time, making it unsafe for settlers in the new country, he took his wife and children and went on horseback to country of the Kanawha River in

what is now West Virginia. Here he engaged in the manufacture of salt in partnership with a Frenchman named Savaryn and made a permanent home in West Virginia.

James Ramsey Wilson was married in West Virginia to Susan Everett, born in Guyandotte County, Virginia, in 1811 and died in Henry County, Missouri, in 1875. She was a daughter of Col. John Everett of Guyandotte, Virginia, who married Miss Sallie Woodson of Charlottesville, Virginia. Col. John Everett was an officer of Virginia militia and was the son of John Everett, a soldier of the Revolution who was noted for the depths of his patriotism. It is said of him that he refused a large grant of Government land as payment for his services in behalf of American Independence with these words: "I did not fight for land; I fought for liberty." The wife of John Everett was Miss Sallie Deadman, a daughter of Captain Deadman, who also fought in the Revolutionary War on the American side. Mrs. Sallie (Woodson) Everett was the daughter of Tralton or Tarlton Woodson who married a Miss Shepherd.

James Ramsey Wilson left Cabell County, West Virginia, in 1840 and came to Henry County, selecting a tract of land in the southeastern part of Bear Creek township near the Teays settlement. He removed his family to the site of his new home in 1841 and for four years made his home in Marshall Creek. In 1845 he settled permanently in Deepwater township, erecting some time later one of the finest and largest houses in the county, modeled after an old Virginia home. This home is still standing and is the place of residence of Miss Bettie Wilson, a daughter. The estate which he built up has been operated by his sons as a corporation under the name of J. H. Wilson and Brothers and has prospered during all these years.

To James Ramsey and Susan (Everett) Wilson were born the following children: Joseph H. Wilson, a widely-known farmer of Deepwater township, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Mrs. Mary E. Houx, Warrensburg, Missouri, widow of Rev. J. H. Houx, late of Warrensburg, and who was a noted pioneer preacher of the Methodist Episcopal faith; John M. Wilson, deceased; Capt. Edwin Wilson, deceased; Susan Elizabeth, or Bettie Wilson, residing on the Wilson Home Place; William W. Wilson; and Richard B. Wilson, postmaster of Montrose, Missouri, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Edwin Wilson left home when in his eighteenth year and enlisted in the Southern Army as a member of Parsons' Brigade. Although

small for his age he never shirked duty and was always found in the thickest of the battles and struggles in which his command was engaged. He became a valuable assistant to the field surgeons and was advised, on account of his skill in handling wounded men, to become a surgeon. After the surrender of Parsons' Brigade in Louisiana, he went to Texas and was first employed in sampling cotton. Opportunities for advancement came rapidly his way and he became a large land owner and cotton planter on his own account. He also became interested in banking and was vice-president of the American National Bank of Austin, Texas, at the time of his death. He was a leader in the commercial and civic life of his adopted State and associated with the leading figures of Texas. He had large interests in Texas and New Mexico. His death occurred at Austin, Texas, June 10, 1912, at the age of 68 years. He married Lulu Bailey Wilson, who bore him two children: Mrs. John Harris, Dallas, Texas; and Mrs. Welburn Hudson, of Austin, Texas.

John M. Wilson went West when seventeen years of age and became a gold and silver miner. His life story reads like a romance were it possible to record his travels and adventures among the mining camps of the Rockies, the Pacific Slope, Mexico, and the Andes of South America. For many years he was engaged in various mining enterprises in these sections and became wealthy. The various vicissitudes and fortunes of the gold miner were his. During his career he was associated with widely known mining men of the United States. He died at El Paso, Texas, February 4, 1914, aged seventy-seven years. His whole career was characterized by honorable and upright dealings, attributes which have been the heritage of the members of the Wilson family for generations. He was married in early life to Miss Marion W. Wright of Washington, D. C., and to this marriage were born three children: James Robert, living in New Mexico; Isabella Everett, wife of Nathan Foster, Fayetteville, Arkansas, a veteran of the Spanish-American War; Mrs. Anna Caldwell, whose husband is a mining man of New Mexico.

William W. Wilson was born December 26, 1851, in Deepwater township, and is the jolly bachelor brother of the family. He has always been engaged in farming and makes his home with his brother, Richard B. Wilson.

James Ramsey Wilson and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and so lived their lives that a lasting and deep impression will be forever engraved in the annals of the county which they helped to create from an unbroken wilderness.

Martin Vanburen Brown.—For over the long period of fifty-one years, Martin Vanburen Brown, one of the old pioneers of Deepwater township, has resided on his splendid country place southwest of Montrose. The Brown homestead is a handsome, old style Colonial residence, built of the finest hardwood lumber, prior to the Civil War era. The home itself has a beautiful setting, being at the apex of a long gentle slope of green lawn which is dotted with a fine grove of shade trees. Mr. Brown is owner of 800 acres of rich farm lands, 320 acres of which is comprised in his home place.

Martin V. Brown was born on a farm located eight miles west of Springfield, Illinois, on Spring Creek, March 4, 1837. He is the son of Reason D. Brown (born 1813, died 1885), who was the son of Joshua Brown, a native of Kentucky, and who was a pioneer settler in Illinois, locating there in the early twenties. Joshua Brown assisted in the raising of the first house in the city of Springfield, Illinois, and was prominent in the early history of Springfield and vicinity. Reason D. Brown was married to Rachel Ernest (born 1815, died 1905), a daughter of Illinois pioneer parents. Reason D. Brown spent the last year of his long life on a farm, situated east of Appleton City, Missouri, and died there in 1885. He was father of twelve children, only two of whom are living: Martin Vanburen, and John D. of Deepwater township.

Martin V. Brown was reared in Illinois and enlisted in the ranks of hard workers when nineteen years of age. In 1861 he went to Idaho and was employed in the Salmon River mines for five years. During that time he earned and saved enough money to make a start on his own account. After a trip home to Illinois, he came to Henry County, Missouri, in the spring of 1867, and purchased 700 acres of land at a cost of \$13 per acre. This land was already improved but Mr. Brown has succeeded in adding to this acreage another 100 acres. He has done exceedingly well but attributes a great part of his success to the assistance and counsel of his capable wife.

On September 26, 1869, M. V. Brown and Miss Helen Cecil were united in marriage. Mrs. Helen (Cecil) Brown was born on a farm east of Clinton in Henry County in 1848, and is the daughter of Wilson and Henny Cecil, who came from Kentucky and settled in Henry County in 1837. This marriage has been blessed with five children: Allie, wife of Charles Campbell, a merchant at Montrose; Missouri; Ernie C., a well-known farmer of Walker township; Charles M., a farmer of Walker township, married

Edna, daughter of Henry Oliver, and has three children, Cecil, Marie and Wilford; Helen, wife of J. Ed Dugan, Deepwater township, mother of two children, Wilfred and Martin Edward; Harry, living on the home place, married Clara, daughter of Robert Burns of Appleton City, Missouri, has a son, Robert Martin.

During his entire life since attaining his majority, Mr. Brown has been a consistent and faithful Democrat. He and his family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. As a man and citizen there is none better in Henry County, and Mr. Brown is a typical gentleman of the old school. He is kindly disposed to all mankind and is spending the last years of his long life in comfortable and happy retirement, well content to shift the burden of the cultivation of his farms to younger shoulders. He is popular and is universally esteemed throughout the countryside.

Joseph F. Hibler.—For the past sixty-three years, Joe Hibler has been a resident of Henry County and is one of the typical, jolly, big-hearted old-timers of Missouri—the kind of men we have all read and heard about as typical of the true Missourian. During his boyhood days, Joe Hibler attended school in an old log school house, a converted pioneer's log shack with cracks between the logs big enough to throw a boy through if the schoolmaster so minded. The boys in Joe's younger days were every whit as mischievous and full of tricks as the present-day boys, and it is probable that the schoolmaster found occasion to throw the boys through the cracks when they were mean. This school house had a puncheon floor, and slab seats. Along one side of the room was a big six-foot fireplace which was kept filled with big logs during the cold winter days. A roaring fire was kept up but the fire only warmed one side of the school boys. The wind whistled through the cracks and kept the air stirring in the room at all times. The only light in the building was obtained by sawing out a length of log about eight feet. This aperture let in both air and light. Joe Hibler has seen thousands of deer on the plains of Henry County in his youthful days and his father would shoot them from the doorway of their home. The nearest trading post was at old Germantown and Johnston in Bates County, then called "Hard-scrabble" by the pioneers in the old days. Joe had a partner who assisted him in various misdeeds and it was a favorite pastime of theirs to entice a bunch of cattle near a hornet's nest and stir up the hornets. Another pastime was robbing the apple cellars of their relatives.

Joe Hibler was born in Osage County, Missouri, in 1849 and is the son of Henry Hibler, one of the best-known of the early pioneers of this section of Missouri.

Henry Hibler was born in 1822 in St. Louis County, Missouri, and was living in St. Louis when it was but a small river village, peopled by Frenchmen and adventurers from all parts of the world. He and his parents were pioneers of Osage County, where Henry Hibler became a live stock dealer on a large scale. The live stock market was far away at St. Louis and the trip was a long and tiresome one to make. Mr. Hibler was persuaded by his neighbors to drive their cattle to St. Louis, sell them and bring back the proceeds. He soon got into the business and handled the cattle on commission. Taking assistants with him he would make the trip whenever a sufficient number of cattle were ready for the market. He would frequently drive a big drove of turkeys to the same market. On the return trip he would carry the money in saddle bags and no precaution was necessary to guard against thieves. People were so honest that upon arriving at a settler's cabin for the night the men would throw the saddle bags filled with money down on the floor in a corner of the cabin and pay no more attention to it, until ready to leave the next morning. When he arrived home, Mr. Hibler would distribute the money among the neighbors. In 1855, he settled in Henry County, and during the early days made frequent trips to Kansas, engaged in the cattle business. He purchased a farm, located just a mile north of where Joe Hibler now lives, in Walker township. His first home was a log cabin. He prospered as a farmer and stockman and in later years bought a home at Eldorado Springs, Missouri. He died in 1900 at Lamar, Missouri. Henry Hibler was three times married; his first wife was Nancy McQueen, who died in 1851, leaving children as follows: Samuel died in the Confederate service while a soldier in the Civil War; Mrs. Lottie Fisher, Walker township; Joseph F., subject of this review; Frank, a bachelor living on his brother's farm; Mrs. Susie March, a widow living in Davis township. His second wife was Mrs. Pliney Parks who died in 1857, leaving three children by a first marriage: Ann, Arthur, and Sallie Parks. His third wife was Mrs. Mary Harper, mother of two children by her first marriage: John Shelley, died at Dallas, Texas, in 1916; Lizzie Shelley, living in Oklahoma; and William T., Samuel, Walter and Annie Hibler.

In 1870, Joseph F. Hibler began life for himself upon seventy acres

of land which his father gave him. He improved this tract as best he could at the time, building a slab fence around the farm and carrying the slabs one-fourth of a mile on his shoulders. He also built some rail fence which was later supplanted by a hedge fence which he set out. He has created a beautiful farm from prairie land and has an attractive place of 111 acres on Camp Branch Creek adjacent to the Hopewell Church in Walker township.

Mr. Hibler was married in 1870 to Cordelia, a daughter of Samuel Wilson, a pioneer of Henry County, concerning whom the reader is referred to the sketch of Judge William M. Wilson in this volume.

Five children have blessed this marriage: Mattie, wife of Charles Pfof, resides near Cheyenne Wells, Colorado; Mildred, wife of Ellis Greenhalge, Walker township; Riley Amos lives in Kansas; Henry Wilson, lives in Kansas City; and John, deceased.

Mr. Hibler has consistently voted the Democratic ticket since attaining his majority. He and Mrs. Hibler are members of the Hopewell Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

David Wesley Clark.—Lovers of the picturesque would take delight in climbing the hill whereon the lifetime home of David Wesley Clark of Deepwater township is located. A picturesque home, a part of which is the original log cabin built by David Clark, his father, long ago, is situated upon one of the highest points in Henry County, and is surrounded by large cedar trees. Twenty miles away the church spires and the court house dome of Clinton can be seen. The city of Butler also twenty miles distant to the west can be seen on a clear day. Other towns in the neighborhood can be seen. David Wesley Clark was born in Deepwater township, in the Clark log cabin, February 17, 1863, and is the son of David Clark.

David Clark, the elder, was born in Virginia, near Richmond, May 12, 1825, and died April 22, 1911. He was the son of Joseph Clark. David, Sr., came to Missouri in 1853 and entered forty acres of the land now owned by his son, David Wesley, built a cabin and resided thereon until his death. His wife was Sarah Jackson, born in Lafayette County, Missouri, where David had located with his father in 1840. Prior to coming to Henry County they had lived in Lafayette and Johnson counties. Sarah Clark was born in 1835 and died January 22, 1890. There were nine children in the Clark family, eight of whom are living: J. W., Louisa, Sarah Elizabeth, Lucy Ann, deceased; David Wesley, Mary E., Charles

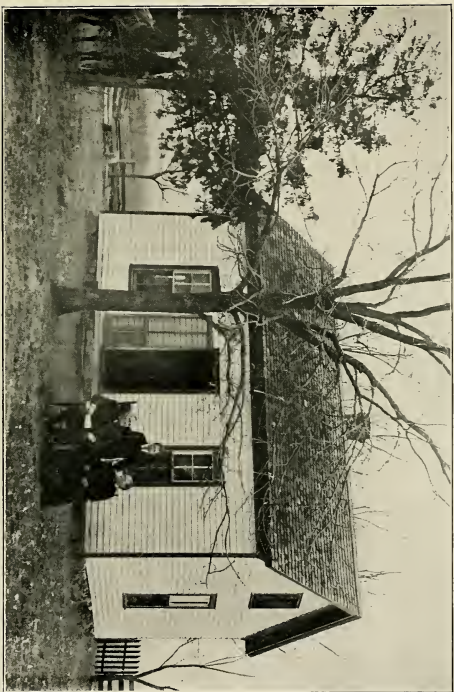
M., Lillian, Louis Bennett. David Clark was a highly respected citizen of Henry County and was well and favorably known in his home neighborhood. He served in the Missouri State Troops during the Civil War and was in many hard-fought battles.

Born and reared on the Clark homestead, David Wesley Clark has spent all of his days on the farm. He is the owner of 140 acres of land which is situated in the exact center of section 16 and adjoins the Dahlman land on the north, both farms being reached by a private roadway. He was first married to Rebecca J. Hardy, October 1, 1890, who bore him two children: Lena, Montrose, Missouri; and David, at home with his father. Mrs. Rebecca J. Clark departed this life September 16, 1908. Mr. Clark's second marriage occurred December 25, 1911, to Mrs. Ellen Chisham, a widow, and mother of two children: Eunola, wife of Frank Schaffer, living in Kansas; and William Chisham, a farmer in Deepwater township.

Mr. Clark is a Republican, and is of that kindly, intelligent, type of Missourian of the old school who possesses so many excellent qualities which makes and retains friends for all time. He loves his county, his State, his neighbors, his home and his fellowmen.

Gerhart Anton Dahlman.—The late Gerhart Anton Dahlman of Deepwater township was born in Westphalia, Germany, February 2, 1832, and departed this life at his home near Germantown, June 1, 1910. He was the son of Herman and Mary Ann Dahlman who lived all of their lives in the land of their birth. Accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Henry Kalwei, Mr. Dahlman emigrated from Germany in 1869 and arrived at Germantown, Henry County, Missouri, in May, 1869. He stayed at Germantown for nine years and was employed by Anton Mucke and Joseph Schmedding. He purchased his farm in 1872 and moved a house from Germantown to his farm. In 1878 he returned to Germany for his sweetheart, to whom he was married in 1878, and at once set sail for his home in America. He married Annie Marie Krimphoff, who was born in Westphalia, Germany, September 2, 1855, the daughter of Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Rene-kamp) Krimphoff, both of whom spent all of their lives in Germany. The father died in 1880 and the mother in 1877. Mr. Dahlman was ably assisted in the work of improving his farm by his devoted wife who assisted him in the farm work, set out trees, hedges, and vines and they created a beautiful home. The Dahlman farm consists of eighty acres with thirteen acres of timber land in addition.

The children born to Gerhart Anton and Annie Marie Dahlman are



THE DAHLMAN HOME
GERHART ANTON DAHLMAN AND WIFE AND WILLIAM J. DAHLMAN

as follow: Elizabeth, born July 3, 1879, married 1899 to Robert Teeman, and has three children, Augusta, Richard, and Viola. Mrs. Dahlman has an adopted son, William Dahlman, born July 25, 1891, married September 28, 1915, to Lorena Minnich, the daughter of George and Ora (Bradburn) Minnich, and granddaughter of William Minnich, a pioneer who stood guard at Germantown during the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Dahlman have one child, Martha Ann, born February 22, 1917.

For some years or since the death of Mr. Dahlman, William has been managing the farm in the interest of his foster mother and has become a very successful farmer. The Dahlman land is underlaid with a vein of coal which has been mined for several years. The place is known as "The Fairview Farm," on account of the magnificent view of the surrounding country, which can be seen from the home. Mr. Dahlman, the younger, is a member of the Catholic Church, is a Republican, and belongs to Montrose Council No. 525, Knights of Columbus. He is an industrious, intelligent, well read young man who is a great reader and student who keeps himself well informed upon the events which are happening in the world today.

Gerhart Anton Dahlman was one of the best of men and a highly respected citizen of the Germantown neighborhood. He loved his home and family and was a devout Catholic. No Henry County citizen is more worthy of representation in a history of his home county than Mr. Dahlman.

Joseph H. Puthoff, progressive and successful farmer of Deepwater township, proprietor of a well-improved farm of 140 acres, is a native of Henry County and comes of an old pioneer family of the Germantown neighborhood. Mr. Puthoff was born November 27, 1868, about one-eighth of a mile west of his present home.

Henry Puthoff, his father, was born in 1839 and died in 1906. He was a native of Germany, and was a son of Henry Puthoff, who accompanied his son to America in about 1860. Mr. Puthoff settled southeast of Germantown where he purchased 160 acres of land, improved it and increased his holdings to 240 acres. He was married in Germany to Theresa S. Schaffermeier, who was born in 1842 and died in 1909. Henry and Theresa Puthoff were parents of six children: Henry, living in Kansas; Mrs. Mary Meier, also living in Kansas; Joseph H., subject of this sketch; Herman resides on the home place; Mrs. Theresa Jergen died in Canada; Anna lives in St. Louis.

Joseph H. Puthoff was educated in the Gemantown schools and began farming on his own account in 1897. He then located on his present place which he improved and built up to suit his needs and requirements, making it one of the best farms in this neighborhood of rich and productive farmsteads.

In November of 1896, Joseph H. Puthoff and Frances Witzel were united in marriage. Mrs. Frances Puthoff is a daughter of John Witzel, one of the old settlers of Germantown, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. To this marriage have been born five children: Norbert, born January 16, 1898; Clements, born May 5, 1900; Elizabeth, born August 31, 1901; Agnes, born November 5, 1904; Josephine, born October 24, 1907.

Mr. Puthoff is a Republican and he and his family are members of the Germantown Catholic Church. He is an industrious, intelligent, hard working citizen who has the respect and esteem of all who know him.

Henry Puthoff served for three years in the German army before leaving the old country to find a free home in America. He served as a member of Company H, Seventh Missouri Cavalry during the Civil War and was a comrade of John J. Cook of Germantown. He saw about three years of hard service in Missouri and Arkansas during the rebellion and served his country until the war ended in 1865. Bushwhackers constantly harassed the settlers of his neighborhood during the war and would carry off provisions, live stock and anything that took their fancy. Joseph Puthoff, his brother, had suffered severely from their depredations. When Henry was on furlough and hiding out at home, the Rebels had taken the last horse which his brother owned. He determined to get even and stop them from taking away the animal that night. He said "They'll not take the horse away tonight," and hiding down by a rail fence he made up his mind to shoot them down as they came past his hiding place. The odds were much against him, but seasoned and brave soldier that he was, he was brave enough to attack the company of marauders in defense of his brother's property. As he lay in wait with his gun at his shoulder ready to fire, his brother came to him and said: "Henry, don't shoot; let them take the horse; don't kill a man for a horse." Joseph Puthoff lived to the great age of eighty-eight years and often told the story of how his brother Henry tried to fight a company of bushwhackers in defense of his last horse. Henry Puthoff was the bugler of his company and a great friend of Captain Box, who came to see him while attending a reunion at Urich.

Barney Bettels.—For the past twenty-five years, Bernard or Barney Bettels, has resided upon his fine farm of 195 acres in Deepwater township, and during this time he has been constantly improving his place, which includes seventy acres of timber and pasture land. The Bettels home sets far back from the road about half way across the farm land. The Bettels farm is in three tracts, 100 acres of which comprises the home place.

Barney Bettels was born in Germany September 1, 1867, the son of Frank and Gertrude Bettels, who emigrated to America in April, 1871, and settled in St. Charles County, Missouri. In 1873 they went to St. Louis County, Missouri, the mother having died in St. Charles County. Mr. Bettels attended school in St. Louis and resided there until 1881. When he attained the age of thirteen years he came to Henry County and lived with his brother William for three years and finished his schooling at Germantown, after which he drew wages under Bernard Schmidting. He worked for two years for Joseph Cook and one year for Mr. Wincke, receiving \$100 per year for three years. In August of 1889 he went to California and was employed on a large grain ranch in Tulare County for three and a half years, then returned to Henry County. His brother, Fred Bettels, dying, he purchased his brother's farm for \$1,500. He has prospered and added to his acreage and laid away money during the years that he has been engaged in farming and is regarded as one of the substantial and enterprising land owners of Henry County.

June 21, 1893, Barney Bettels and Minnie Cook were united in marriage. Mrs. Minnie Bettels was born in Henry County, June 2, 1871, and is the daughter of John J. Cook of Germantown, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. To them have been born children as follows: Leo, born May 24, 1894, member of the Knights of Columbus and assisting his father on the farm, now a private in the National Army; Bernardine, born January 21, 1896; Clements, born October 3, 1898; Della Margaret, born December 3, 1901; Rosa Emma, born February 15, 1905; Magdalena Mary, born February 21, 1908; Elenora Anna, born February 4, 1911.

Mr. Bettels is a Democrat, but he devotes little time to political matters outside of voting. He and his family are members of the Germantown Catholic Church.

Henry Teeman.—The late Henry Teeman was one of the oldest native-born pioneers of Henry County, and a history of the Teeman family extends over a period of nearly ninety years in Henry county, a longer

period than the memory of any living man in this county runneth. The Teemans first settled in this county in the early thirties. Joseph and Elizabeth Teeman, parents of Henry Teeman, were born and reared in Germany, immigrated to America, first settled in Baltimore, Maryland, came from there to St. Louis, and thence to the Germantown neighborhood in Henry County. They settled in this county in 1836. To Joseph and Elizabeth Teeman were born fifteen children: Anna Mary, died in childhood; Joseph, a Union veteran in the National Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kansas; Henry, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Eliza Devinne, deceased; Mrs. Anna Stevens, living in Kansas; John, a farmer, Deepwater township; Mrs. Margaret Hecker, died in Colorado; Mrs. Mary Goth, deceased; Frank, a farmer in Deepwater township; Mrs. Bertha Curtis, Leavenworth, Kansas; Rosamond, wife of Henry Sickman, Deepwater township; Anton, Deepwater township; Mrs. Theresa Silliman, deceased; George died in infancy; one child died in infancy.

Henry Teeman was engaged to be married when the Civil War broke out, but he responded to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers and enlisted in Company K, 2nd Kansas Infantry, for ninety days' service. In 1862 he again enlisted, this time in Company H of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry and served until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge at Warrensburg in April, 1865, and got his final papers at St. Louis. The company with which he first enlisted was dispersed after the Battle of Lexington, and nearly all of its survivors joined the cavalry.

October 27, 1863, while on furlough, in Pettis County, Mr. Teeman was married to Mary Augusta Kleine, who was born at Nieuheim, Herpster, Germany, March 12, 1841. She was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Stratdhausen) Kleine who immigrated to America in 1854, landing at New Orleans, and thence to Cincinnati, where after they lived for one year, they came to Henry County, arriving here May 1, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Klein lived and died on their farm near Johnstown. Their two other daughters were: Mary Elizabeth, born February 25, 1865, and Anna Augusta, born July 12, 1866.

To Henry and Mary Augusta Teeman were born twelve children: Mary Elizabeth, born February 25, 1865, now Sister Francisca, Denver, Colorado; Almira Augusta, born July 12, died December, 1868; Margaret, born February 16, 1867, deceased; Bertha Francisca, born 1870, wife of Henry Silliman, Montrose, Missouri; Matilda, born September 4, 1872,

widow of Harold Balliot, Assumption, Illinois; Henry Robert, born September 26, 1874, married Elizabeth Dahlman and resides at Genda Springs, Kansas; Frances, deceased; Sophia, Sister M. Catharine, a teacher in the high school at St. Joseph, Missouri; Augusta Theresa, born December 4, 1879, wife of John Fick, Deepwater township; Cecilia Clara, born September 8, 1881, wife of Blas Vogel, Walker township; Louis Albert, born July 26, 1883, at home; Henry, born April 8, 1886, an oil man at Vinita, Oklahoma, married Mary Etta Teeters and has two children.

Mr. and Mrs. Teeman built their first home in 1865, and moved to their farm in August of that year. They first built a small shack, and inasmuch as Mr. Teeman's health had been seriously impaired, much of the work of making a home fell upon his good wife's shoulders. They had a hard time of it for several years but both kept up their spirits and made things go. They began with forty acres which Mrs. Teeman received from her father. This farm is now well improved and Mrs. Teeman has capably managed it for several years. She now has forty acres of good, rich land. Mr. Teeman was a Republican. He was a member of the Catholic Church and was affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic. He died on August 26, 1904.

Mrs. Teeman is a most capable and well preserved woman who is noted throughout the country for her intelligence and sprightliness. During the year 1862, when this section of Missouri was overrun with bushwhackers or freebooters, the parents of Mrs. Teeman suffered from their depredations. One time in 1862, when armed men had entered the house with the intention of killing her father, John Kleine, she flew at the man, struck the gun out of his hand and dared him to shoot her father. After the battle of Lexington she cooked meals for twenty-two half famished soldiers over an old fashioned fireplace. Mrs. Teeman is a most interesting lady and loves to talk of old times and especially of the times during the war when there was so much excitement.

Ethelbert Lampkin.—Down in the extreme southwest corner of Henry County, in Deepwater township, is one of the most beautiful estates in western Missouri, which shows the handiwork of lovers of the best which Nature can produce if the land receives the proper care. The Lampkin estate of 400 acres, which was built up during fifty-two years of residence and tenure by Ethelbert Lampkin and his wife, Emma, is a splendid homestead. The pretty cottage residence occupies the crest of a rising slope, down which is spread an attractive and well kept lawn which is

shaded by evergreens and deciduous trees. Mr. Lampkin took up his residence on this place in 1866 and Mrs. Lampkin has lived there since 1871. A large orchard flanks the grove and lawn and an abundance of all kinds of fruit are supplementary products of this large farm.

The late Ethelbert Lampkin was born in Northumberland County, Virginia, April 14, 1832, and departed this life in Henry County, February 16, 1895. He was the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Kenny) Lampkin, both of whom were of English parentage. During the fifties Mr. Lampkin went to Pettis County, Missouri, and followed his trade of brick mason at Sedalia until 1861. In that year he journeyed west to Colorado and engaged in mining. In this venture he was successful and became owner of a valuable mine. The Colorado trip and his work as a gold and silver miner netted him a sufficient amount of money to enable him to purchase his land in Henry County in 1866.

November 29, 1871, Ethelbert Lampkin and Emma Hutchinson, of Pettis County, Missouri, were united in marriage. This marriage was blessed with children as follow: Rose, wife of Dr. J. R. Hampden of Shawnee Mound, Henry County; Lena, wife of David Atchison, residing on the adjoining farm; William T., married Susan Wilson, daughter of Joseph H. Wilson and lives at Payette, Idaho; Claude, married Maud Oliver, daughter of the late Henry Oliver and resides on a farm just across the road; Harry E., lives at Portland, Oregon; Cline Y., a merchant at Decatur, Illinois; Louise, wife of E. D. Smith, resides on an adjoining farm; Mrs. Ethel Farber, Payette, Idaho; Ben, resides on a farm two miles north of the home place; Roland, born June 11, 1892, resides upon the home farm, which he has been operating. He is now in training for war service in the National Army.

The mother of this family of children was born in Pettis County, Missouri, August 7, 1852, and is the daughter of William T. and Martha (Porter) Hutchinson, both of whom were natives of Kentucky and Virginia, who emigrated from their native States to Pettis County via the overland wagon route in the early thirties. Her grandfather, Belfield Porter, entered Government land in Pettis County about 1831. He was an extensive farmer and stock man and brought with him many slaves from Virginia. William T. and Martha Hutchinson were parents of the following children: Belfield Hutchinson, living at Sedalia, Missouri; Mrs. Emma Lampkin; Mrs. Hattie Cline, Sedalia, Missouri; Louise, Nannie and Mattie, residing in Sedalia.

The Democratic party always had the support of Ethelbert Lampkin, but he was never an office seeker. He was a member of the Baptist Church and took a lifelong and abiding interest in religious works. He assisted materially in the building of Union Church and Presbyterian and the Mount Hope Church and helped to build the Appleton City Baptist Church. He was a liberal giver to all religious and charitable causes and never let a worthy call upon his purse go unheeded. Mr. Lampkin was one of Henry County's best known and most highly esteemed citizens, whose place in the history of his county is assured for all time.

Herman Henry Willenbring.—Just south of the flourishing city of Montrose, in Deepwater township, is one of the finest farms in western Missouri, consisting of 480 acres in a high state of cultivation, owned and operated by Herman Henry Willenbring, one of the most enterprising and progressive farmers of Henry County. Since Mr. Willenbring took possession of this farm in 1905 he has been constantly improving it and has erected a new granary and made other substantial improvements. The large farm residence sets back from the highway and presents a striking appearance when seen from the roadway.

Herman Henry Willenbring was born September 30, 1868, in Germany, the son of Anton and Josephine Willenbring, who emigrated from Germany in 1871 and settled in Nemaha County, Kansas, purchasing a farm just northeast of the town of Seneca. They resided on this farm until death called them, the father dying in 1886 and the mother departing this life in 1888. Herman H. is the only living child of his parents.

Mr. Willenbring was married in Seneca, Nemaha County, Kansas, to Miss Anna Rottinghaus, who was born in Germany, the daughter of Bernard Rottinghaus, an early settler of Nemaha County, Kansas. Mr. Willenbring resided in Nemaha County, Kansas, until 1900 and then went to Garfield County, Oklahoma, purchased a farm, which he improved and sold. Mr. Willenbring bought and sold four different farms in Oklahoma, clearing \$4,000 on his various transactions. In 1905 he came to Henry County and purchased one of the finest farms in the vicinity of Montrose, in a region noted for its fine farms. Although he has been a citizen of this county for but a few years Mr. Willenbring has taken his place as one of the leading agriculturists of the county and he and his family are well established in the community.

The children born to Herman Henry and Anna Willenbring are as follow: Mary, Sister Meleta, a teacher in the parochial school at Ottawa,

Ohio; Joseph, a soldier in the National Army at Camp Funston; Louis, also a soldier in the National Army stationed at Camp Funston, where he went April 2, 1918; Alphonse, a student at St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kansas; Martha, in school at Clyde, Missouri; Frank, Lawrence and Paul, at home with their parents.

Mr. Willenbring is a Republican and he and the members of his family are members of the Catholic Church at Montrose.

John Swaters.—The little Kingdom of Holland has furnished thousands upon thousands of sturdy immigrants to this country since the first great immigration of the Hollanders occurred in the seventeenth century when the Dutch made the beginning of one of the world's greatest cities on the Island of Manhattan. The Hollanders make excellent American citizens, and are noted for their industry and proverbial thrift and honesty. John Swaters, wealthy farmer of Deepwater township, is a splendid type of American who was born in Holland. Since coming to Henry County in 1893, he has accumulated 909 acres of land. He made his first purchase of land in 1893 in Bear Creek township consisting of 320 acres, but he did not make his permanent home here until 1901, when he built a fine, large residence of nine rooms and erected other necessary buildings on the home place. 829 acres of the Swaters land is located in Bear Creek township.

John Swaters was born in Holland, October 29, 1838, the son of John and Antoinette (DeHeer) Swaters, who came to America in 1848. The father of Mrs. Swaters, John DeHeer, died on the voyage. The Swaters family settled in Clinton County, Illinois, where the father died in 1853, and the mother died in 1873.

John Swaters began life in humble circumstances in Clinton County, Illinois, and shortly after his marriage he removed to Effingham County, where he became owner of a farm of 320 acres which he cultivated until his removal to Missouri. Land was constantly rising in value in Illinois and Mr. Swaters with characteristic shrewdness and by the exercise of good, sound business judgment based upon the idea that a man could not lose money by purchasing good farm lands, bought and sold farms in his vicinity and thus made a great deal of money. Of late years he has deeded outright, three quarter sections to his sons.

April 18, 1871, John Swaters and Elizabeth Wekamp were united in marriage. Mrs. Elizabeth Swaters is the daughter of J. B. Wekamp and was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1855, emigrating from her native



JOHN SWATERS AND FAMILY

land to America when fifteen years old. Her mother died in 1865. The children born to John and Elizabeth Swaters are as follow: Anna, Elizabeth, Henry, Bernard, John H., Margaret, Maria A., Rosa, George A., Francis Louis, and Ann Leonora. Ann married Fred H. Heiman and has children as follow: Regina, Pernelia, Leo, Martha, Rosa, Ferdinand, Loretta, John and Helen. Regina Heiman married John Nold and has one child, Morena. Elizabeth, wife of H. W. Schmidt, lives in Illinois, and has six children: Gertrude, Clarence, Vincent, John, Loretta, and Lawrence. Henry married Elizabeth Richter and resides in Bear Creek township, has children as follow: Irene, Gertrude, Nettie, Bernard, Helena, Raymond, and Leonard. Bernard married Catherine Heiman and resides on his father's farm in the adjoining house, has four children: Mary, Hildegarde, Catherine, and Maurice. Francis Louis, married Caroline Cole and has one son, Robert Louis. John H., Jr. and Margaret Sawters are at home with their parents. Marie A. died in infancy. Mrs. Rosa Lee Nold lives in Bear Creek township. George A. is at home. Anna Leonora, married William Nold and lives in Bear Creek township.

Mr. Swaters is a Democrat and he and all of his family are devout Catholics, being members of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Montrose. He is one of the kindest of men, and he and Mrs. Swaters are jolly, wholesouled people who have good and just right to be proud of their accomplishments and of the fine family which they have bequeathed to their adopted country.

Frank White.—The accomplishment of Frank White, owner of 550 acres of land in Clinton township, Henry County, is worthy of commendation and emulation. Since the time he attained the age of sixteen years, Mr. White has been doing for himself, and he began his career in this county as farm hand working by the month. Carefully saving his earnings, he made his first investment in farm land in the nineties and has continued to buy land until he has become one of the large land owners of Henry County. Upon his farm of 550 acres are three sets of improvements.

Mr. White was born in Indiana in 1865. He is the son of Eli and Mary (Thompson) White, who were pioneer settlers of Henry County.

Eli White was born in Ohio in 1827 and died in 1880. He was the son of Henry White, a native of Pennsylvania who came to Henry County via the overland route in the early forties and entered the land where Emery Martin now resides. He was among the first pioneers of the

county and was a great hunter in his day. Eli White was a crack rifleman and killed many deer in drives which the hunters made in the early days. He operated a saw mill for the convenience of his neighbors and erected the first school building in the Glenwood district. He entered the land where his son Walter now lives, erected a cabin thereon and made this place his home until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he took his family back to Indiana by wagon and remained there until after the close of the war. He was a Union soldier and served over three months in the Union Army. The wife of Eli White was, prior to her marriage, Mary E. Thompson. She was born in Ohio in 1833 and was a daughter of Robert Thompson, who came to Henry County in 1849. There were four children born to Eli and Mary White; Mrs. Lillie Frances Gill, St. Clair County, Missouri; Walter, living in Bear Creek township; Frank, subject of this sketch; Mrs. Nellie Barnes, living in Montana. Eli White was one of the "forty-niners" who made the long and dangerous trip to the gold fields of California in 1849, and he remained there for some years, engaged in mining. Robert Thompson organized the first Sunday school ever held in Bear Creek township. Mary E. (Thompson) White died in 1906.

Frank White, of this review, was married March 13, 1887, to Miss Zilpha H. Adkins, who was born December 25, 1868, in Clinton township, the daughter of Henry G. and Zilpha Jane Adkins, concerning whom the reader is referred to the sketch of C. M. Adkins in this volume. Eight children were born to this marriage: Alpha Adkins, a graduate of the Clinton High School and the Warrensburg Normal College, and who taught one term of school; Clara May, died in childhood; James Joseph B., married Anna Marolf and has one child, Mary Pauline; William A., formerly at home with his father, now a private in the National Army; Bernice Ellen, Alla Adair and Eleanor Lucille, at home. The mother departed this life June 6, 1910. She was a woman of high and noble character, a devoted wife and a kind mother. She was a member of the Clinton Methodist Episcopal Church and took a great interest in church work when the family resided in Clinton for six years. She died while the family were living in Clinton and Mr. White and the children then returned to the farm. Mr. White is a Democrat, but he takes little active interest in political matters other than to cast his vote.

James A. Moyer.—For over sixty years James A. Moyer, pioneer farmer of Clinton township, has resided on his homestead and has im-

proved his farm from prairie and wilderness into a rich and productive country estate. During this long period he has seen a great county and State in the making and has witnessed all of the wonderful changes that have taken place in this western country. "Uncle Jim," as he is affectionately known, has likewise improved with time and has kept pace with this great development. He was born in Illinois December 25, 1841, and is the son of Frederick and Polly (Hall) Moyer, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively.

Frederick Moyer was born in 1794 and died in 1856. He was the son of John Moyer, who was of North Carolina German stock. Polly Hall was born near Jamestown, Virginia, and was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier who served seven years in the Army of Independence. Frederick Moyer was a pioneer in Edgar County, Illinois, and his father settled on Tiger Creek in Pike County, Illinois. Frederick Moyer died in Illinois and after his death the widowed mother and family came to Missouri in 1858. While the war was raging she took her family and returned to the home folks in Illinois. She was accidentally killed by a threshing machine in 1863.

James A. Moyer migrated to Missouri in 1858 and first settled upon a rented farm and lived in a small log cabin which the previous owner had erected. He eventually settled on the Levy place, which had been entered from the Government by his brother, John S. Moyer, who returned to Illinois in August, 1861, and came back to Henry County in 1865. James A. returned to Henry County, Missouri, in 1866 and settled upon his present home place in 1867. During the many years in which Mr. Moyer has resided on his place he has constantly been improving it in different ways. A fine growing orchard planted in 1905 is his special pride. Mr. Moyer's farm embraces 300 acres in all.

July 21, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret A. Plecker, who was born in Augusta County, Virginia, June 22, 1845. The history of the Plecker family and an account of the parents of Mrs. Margaret Moyer appears in the sketch of James F. Plecker in this volume. Six children were born of this marriage, three of whom are living: Hattie, wife of W. Scott Mitchell, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Mrs. Grace Ringo, living in Oklohoma, mother of two children, Caroline and Eugene; Mrs. Viola Romine, Clinton, Missouri, mother of one child, Frank Romine.

Mr. Moyer is a pronounced Democrat and has firmly and consistently

supported the Democratic party since attaining his majority. He is a well preserved gentleman for his age, but has turned much of the farm work over to younger heads who are tilling his acreage for him.

Walter Scott Mitchell.—For half a century the Mitchell family have been prominently identified with the history of Henry County. Walter Scott Mitchell, prosperous and progressive farmer and stockman of Clinton township, is one of the best known citizens of the county. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, not far from the city of Zanesville, in June, 1867, and is the son of John and Eliza (Evans) Mitchell, the latter of whom is a daughter of one of the oldest pioneer women of western Missouri, now being past ninety-two years of age.

John Mitchell was born in Perry County, Ohio, and was the son of George Mitchell. Both father and son came to Henry County in search of homes in 1868, the former settling two miles north of Clinton on what is known as the Keck farm. John Mitchell resided in Henry County on his farm near Clinton until 1879, when he located in St. Clair County, dying there in 1882. He was father of six children: Walter Scott, subject of this sketch; Charles H., Kansas City, Missouri; Edward, deceased; Frank, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; George, Brownington, Missouri; Lee, a butcher of Deepwater, Missouri. The mother of these children is seventy years of age and resides in Deepwater. Her mother is Mrs. Lovina (Evans) Hopkins, who resides in Deepwater, Missouri and is well past the age of ninety-two years.

W. Scott Mitchell was reared and educated in Henry and St. Clair Counties and he returned to Henry County after the death of his father in 1882. He first located near Deepwater and purchased his first land in Clinton township in 1914. Mr. Mitchell is owner of 180 acres of land but is farming a total of 230 acres, a part of the Moyer land being in his charge. He erected a handsome farm home in 1917 which is located on one of the main highways leading directly north to Clinton, but a few miles distant.

In 1890 Mr. Mitchell was married to Miss Hattie Lee Moyer, a daughter of James A. Moyer, pioneer settler of Clinton township, a biography of whom appears in this volume of Henry County history. The following children have been born of this marriage: John Arthur, is now a private in the National Army, stationed at Camp Fremont, California; Violet, wife of Henry Braun, mother of one child, Mildred; Uel Francis,

named in honor of the author of this history, at home with his parents; Ora Lee, Margaret E., Wade Sherman or W. S., Jr., at home.

Mr. Mitchell is a thorough Democrat who has generally taken an active part in Henry County political affairs and is now serving as county judge. He and Mrs. Mitchell and the four oldest children are members of the Baptist Church.

John Braun, of Clinton township, was born in Wittenburg, Germany, April 9, 1859, and was of high German stock, being a son of Jacob Braun, who came to America and located in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1876. John Braun learned the trade of cigar maker and followed his trade in Kansas City for a time. After his marriage in 1882 he located in Wyandotte County, Kansas, on a farm and then settled in Johnson County, Kansas, where he followed the pursuit of agriculture until his removal to Henry County, Missouri, in 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Braun bought eighty acres of land in Clinton township and their first home in this county was a log house which was later supplanted by a handsome residence. On account of the poor health from which Mr. Braun suffered for twenty-two years, he was unable to do much work of any consequence, the task of improving a farm and making a home for the family fell to Mrs. Braun. Mr. Braun was taken seriously ill in 1895, and it became necessary to remove him to a State institution.

John Braun was married on March 4, 1882, to Kathrine Rentchler, who was born in Wittenburg, Germany, May 20, 1858, the daughter of George and Barbara (Lutz) Rentcheler, who spent all of their lives in the land of their nativity. Mrs. Braun came to America in 1880 and resided in Kansas City for two years prior to her marriage. To John and Kathrine Braun have been born children as follow: Benjamin, born July 11, 1885, a land owner of Clinton township, married Ella Hoppe, daughter of August Hoppe, and has two children, Mary Ellen and Bessie May; John F., born October 15, 1887, resides on a farm in Fairview township and owns a farm in Clinton township, married Minnie, daughter of William F. Standke, and has one son, John William; George, born November 27, 1889, married Lottie, daughter of William Dunning, and has three children, Frank, William and Clayton; Mary, born January 18, 1891, lives in Clinton township, married Estes Williams and has four children, Philip, Daisy, Ellen and Dorothy; Henry, born February 16, 1893, on the home farm, married Violet Mitchell, born July 2, 1895, daughter of W. S. Mitchell, and has one child, Mildred, born August 14, 1915.

Many women would have been terrified and disheartened at the prospect of shouldering the burdens of both father and mother, but Mrs. Braun is made of the material which is never afraid to try to accomplish what is necessary. To her belongs the credit of rearing her fine family, of building up and improving a fine farm and her children and many friends take pride in speaking of what she did alone and unaided when her children were small. She is a capable and intelligent woman who is proud of her fine family and takes great pride in her home. She is a member of the Golden Gate Baptist Church and has led all of her children in the paths of true morality and religion, every child being a member of this church.

Fred Schmidt.—For over forty years Fred Schmidt has lived on the farm in the southeastern part of Clinton township which he cleared from the timber along the stream which flows through his land on the boundary line. He first cut the trees and cleared a place for his home and then gradually cut more trees and placed the ground in cultivation, until he had cleared 160 acres of splendid farm land. He purchased his first seventy-four acres of timbered land for \$250—an amount which was a fortune in the old days and which he obtained by the hardest kind of labor in the coal mines of Henry County. He next bought eighty acres at a cost of \$32 an acre. The hardest kind of work during his long lifetime has placed Mr. Schmidt in comfortable circumstances, and now, in the eventide of his long and useful life, he can sit in peace and comfort and reap the reward of his years of unremitting labor.

Fred Schmidt was born in Baden, Germany, September 26, 1843, the son of Frederick and Rosa Schmidt, who lived and died in Germany. When a boy Fred Schmidt herded sheep for a livelihood and dreamed of the land across the seas where people were free and happy, and where it was possible to attain a home and even riches if one were honest and willing to work. His dreams were eventually realized, and in 1866 he crossed the Atlantic, arrived at New York, made his way to Cincinnati, and came to Henry County in 1873, after spending six years at labor in Cincinnati. Upon his arrival in this county he obtained employment in the coal mines, where he worked until he purchased his land and began making a home for himself and his loved ones.

Mr. Schmidt has been twice married. His first marriage took place in 1868 with Elizabeth Leffler, of Wittenburg, Germany, born in 1836 and died in 1913, leaving four children: Amiel W., a farmer living two

miles west of his father's place; Charles, a farmer of Clinton township; Mrs. Anna Standke, Clinton township; Frank, a farmer living two miles west of his father's place. His second marriage occurred in November, 1916, with Miss Margaret Schmidt, who was born in July, 1849, a daughter of Matthias and Sarah Schmidt, natives of Wittenburg, Germany, who immigrated to America in 1868 and settled in Henry County. Miss Schmidt was first married to Charles Gebhart, a stone mason, who died in 1903.

Nothing can portray the remarkable changes that have taken place since Fred Schmidt first came to Henry County more than the great increase in land values. Just a few weeks ago in April of 1918 Mr. Schmidt was offered about \$50 an acre for his farm, a sum which would keep him in comfort in the city during his declining years. It is needless to state that he refused the offer and intends to spend his life on the spot he loves so well. Mr. Schmidt is a Republican and is an adherent of the Lutheran faith.

Elijah W. Saunders.—Living in comfortable retirement and ease at his pleasant home in Deepwater is Elijah W. Saunders, one of the oldest of the Henry County pioneers, who came to this county fifty-one years ago. Mr. Saunders was born in Kentucky September 15, 1836, the son of Easton C. and Demaris (Fradry) Saunders, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. Elijah W. Saunders was reared to young manhood in Kentucky and was there married to Lucinda Cook, who died in 1865, leaving four children, two of whom are living: Robert, a farmer and road overseer of Fairview township, has a son, Harry, in the National Army; John, a farmer in Fairview township, has a son, Rolla, in the National Army. After his marriage Mr. Saunders removed to Sangamon County, Illinois, and settled on a farm near Taylorville, where he resided until November 11, 1867, at which time he came to Henry County and settled in Fairview township. During the first year he lived with Mr. Withrow, east of Deepwater, and then returned to Illinois for his children. He resided on the Withrow place until his second marriage and then settled on the Martin place, which he rented for a period of three years. He then bought a modest farm of forty acres, south of the town of Deepwater. He traded this tract for a farm of 160 acres on the county line, between Henry and St. Clair Counties, and improved a splendid farm near Pleasant Valley Church. He continued to accumulate farm land until he became owner of 500 acres of rich land.

Mr. Saunders has given 153 acres outright to his sons and has given each child a good start in life rather than to have them wait until after his death.

January 3, 1869, Mr. Saunders was married to Miss Mary Hurt, who was born October 10, 1847, on a farm four miles south of Clinton. This marriage was performed by the Rev. Frank Laller, one of the well known ministers of that day. Mrs. Mary Saunders was born in her father's barn, as they had no house built at the time of her birth. She is the daughter of Andrew and Bertha (Mitchell) Hurt, natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively. They were married in Indiana and first located in Boone County, Missouri, residing in that county until 1838, when the family came to Henry County and built the first cabin on the present site of the city of Clinton. Mr. Hurt entered Government land four miles southeast of Clinton. Mr. and Mrs. Hurt were parents of nine children, four of whom died in infancy: Margaret Allen, Eldorado Springs, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Saunders, of this review; Andrew, Deepwater, Missouri; Mrs. Berthina Langdon, living in Ohio. The children born of the marriage of Elijah W. and Mary Saunders are as follows: Lizzie, who is caring for her aged parents; Mrs. Dena Saunders, St. Clair County, Missouri; Charles, deceased; George, who is farming the home place, and took his father's place as school director of the home district, a position which Mr. Saunders filled for thirteen years and resigned upon removing to Deepwater in October of 1901.

Mr. Saunders is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church. He served for years as deacon of the Pleasant Valley Baptist Church and was one of the builders and a charter member of this church.

James D. Mann.—A man's standing in his community is naturally measured by his accomplishments in a material and civic sense. If he be but a mere money grabber and cares for nothing aside from the amassing of dollars, his importance is limited by the power of his money. If, on the other hand, he is broad gauged enough to combine the highest duties of citizenship with the accumulation of wealth his position in the community is assured; his place in history is marked; and he is deserving of more than ordinary mention. Such a man was the late James D. Mann of Montrose, Missouri. He was a man of intellect, education, and decided business ability, an executive and organizer of a high order who had the highest conception of the duties of a good citizen and who was always found in the forefront of the advocates of civic betterment.



Eng. by L. A. Williams in 1907

J. D. Mann

James D. Mann was born September 23, 1858, and departed this life September 20, 1915. He was born at Neosho, Wisconsin, the son of John L. Mann, whose wife bore the maiden name of Parsons. They were natives of New England. The Mann family originated in the Isle of Mann and the history of American branch of this family dates back to Colonial times, they being among the oldest of the American families of English origin. John L. Mann was a pioneer in the State of Wisconsin, where he cleared a farm from the forest in the early forties. James D. Mann was reared and educated in his native county in Wisconsin and was a farmer until his removal to Missouri in 1892. Opportunity beckoned to him and he sold his Wisconsin farm and located in the thriving city of Montrose, where for two years he was in the employ of Sol Kahn, the veteran merchant of Montrose. In 1894, he established the grain business which bears his name. He successfully conducted this business until his death. In addition to his grain business he was interested in agricultural pursuits and owned 240 acres of land located one mile north of Montrose.

While a resident of Wisconsin he was married in 1880 to Miss Le Moine Wilson, who was born in the city of Neosho, Wisconsin, a daughter of De Wayne Wilson, a well-known citizen of Neosho. Mrs. Le Moine Mann was born in 1863 and departed this life on October 1, 1913. The children of the family are: Arthur J.; Howard H., born November 15, 1898, in Montrose, Missouri, enlisted at Kansas City, on April 5, 1917, in the Third Missouri Regiment, now the 140th Infantry Regiment of the National Army, and is serving as a private in machine gun company, and prior to his departure to the fighting front in France, he was in training at Camp Doniphan.

Arthur J. Mann, who is now managing the Mann Grain Company and the family business interests, was born October 26, 1881, at Neosho, Wisconsin, and received his education in the public schools of Neosho and Montrose. After graduation from the local high school he studied for one year at the Missouri Valley College, Marshall, Missouri, and then pursued a business course at the Central Business College of Sedalia, Missouri. After graduation from business college he entered the grain business with his father at Montrose and now is in complete charge of the business as proprietor and manager. He completed a business course in 1902 and in the spring of 1904 went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was employed as bookkeeper and traveling salesman for different grain firms having headquarters in the city for a period of ten years. The

training which he received during those ten years has proven invaluable to him in conducting the Mann Grain Business.

On October 29, 1902, A. J. Mann and Miss Flora De Bold of Montrose were united in marriage. Mrs. Flora Mann is a daughter of Joseph De Bold, a former merchant of Montrose, now located in Clinton, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Mann have one son, Russell Mann, born August 25, 1903.

A. J. Mann is a Democrat in politics, has held the office of city alderman, and is a member of the local board of education. He is a director of the Montrose Savings Bank. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Kansas City Blue Lodge No. 299, the Orient Chapter, Oriental Commandery, and the Ararat Shrine of Kansas City.

The late James D. Mann was a Democrat and during his residence in Montrose he held practically every city office, serving several terms as mayor of the city. He was one of the organizers and president of the Henry County Boosters Club. He assisted in organizing the Missouri Grain Dealers Association and served two terms as president of this organization, being elected unanimously to this position. He was active in church work and was a ruling elder of the Montrose Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was fraternally associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Clinton, Missouri.

Mann Grain Company.—The Mann Grain Company was established at Montrose, Missouri, in 1894, by the late James D. Mann under the firm name of Mann and Marsh. It was conducted as a partnership undertaking until the death of Mr. Marsh in 1903. Mr. Mann then became sole owner. After Mr. Mann's death on September 20, 1915, the business passed under the management of his son, A. J. Mann. The buildings of the Mann Grain Company cover considerable ground space. The elevator building is 300 feet by 40 feet in extent and has a capacity of 15,000 bushels of grain. The warehouse and office are 125x30 feet. The concern handles over 150 carloads of grain yearly as well as shipping twenty-five carloads of broom corn aggregating 250 tons each year. The firm also retails mill feed and seeds and two men are employed to attend to the extensive business.

John G. Goth, proprietor of a well improved farm in Deepwater township, is a native son of Henry County and is a descendant of one of the sterling pioneer families of German origin who have settled and de-

veloped the southwestern part of Henry County. Mr. Goth is owner of 241 acres of land, forty acres of which is located in Walker township. Mr. Goth erected the eight-room farm residence on his place in 1907. When he took possession of his first tract of 120 acres the improvements were negligible and the soil was partly impoverished, through years of indifferent cultivation. Mr. Goth purchased his home farm in December of 1897 and moved to the place on March 1, 1898. He paid \$30 an acre for the land which is now easily worth \$75 an acre. He added eighty acres in 1913 at a cost of \$60 an acre. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, and the buildings are all substantial.

John G. Goth was born September 24, 1870, on the old Henry Goth homestead, north of Germantown, in Walker township. Henry Goth, his father, was born in Indiana in April 1, 1842, and died in Henry County, September 12, 1889. He was the son of Joseph Goth, a native of Germany who first settled in Indiana after immigrating to this country, and came to the Germantown neighborhood in 1854. He was a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil War, and served in Company H of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry. Mr. Goth served until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge in April of 1865. The Seventh Missouri Cavalry saw much active service in Missouri, Arkansas and were constantly fighting bushwhackers and giving protection to the loyal citizens of this section of the country. He became owner of the Joseph Goth home place and purchased other land until he owned 190 acres of excellent farm lands.

Henry Goth was married to Mary Teeman, a daughter of Henry Teeman of Deepwater township, deceased pioneer settler concerning whom an account will be found in this volume. Mrs. Goth was born in Henry County January 30, 1846, and died July 28, 1904. The children born to Henry and Mary Goth were as follow: Joseph H., living on part of the Goth home place; John G., subject of this sketch; George and Henry, deceased; Elizabeth Goth lives on the home place; Sylvester, farmer, Walker township; two children died in infancy; Florence, wife of Henry Danzenbrink, lives on the Goth home place in Walker township; Edward, a farmer in Deepwater township. Mr. and Mrs. Goth were devout Catholics and Mr. Goth was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

John G. Goth received his education in Oak Grove School and began doing for himself in 1891. In that year he went to California and was employed on a fruit ranch for two years. Upon his return he managed the home place until he purchased his present farm. On October 1,

1895, Mr. Goth was married to Magdalena Kaumans, born in Shelby county, Missouri, November 16, 1875, the daughter of Joseph and Frances Kaumans, who came to Henry County in 1888. Her father is deceased and her mother resides in Montrose. The children born to this marriage are: Andrew, Lawrence, Felix, deceased; Benjamin, Frances, Linus, Gladys, and Alma.

Mr. Goth is a Democrat but has no time for political affairs, other than casting his vote at election time. Mr. and Mrs. Goth and the children are all members of the Catholic Church.

Frank Ragland, owner of a splendid farm of 300 acres in Bear Creek township, is a native of Henry County. Mr. Ragland purchased his farm in 1912 and it is a fertile and well watered tract, crossed by Panther Creek and situated in the southeastern part of Bear Creek township. Mr. Ragland was born in Clinton, Missouri, December 19, 1871, the son of Robert H. and Laura E. (Gillespie) Ragland. Robert H. Ragland, his father, was born in 1839 and died in March, 1906. He was born in Monroe County, Missouri, the son of Nathaniel Ragland, a native of Kentucky, who was one of the Missouri pioneers.

Nathaniel Ragland came to Henry County in the early forties and entered Government land, two and a half miles north of Clinton. He improved this tract and became prominent in the affairs of Henry County. Robert H. Ragland became owner of a farm north of Clinton which he sold when he located in Clinton. He served as constable of Clinton township and was deputy sheriff of Henry County for eight years. He later bought a farm in Bates County upon which he resided for a few years, and at the time of his death, made his home with his son Fred in Clinton. To Robert H. and Laura E. Ragland were born seven children: Ernest A., Harrison, Arkansas; Fred W., killed by a train in Clinton, in October, 1905; Frank, subject of this sketch; Robert, deceased; Mrs. Annie Wyatt, Shawnee township, Henry County; Roland and Auda, deceased. Mrs. Laura E. (Gillespie) Ragland was born February 11, 1838, and departed this life July 31, 1894. She was twice married, her first husband being Tolliver H. Whittaker, and to this marriage three children were born; George A., deceased; Mrs. Mary Elbertha Hoover, Grinnell, Kansas; Tolliver H., deceased.

Frank Ragland was educated in the district schools and he accompanied his parents to Bates County in 1881. After two years' residence in Bates County, he returned to Henry County and made his home with

his uncle, George Blakemore, and operated the Blakemore farm for twelve years. Later he spent two years in Duluth, Minnesota, and returned to Henry County in 1901. For the ensuing six years he resided on a farm north of Clinton. For the next four years he rented a place in Bear Creek township, and then purchased his present farm. Mr. Ragland is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

January 10, 1893, Frank Ragland and Miss Ella Middlecoff were united in marriage. This marriage has been blessed with nine children, all of whom are at home with their parents: Walter F., born January 14, 1896, recently enlisted in the United States Navy; Robert N., born October 12, 1897; Jehu Baker, born October 25, 1899; Howard L., born March 5, 1902; Clara Belle, born June 27, 1903; John W., born March 14, 1906; Ernest Henry, born December 20, 1909; Calvin Land, born June 1, 1911; Mary Elizabeth, born March 19, 1914.

Mrs. Ella (Middlecoff) Ragland was born on a farm five miles east of Clinton in Deer Creek township July 8, 1872, the daughter of J. W. and Elizabeth (Land) Middlecoff. J. W. Middlecoff was born December 10, 1822, and died January 19, 1910. Mrs. Elizabeth (Land) Middlecoff was born April 6, 1834, and departed this life on March 27, 1887. She was born in Belleville, Illinois, the daughter of Aaron Land, a native of Tennessee. The first wife of J. W. Middlecoff was Amy W. Anderson, who bore him three children: James, John and Helen. James Middlecoff served in the Civil War and is deceased. John lives in Los Angeles, California. Helen died in infancy. The second marriage of J. W. Middlecoff was with Elizabeth Land, who bore him children as follow: Byron Cicero and Lucy Ann, deceased; Aaron Land, Milan, Tennessee; Clara, wife of J. C. Inlow, Clinton, Missouri; Lawrence, was an attorney in Los Angeles, California, and is now deceased; Maryline, wife of John Foster, Lewis Station, Henry County; Judge Jehu Baker, a successful attorney and probate judge of Duluth, Minnesota; Elmer, Seattle, Washington; Walter Whitfield, an attorney, Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Ella Ragland; Archie, Los Angeles, California.

J. W. Middlecoff was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, and moved to Belleville with his parents when a child. He came to Henry County in 1866 and his first year in this county was spent on a farm north of Clinton. In 1867 he settled permanently on a farm five miles east of Clinton. He improved a large tract of land and built a home for himself and family, hauling the lumber from Warsaw, Missouri. He spent the

rest of his days on this farm, reared his splendid family and became one of the most prominent citizens of Henry County. He was president of the Henry County Bank and was one of the wealthy and substantial citizens of this county. The Middlecoff family is an old American family, the history of which begins with Peter Mittelkauff, who sailed from Rotterdam, Holland, and arrived at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1728.

Mr. Ragland is a Democrat and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, Lodge No. 250, La Due, Missouri. He and Mrs. Ragland and the children worship at Teays Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bernard H. Hageboeck.—In the southern part of Deepwater township, southeast of the town of Montrose, is one of the finest and best improved country estates in all Missouri, owned and operated by Bernard Hageboeck, and consisting of 480 acres, 400 acres of which is located in Henry County and eighty acres just over the line in St. Clair county. The Hageboeck land embraces a tract of the richest prairie soil, which has produced good crops from year to year as the seasons were propitious. However, Mr. Hageboeck has the faculty of adapting an ingrained knowledge of the science of agriculture to local conditions and he generally has good crops. Recently he has deeded 160 acres to his son, Frank. This year, 1918, Mr. Hageboeck has harvested sixty acres of wheat which yielded twenty bushels to the acre; forty acres of oats which gave a yield of thirty bushels to the acre; and has mowed sixty acres of meadow which yielded thirty tons of hay. This farm produces annually about 125 head of hogs, and Mr. Hageboeck keeps about twenty-five horses and mules for the farm work.

Bernard Hageboeck was born in Osage County, Missouri, February 6, 1855, and is the son of Frank and Elizabeth (Kemnar) Hageboeck, natives of Germany who emigrated to America when young. Frank Hageboeck was born in 1805 and died in 1885. Elizabeth (Kemnar) Hageboeck came to this country with her parents. Frank Hageboeck emigrated from his native land about 1830 and landed at New Orleans from a sailing vessel. From the southern city he made his way by boat to St. Louis and from there located in Osage County and lived his entire life in that county after coming to America.

Bernard H. Hageboeck was reared to young manhood in Osage County, Missouri, and began for himself when twenty-four years of age. He tilled his father's land for ten years and in 1889 he inherited the home

farm in that county. He sold this farm in 1891 and the following year came to Henry County and purchased his present place, beginning with 240 acres, to which he has been adding land until he now has 480 acres. Mr. Hageboeck has made many improvements on his land and is constantly improving and adding to its attractiveness and fertility.

In 1879 the marriage of B. H. Hageboeck and Mary Brooms occurred. Mrs. Mary Hageboeck was born in Osage County, Missouri, the daughter of Herman Brooms, a native of Germany and early settler of Osage County. The children born of this marriage are: Frank, Joseph, Louis, Rosa, who died at the age of seventeen years, Mary, Elsie and Effie. Frank Hageboeck, the eldest son of the family, was born June 11, 1880, in Osage County. He is an independent Democrat, a member of the Catholic Church of Montrose and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus of Montrose.

Bernard H. Hageboeck is a Democrat but is inclined to an independence of thought and action in casting his vote. He is an intelligent and progressive citizen who has taken a prominent place among the best citizens of Henry County. He and the members of his family worship according to the Catholic faith and attend the Montrose Catholic Church.

William Bellinghausen.—The 160 acre farm of William Bellinghausen, just north of the town of Montrose in Deepwater township, is well improved with an imposing residence located almost in the center of the tract, excellent farm buildings and fencing kept in good repair, much of which is growing hedges. Since Mr. Bellinghausen took possession of this tract in 1902 he has added considerably to the value of the farm by making substantial improvements and increasing the productivity of the soil. The crops planted for the harvest of this year (1918) aggregate fifty-five acres of corn, thirty-five acres of wheat, which yielded twenty bushels to the acre, and thirty acres of oats, which gave a yield of twenty-two bushels to the acre.

Mr. William Bellinghausen was born at Homerich, Germany, March 7, 1855, the son of Dominic and Helena (Eich) Bellinghausen, the former of whom died in Germany. His widow then married John Schmitz, who brought the family to America in 1881. The family located in Carroll County, Iowa, where both stepfather and mother died.

Mr. Bellinghausen became a naturalized citizen in Iowa and has ever since been a thoroughly loyal citizen to the land of his adoption. To America he owes all that he possesses and the opportunity was presented

to him here to accumulate and make an independent home for him and his for all time to come. He became owner of an Iowa farm in 1895 which he sold in 1901, and came to Henry County and invested in his present fine farm.

In 1896 he was married to Mrs. Gertrude (Koenig) Bellinghausen, a widow who had three children by her former marriage: Lizzie, a Sister in the convent at Marie Stein, Ohio; Joseph, died in Henry County; Peter, born in April, 1894, a soldier in the National Army now on the battlefield of France fighting in defense of the liberties of the free peoples of the world. The following children have been born to William M. and Gertrude Bellinghausen: Lena, employed in St. Mary's Hospital at Kansas City; William, Annie, employed in St. Mary's Hospital; Margaret, Dominic and Leo, at home.

Mr. Bellinghausen is a Democrat but has little time for political matters, his main interest in life being his fine farm and family to which he is very much devoted. He and his family worship at the Catholic Church of Montrose. He is fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and so are his sons, Peter and William.

John Doll.—John Doll and his capable wife settled upon their 160-acre farm in Walker township in February, 1896. The place had little or no improvements worthy of the name. Since that time they have developed one of the most attractive farms in Henry County and the Doll farm is now improved with a very pretty white cottage, a large, well-kept barn, three sheds, and the entire tract is fenced with wire. The Doll farms embrace 480 acres in all, 160 acres of which is located in White Oak township and is cultivated by Mr. Doll and his sons, and he has 160 acres additional in Walker township. The 160-acre farm near White Oak Church is the old Jacob Barth place. Mr. Doll received 120 acres by inheritance from his father's estate.

John Doll was born in 1859 in Greene County, Ohio and is a son of John Doll, a biography of whom is given in connection with the sketch of William Doll in this volume. Mr. Doll came to Henry County in 1867 from Illinois, where his parents had removed from Ohio in 1862. He was married October 20, 1895, to Miss Helen Barth, who was born on the Barth homestead in White Oak township, February 23, 1870, a daughter of John and Mary (Lebold) Barth, a sketch of whom appears in this volume and who are mentioned in many places in this work. John Barth was one of the most successful of the Henry County pioneer citi-



JOHN DOLL, AND FAMILY

zens and left a large estate. The beginning of the Barth fortunes in Missouri was a gift of 487 acres which was given to Mr. and Mrs. Barth from the Lebold estate. The five children of John and Maria (Lebold) Barth, each received 96 acres from this estate, and Mr. Barth gave each child an additional acreage so as to round out an 160-acre farm.

When Mr. and Mrs. John Doll settled on the tract they paid \$100 for the existing improvements, which were of a negligible character. They at once set to work and in the course of time, and by means of hard work and good management, they created a splendid and highly productive farm. They have built up the fertility of the land, which too often, in this section of Missouri, becomes worn out through a succession of the same cropping. They have added other acreage and now own 480 acres of valuable farm land. Three children have been born to John and Helen Doll: Herman William, born September 14, 1896, was married to Cora Woirhaye, October 31, 1917, and is farming in Walker township; Emmet John, born November 16, 1899; Roy Samuel, born January 21, 1903.

While Mr. Doll has generally been an adherent of the Republican party, he takes pride in the fact that he cast his vote for President Woodrow Wilson at the last Presidential election. He and Mrs. Doll were originally members of the Lucas Methodist Episcopal Church, but they and the children are now members of the White Oak Methodist Church and attend the Sunday school at the latter place.

Judge Thomas W. Ogg.—Popular with all classes of the people of Henry County, well read and progressive in his ideas and actions, having a splendid record as a public official who has truly and faithfully served his county to the best of his ability, Judge Thomas W. Ogg of Clinton and Bethlehem townships is a leading and foremost citizen of Henry County.

Thomas W. Ogg was born in Madison County, Kentucky, November 24, 1859, and is the son of St. Clair and Sallie Ann (Todd) Ogg, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter was a native of Kentucky. Sallie Ann Todd was a cousin of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln and a member of the famous Todd family of Kentucky and Illinois. St. Clair Ogg was killed during the Civil War, being shot from ambush in 1864. Being a southerner by birth and instinct his sympathies were naturally with the Southland in the great conflict. Having lost an arm which had been torn off by a threshing machine he was unable to enter military

service, but being somewhat outspoken in his sympathies despite the fact that he was a non-combatant, he met death at the hands of a skulker. He was father of the following children, besides Thomas W., namely: Kansas Belle, died in 1878; Mrs. Martha Gaines, makes her home with Judge Ogg; and three died in infancy.

In the fall of 1865 the family settled in Howard County, Missouri, near the town of Glasgow. Twelve years later, in 1878, they came to Henry County and spent the first two years of their residence here in Brownington. In 1880 Mr. Ogg settled on his present farm in Bethlehem township, upon which he has placed all of the improvements. The Ogg farm consists of 157 acres, 120 acres of which is in the home tract and thirty-seven acres are in pasture land. During his residence in Clinton while attending to his official duties Judge Ogg rented his farm with the inevitable result of the land and buildings being neglected and allowed to get into a state of disrepair. In the spring of 1918, believing it to be every citizen's paramount duty to assist the country in producing more and more crops, especially if a land owner, he left his beautiful and comfortable home in the city of Clinton and returned to the farm, where he has been busily engaged in cultivating this year's crops and placing the farm buildings in good repair.

October 11, 1891, Judge Thomas W. Ogg and Miss Josie F. Massey were united in marriage. Mrs. Josie F. Ogg was born in North Carolina July 2, 1869, and is the daughter of Rufus H. and Christina (Dalton) Massey, natives of North Carolina. Mrs. Christina Massey was a niece of General Poindexter, her mother having been a sister of the general. Rufus H. Massey was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, and Christina Massey was born in Stokes County, Virginia. The Masseys came to Henry County in the spring of 1880 and settled in Bethlehem township, east of Clinton, where Rufus H. died in 1895. Christina Massey departed this life in 1893. They were parents of ten children, four of whom are living, besides Mrs. Massey: Dudley, residing in Arkansas; Robert, a farmer in Bethlehem township; Mrs. Amy Cummings, Adair, Oklahoma; Mrs. Ida Cummings, Adair, Oklahoma. The mother of Judge Thomas W. Ogg resides with her son. She was born July 17, 1831, and is one of the oldest pioneer women of Henry County.

Judge Ogg has been a life long Democrat and is prominent in the councils of his party in Missouri. His official career is one of which any citizen can well be proud. He was elected district judge of the County

Court in 1902 and served four years in this capacity, following which he filled the office of presiding judge of the court for four years. During his tenure of office the indebtedness, bonded and otherwise, of Henry County was paid and the foundation of the whole financial structure of the government of Henry County was laid on modern and substantial lines, taking the place of former easy going and indifferent methods pursued by the county. The county business was placed upon a substantial plane and since that time affairs in Henry County have proceeded smoothly and well as regards the county government. The first thing which the court did under Judge Ogg's leadership was to refund the five per cent. bonds with four per cents, a proceeding which saved the county in interest alone over \$2,000 per year. Many good bridges and highways were built and the present system of county roads was undertaken, a movement which is still continuing and which makes a vast difference in the overland travel as compared to former years. The time is fast coming when Henry County, if the plan of road grading and dragging is consistently and continually carried on and more extensively, the county will have all the year around roads. The brick paving around the court house square was built and many other notable improvements were accomplished. The Public Buildings Improvement Company was organized and began its efficient work. The county records had been kept in poor shape for many years, but during this notable era they were assembled in proper shape and rebound in substantial bindings and systematically arranged for ready reference. The cost of this binding did not exceed \$2,000. Considerable time was spent in readjusting and equalizing the county taxing system, and a thorough business administration was given Henry County, setting an example for all future administrations.

Judge Ogg was elected county treasurer in 1912 and served in this important position for four years. He has made four campaigns for office in the county and has never suffered defeat. He is easily one of the most popular and best respected citizens of the county. Educated in the district schools, he has been a constant student and reader, owning one of the finest libraries in the county. He and Mrs. Ogg are members of the Christian Church, Judge Ogg having been an elder of the Clinton Christian Church for some years. He is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Homer T. Burris.—The Burris homestead east of Clinton in Bethlehem township is one of the finest and best improved in this section of Missouri. Fifty-one years ago the parents of the late Homer T. Burris came with him to the prairies of Henry County and the family settled upon partly improved land, which during the years that have passed has responded to the touch and care of capable hands and made to blossom as the rose in the desert. A beautiful home surrounded with splendid trees and shrubbery and flowers furnishes an attractive scene which pleases the eye of the traveler.

The late Homer T. Burris was born in Knox County, Ohio, on a farm between the cities of Mt. Vernon and Newark May 31, 1846. He was the son of Dennis and Keziah (Wilcox) Burris. Dennis Burris was born near Boston, Massachusetts, and came to Ohio with his parents when eight years of age. Keziah Burris was born in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio with her parents when a child. She was a cousin of General Rosencranz, of Civil War fame. She was the daughter of Franklin Crandle Wilcox, who married a Miss Joanna Stark, a descendant of Col. John Stark, of Revolutionary fame. Homer T. Burris was reared in Knox County and served as a member of a one hundred day regiment of Union soldiers during the Civil War. He was in service with the "Squirrel Hunters," who were called out to protect the city of Cincinnati when that city was threatened by Gen. John Morgan during his famous raid through Ohio.

September 26, 1867, Homer T. Burris and Miss Annabel Roberts were united in marriage. To this union were born six children: May, wife of F. B. Henry, Bethlehem township, mother of two children: Merle F. Henry, born June 10, 1897, enlisted in the National Army for overseas service in France in June, 1917, and Mildred, a teacher in the public schools; Mrs. Cora Massey, living on the adjoining farm, mother of two children, Rufus Homer and Ruth; John D., managing the Burris home place, married Florence Campbell and has one child, Irene; Grace Burris, at home with her mother; Walter, died at age of thirty-two years, and Homer Clyde, died in infancy.

Mrs. Annabel Burris was born October 22, 1845, in Knox County, Ohio, and is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Jones) Roberts, both natives of Ohio. John Roberts was the son of Abram Roberts, a pioneer of Knox County, Ohio. Elizabeth Roberts was the daughter of Nelson Jones, a native of Maryland. Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs.

Homer T. Burris made the long trip to Henry County, Missouri, to build a permanent home on the prairies of western Missouri. They were accompanied by the parents of Mr. Burris and all lived together while building up their farm and creating a beautiful home, which is modeled after an old Buckeye farmstead. The Burris farm comprises 200 acres of fertile and well tilled land. Homer T. Burris departed this life July 11, 1904, sincerely mourned by a host of friends in Henry County. His death was a distinct loss to the community in which he had become such a useful citizen. He was progressive and enterprising in all things and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Clinton, Missouri.

Homer T. Burris was a man of kindly and loving disposition who was devoted to his family and children. He was a home man in all things and never allowed outside matters to distract his attention to what he rightly considered his paramount duty to his home and family interests. As a result he prospered and left his widow in comfortable circumstances. Henry county is the better for citizens of the Burris type of manhood and progressiveness.

Logan S. Lawler.—The late Logan S. Lawler was born in St. Clair County, Missouri, July 21, 1859, and departed this life at his home in Bethlehem township, Henry County, August 4, 1917. He was the son of Rev. William B. and Amelia (Molder) Lawler. William B. Lawler was born in North Carolina. Rev. William B. Lawler was born in North Carolina November 4, 1821, and went to Tennessee with his parents when six years old. He was the son of Evan and Sarah (Barker) Lawler, the former of whom was born in North Carolina July 27, 1799, and the latter was born October 10, 1799. Amelia (Molder) Lawler was born in Tennessee June 8, 1822, and was married to Rev. W. B. Lawler November 21, 1843.

To Rev. William B. and Amelia Lawler were born children as follows: Daniel E., John T., William A., Sarah A., Mary J., James W., Alfred F., Logan S., Theodosia and Robert G. Lawler. Rev. William B. Lawler was a minister of the Baptist Church and preached the Gospel for forty-six years in St. Clair and Henry Counties. He was a farmer as well as being a minister and was well and highly regarded by the people living in an extensive section of territory over which he traveled and organized Baptist Churches.

William B. Lawler and family moved to a farm near Windsor, Missouri, in 1865 and some time later settled in Bethlehem township, where

Robert G. Lawler now resides. When Logan S. attained his majority he bought eighty acres of land nine miles east of Clinton and erected a good home. He became owner of 410 acres of land in this locality, which is now being managed by his eldest son, Berry Lawler. He was an extensive live stock man who bought grain to feed to his stock as well as feeding all grain raised on the land.

December 27, 1891, Logan S. Lawler and Miss Zora Scott were united in marriage. To this marriage have been born children as follow: Lydia, at home; Mrs. Eula Gray, Roseland, Missouri; Ruth, at home; Berry, manager of the home farm, born April 16, 1900, an industrious and enterprising young man; Ora, at home; Arthur and Luther (twins), the former residing at home and the latter is deceased. The mother of these children was born in Cooper County, Missouri, July 13, 1868, the daughter of Byron and Lydia Jane (Hornbeck) Scott, who came to Henry County, Missouri, in 1882. Byron Scott was born June 12, 1849, and makes his home in Clinton. Mrs. Scott is deceased.

Logan S. Lawler was prominent and was widely known throughout the county as one of its best and most enterprising citizens. He was very influential as a citizen and man of affairs throughout the county. His death was a distinct loss to Henry County in many ways. He is buried in Englewood Cemetery, one mile east of Clinton.

Edward B. Delozier, a retired farmer and Union veteran of Leesville, Henry County, was born on a farm nine miles south of Osceola in St. Clair County, Missouri. He is the son of Edward and Elizabeth (Carlton) Delozier, natives of Kentucky, who made a settlement in St. Clair County, Missouri, as early as 1836. The greater part of this county was then a wilderness and the settlers all erected log cabins from timber cut out of the dense forests. The Deloziers lived in St. Clair County until 1862 and then settled in Benton County, just over the line not far from Leesville. Edward Delozier was widely known and prominent in his locality and was familiarly and affectionately called "Uncle Ned." He was father of nine children: James, lives in Oklahoma; Thomas, deceased; Edward B., of this review; Crumblett, Chelsea, Oklahoma; Mrs. Elizabeth Dodson, a widow living in St. Clair County; Mary Jane, deceased; Anne, wife of Isaac Wilson, Henry County; Mrs. Louise Jacobs, Nowata, Oklahoma.

Edward B. Delozier enlisted April 1, 1862, at Warsaw, Benton County, in Company F, in the 8th Missouri State Militia, and served with the

Union Army for three years, receiving his honorable discharge at Springfield, Missouri, April 1, 1865. He fought in many battles and engagements in Missouri and Arkansas and took part in the memorable battle of Lone Jack, receiving severe wounds in the face and shoulder, the scars of which show to this day. He received his wounds on August 1, 1862, and was in a hospital for two months. Other battles in which he participated were: Newtonia, Jefferson City (1864), the Battle of the Big Blue, where Price's forces were routed and sent trekking toward Arkansas; battle of Independence, Missouri; Pleasanton, Kansas (1864), and on through Kansas, Missouri and down into Arkansas the army with which his command was a part, performing their duty of driving Generals Price, Marmaduke and Shelby out of the country. His last fight was at Newtonia and arrayed against them were "Fighting Jo Shelby's" famous command, which they routed.

After residing in Benton County one year, Mr. Delozier settled upon a farm just east of Leesville, Henry County. For four years he carried the mail between Clinton and Leesville, making seven years in Government service. He became owner of sixty acres which he improved and to which he has added until he now owns a total of 182 acres. Of late years this aged veteran has turned over the management of his farm to others and is living a comfortable retired life at Leesville, doing all within his power to assist his beloved country to win in the present great World War.

Mr. Delozier has been twice married. His first marriage took place December 28, 1861, with Martha McDonald, who died in 1868, leaving two children: Thomas, Pueblo, Colorado; Lucy, wife of Horace McLain, near Calhoun. One child died in infancy. The second marriage took place in 1875, with Mary Chastain, who was born February 25, 1856, on a farm one mile north of Leesville, the daughter of Jerry and Tabitha (Young) Chastain, the latter of whom is past eighty-three years of age. The Chastains came to Henry County from Clinton County in an early day.

The following children were born to Edward B. and Mary Delozier: Mrs. Laura Kennedy, living near Eldorado Springs, Vernon County, Missouri; Asa, Rockville, Missouri; Rufus and William, farmers living near Leesville; Israel, Rockville, Missouri; Jerry, Benton County, Missouri; Mrs. Lulu Bradley, Leesville; Ada, wife of Homer Carlton, a farmer living near Leesville; Ethel, at home with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Delozier have thirty grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

The Republican party has always had the allegiance of Mr. Delozier, and he and Mrs. Delozier are members of the Tebo Baptist Church. He is a member of the Dan McCook Post No. 312 Grand Army of the Republic.

John Barth.—Few pioneer citizens have contributed more to the building up of Henry County than the late John Barth. To the credit of this worthy departed citizen of this county are many things which can be recorded in the annals of his adopted country. Besides the amassing of wealth, he was a creator and builder, who looked far into the future. Mr. Barth contributed to the commonwealth, one of the largest and best families in the community. The children of this pioneer, instead of leaving the locality of their births and rearing, chose to remain under the tutelage of a good and wise parent who thoughtfully provided for them a place in the community rather than to see them venture into fields unknown. He lived to see them comfortably situated and earning their way on excellent farms throughout the vicinity of their early home. His liberality to religious and civic works was a proverb; his kindness was marked and his name will long be revered and respected among the people of Henry County as one who did well his work and who left behind him a record of which his descendants may well be proud.

John Barth was born in Wertemberg, Germany, January 10, 1838, and died at his home near Lucas, Missouri, June 6, 1917. When a lad of fourteen years of age he came to America and was reared to young manhood in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. During his boyhood days he worked hard and often for a wage of fourteen cents per day. His early life's experiences taught him the value of a dollar. He was married in Ohio to Maria Lebold, on September 21, 1862. This marriage was blessed with five children, as follow: John W., Mrs. Dora Gretzinger, Mrs. Helen Doll, Mrs. Lizzie Doll, and Jacob S. Barth. Mrs. Maria Lebold Barth died January 12, 1874. On November 4, 1875, Mr. Barth was married to Sophia Rombold, who died May 27, 1911. Ten children were born of this marriage; nine of whom are living: Albert H., Maggie, deceased; Mrs. Clara Sevier, Josie, George, Tressie, Mrs. Ida Henny, Robert, Walter, and David.

Mr. Barth left his Ohio home and came to Henry County in 1868, settling in this county. The beginning of the Barth family fortunes in Missouri was a gift of a tract of 487 acres of land which came from John Lebold, father of Mrs. Maria Lebold Barth. Mr. Lebold had previously invested in this land which was unimproved and was bought at



MRS. MARIA (LEBOLD) BARTH.



JOHN BARTH.

MRS. SOPHIA (ROMBOLD) BARTH.



a time when much of the area of northwestern Henry County was undeveloped prairie. Mr. and Mrs. Barth soon created a home in Henry County and prospered as the years passed, John Barth becoming one of the large land owners of western Missouri and a prominent and influential figure in the life of the county. Mr. Barth first settled in White Oak township and in later years erected a splendid farm home which is now owned by his youngest son, David Barth.

During his long and active career he accumulated an estate of over 2,280 acres of land, all of which he divided among his fourteen children as they became of age and desired to make homes of their own. His estate was valued at over \$100,000. Mr. Barth was one of the promoters of the town of Urich and gave land for a part of the Urich townsite. He was president of the Farmers Bank of Urich, and was always found in the forefront of all worthy movements tending to advance the interests of his home community and county.

Mr. Barth was a Lutheran in his religious belief and he was known as an honest, dependable, and upright citizen. His place in the history of Henry County is assured for all time to come as one of the pioneers who had a broad and comprehensive vision of the development of this section of the Middle West and who profited through his confidence in the ultimate prosperity of the neighborhood in which he created his home.

William F. Smith.—The store of William F. Smith, located at Coal, Henry County, Missouri, is, without doubt, the finest country merchandise store in western Missouri. Taking charge of this establishment in 1906, with very little previous training or experience in merchandising, the proprietor built up the business and placed this store upon a plane far ahead and above the average of general country stores. The spick and span appearance of the store interior, the modern fixtures bright with paint and varnish, attract the eye and please the patrons and visitors who stop to admire the extraordinary appearance, as contrasted with the usual cluttered up and untidy appearance of the average country store. When Mr. Smith took charge of the business the stock of goods would not exceed over \$475 in value by the actual invoice. Mr. Smith moved the old building, cut an arch and built over the main store room. The main floor is 22x58 feet with two store rooms in addition. The stock of goods carried is valued at \$10,000, and only the best of merchandise is carried.

The Smith store is also an exchange depot, and large quantities of produce are taken in exchange for goods which are hauled to Clinton

for shipment. The goods are all arranged on the departmental plan and the Smith store will compare favorably with the best in the cities.

The Smith store at Coal, Missouri, was first established in 1890 and known for a time as the Wheeler store. The location is an excellent one but for some reason or other the venture did not prosper and was losing money for the owners when Mr. Smith took charge in March, 1894. For four years he operated the business as manager and then, in partnership with his father, George F. Smith, purchased the business. Father and son owned the store together until 1906, when the present proprietor took charge as sole owner of the business. No greater success is recorded in mercantile circles in the rural districts of Henry County or western Missouri than that of W. F. Smith, the merchant at Coal. The fame of this store has spread far and near.

William F. Smith was born four and a half miles south of Coal, on his father's farm in Leesville township, January 3, 1870. He is the son of George F. Smith, a pioneer settler of Henry County, concerning whom an extended review is given in this volume. Mr. Smith received his education in the district schools and when twenty-four years of age he engaged in the mercantile business with hardly any intention of remaining in the business indefinitely. His practical intention was to close out the business later, but as the years passed he found that he was adapted to the business and has achieved a marked success. At first he and his brother bought the store in partnership and planned to close out the stock. The following February his brother George was accidentally shot, and William F. took hold as related in a preceding paragraph.

November 27, 1894, William F. Smith and Mary E. Parks were united in marriage. Mrs. Mary E. Smith is the daughter of J. T. Parks, a resident of the village of Coal. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three children: Flossie May, wife of Clyde H. Tope, and has one child, Pauline; Ura V., a pupil in the eighth grade of the public schools; and Erie H. Smith.

Mr. Smith has always been a Democrat and served as trustee of Leesville township when the present system of township government was instituted. He served two terms in this office. He and Mrs. Smith are members of the Presbyterian Church.

John J. Herst.—Over a half century has elapsed since John J. Herst came to his homestead of 120 acres in Bethlehem township, Henry County, and he has grown old with Henry County and improved with time. He is one of the real pioneers of this section of Missouri.

John J. Herst was born in Kentucky August 31, 1838, the son of Campbell and Sallie (Sharp) Herst, both natives of Kentucky. Mr. Herst's ancestors on his father's side were of Swedish origin. His ancestry on his mother's side were Irish. The Herst family came to Missouri in 1857 and settled in Bethlehem township, one mile east and a little south of where John J. Herst resides. Campbell Herst bought an improved farm which boasted a good house and a growing orchard and he lived there until the end of his days. Five children were reared out of six born to Campbell and Sallie Herst, as follow; Mrs. Sallie Ann Geston, Clinton, Missouri; John J.,; Jobe S., died in the Confederate service during the Civil War; Mrs. Jennie Jane Cheatham, Clinton; Sylvester Clay, living on the old family homestead.

In August of 1862, John J. Herst enlisted in the Confederate Army in Captain Bowen's company and joined the main command of the division assigned to him at Fayetteville, Arkansas. Company K was re-organized under Captain Bunolt, and assigned to the 16th (Jackson's) Regiment of Missouri Infantry in which Mr. Herst served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Lone Jack, Prairie Grove, Little Rock, Arkansas, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Helena, Arkansas. At Helena he was shot through the left thigh near the groin by a grape shot and was laid up for some time. After his recovery from this wound he again entered the service and surrendered with the Confederate forces at Shreveport, Louisiana, and returned home to resume the peaceful pursuits of agriculture.

Getting hold of a little money, Mr. Herst bought calves and ranged them over the open prairies for some years, building up herds of cattle each year until he had obtained enough good, honest money to buy his farm. Besides his home place he is owner of seventy-three acres located ten miles south on Grand River.

Mr. Herst was married in 1861 to Miss Narcissa Lee, who was born in Howard County, Missouri, December 15, 1838, and has borne him children as follow: James, lives in Colorado; Mrs. Sallie Ann De Ceyson, Clinton, Missouri; Naomi Lee McGinness, Leesville township; Mrs. Mary Lucinda Tanner, living near Humansville, Polk County, Missouri; Mrs. Edna Margaret Johnson, lives in Nebraska.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Herst has consistently voted this ticket since attaining his majority. He and Mrs. Herst worship according to the Baptist faith and are among the oldest and best respected residents

of this section of Henry County. During his younger days Mr. Herst shot many wild turkeys and had several exciting wolf hunts. He recalls that he winged three wild turkeys in less than an hour's shooting, long ago.

John F. Shoemaker, chairman of the Bethlehem Township Division of the Henry County Council of Defense and leader in the activities in his township toward furthering the cause of America in the great World War for the safety of the cause of democracy throughout the world, is a progressive and successful agriculturist whose beautiful home and well kept and highly productive farm gives every evidence of thrift, industry and prosperity. The Shoemaker farm in Bethlehem township consists of 140 acres, fifty acres of which produced a total of 1,000 bushels of wheat during the past season. Mr. Shoemaker is renting 125 acres additional land, making 265 acres in all, which he is farming.

John F. Shoemaker was born in Indiana June 5, 1869, son of Edward and Miriam (Stannard) Shoemaker. The former was a native of New Jersey and the latter of Ohio.

Edward Shoemaker came to Henry County, Missouri, in 1883 and settled on a farm located one mile north of his son's present place and resided on his Missouri farm until his death in 1907 at the age of sixty-eight years. Mrs. Miriam Shoemaker died in 1885. Edward and Miriam Shoemaker were parents of five children: Viola, deceased; one child died in infancy; Zella, deceased; John F., of this review; Mrs. Belle Logan, Leesville township.

John F. Shoemaker bought his first farm in 1894. This farm was a small one consisting of but thirty-five acres. He resided on that farm until he purchased seventy-seven and one-half acres of his present farm in 1906. To this tract he added sixty acres in 1908. Since taking possession of this farm he has been constantly improving it and making it more productive until the Shoemaker farm is one of the best in Henry County.

In 1894 John F. Shoemaker was united in marriage with Mary Brown, the daughter of Harry P. Brown, one of the oldest settlers of Bethlehem township. Two children have been born to this marriage: Owen L., born July 23, 1898, and the second child died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker have an adopted daughter, Maude, aged thirteen years.

Mr. Shoemaker has long been active and influential in public affairs in his township and county. He has served as road overseer and trustee of Bethlehem township and is one of the leaders of the Democratic party

in Henry County. He is a member of the board of trustees which have charge of the upkeep and improvement of the State Inter-County Seat Highway and is an enthusiastic advocate of a permanent good road system for Henry County. He is active in home war work and is chairman of the Bethlehem division of the Henry County Council of Defense. It will thus be seen that he is a very busy citizen, engrossed as he is with much public work of an honorary and useful character and the cultivation of his farm.

Francis Marion Calvird.—The Calvird family is one of the oldest, most influential and prominent families of Henry County, and Francis Marion Calvird, pioneer settler of Davis township, proprietor of 337 acres of rich farm land, is a worthy representative of this old family. Mr. Calvird has resided in Missouri since 1850 with the exception of a few years and has grown old and prospered with the county.

F. M. Calvird was born January 8, 1848, in Kentucky, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Peters) Calvird, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. The Calvirds came to Franklin County, Missouri, in 1850, but conditions not being exactly to the liking of Thomas Calvird, they removed to St. Clair County, Missouri, and resided in that county until death called them. Thomas Calvird died in 1858 and Mrs. Calvird departed this life in 1875. They were parents of the following children: W. B., of Newton County, Missouri; Henry T., died in St. Clair County; Mrs. May Severs, a widow living at Clinton, Missouri; Charles, judge of the District Court at Clinton, Missouri; Julia, wife of Miles Price, died in Henry County.

Francis M. Calvird left St. Clair County in 1869 and roamed all over the southland, visiting nearly every State in the South while engaged in railroading. He began his railroad career in the employ of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, and worked as a railroad man for four years. In 1873 he returned to Henry County and began raising cattle. Even at this time there were large areas of free range over which cattle were allowed to graze unhindered by fencing or other barriers. Mr. Calvird took advantage of this condition and made his first money by herding his own cattle. As the country became more settled the free ranges were cut up into farms, he decided to abandon the ranging of cattle and get a farm of his own. He bought his first land in 1883, when he traded a bunch of cattle for forty acres in the northern part of Davis township. He erected his first home on this tract, but later bought his

present farm on the State highway, west of Clinton in Davis township, consisting of 160 acres. This farm is well improved with a well built residence and other buildings situated upon a high point of ground from which the land gently slopes to the northward. The soil is very fertile, the Calvird farm of 337 acres being one of the most valuable in Henry County, and is noted for the big crops raised thereon from year to year.

In 1876 Francis M. Calvird was united in marriage with Miss Anna Boyd, who was born in Warren County, Missouri, the daughter of Judge Joseph and Elizabeth (Adkins) Boyd, old pioneers and prominent people of Henry County. Six children were born to this union: Nettie, wife of Riley Hibler, Clinton, Missouri, mother of two children, Enid and Locke Hibler; Samuel Joseph, a rancher in the Panhandle country of Texas, married Kate Shye and has three children, Helen, Bernice and an infant child; Lucy, wife of Thomas Rogers, Kansas City, Missouri, has two children, Calvird and Thomas William Rogers; Frank Lee, farmer, Davis township, married Pauline Heney and has two children, Anna and Boyd Calvird; Sallie V.; Charles B., at home, married Nannie Gillilan.

Mr. Calvird is a Democrat. Although he was reared in the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he is a member of the Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church. He is one of the best respected and widely known citizens of Henry County who has accomplished more than the average citizen in this county.

Claude Lingle.—The Clinton Auto Company, established in March, 1916, while one of the newer business enterprises of Clinton, is a leading automobile concern of Henry County. The business is installed in a large room near the northwest corner of the court house square in Clinton and is in a thriving and prosperous condition, due to the enterprise and hustling proclivities of the manager and proprietor, Claude Lingle, one of the younger business men of Henry County and a native born citizen of Clinton. A repair department is maintained in connection with the salesroom for the convenience of the automobile owners and the patrons of the establishment. The concern sells the Studebaker and Chevrolet automobiles and have little difficulty in disposing of the cars which they are able to obtain from the factory. Square dealing and honest and dependable business methods have made the Clinton Auto Company a popular concern in Henry County and the company's many patrons have no complaint of the treatment accorded them. In fact, Mr. Lingle emphasizes the point that every care is to be taken of the needs of their many patrons.

When a sale is made a friend is gained and retained. Associated with Mr. Lingle in the conduct of the business is his father, James H. Lingle, and J. N. Crews. Claude Lingle was born in Clinton, Missouri, October 24, 1879, and is the son of James H. and Lillie (Whitehead) Lingle, well known residents of Clinton.

James H. Lingle was born in Warsaw, Benton County, Missouri, September 20, 1854. He is the son of John S. and Elizabeth (Cleveland) Lingle, the latter of whom was a native of Kentucky died in 1862. John S. Lingle was born in Pennsylvania in 1808 of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and died in Sedalia, Missouri in October, 1893. His remains rest by the side of his wife in the cemetery at Warsaw, Missouri. John S. Lingle came to Missouri during the early thirties and followed his profession of bookkeeper, in the employ of leading business firms in Warsaw, for a number of years. He assisted in making the survey of a portion of the territory embraced in Henry and Benton counties during the period when this entire section of Missouri was known as Rives County and the population was sparse, much of the land being an unreclaimed wilderness. He was a good bookkeeper and always held excellent positions. After the close of the Civil War he removed to Sedalia and was there employed for a number of years by leading business concerns of the city as an expert bookkeeper, always dependable and trustworthy. To John S. and Elizabeth Lingle were born seven children: George R., T. J., W. P., James H., all residing in Clinton; B. R. Lingle, Warsaw, Missouri; Mrs. Rosa Early, Sedalia, Missouri; and Mrs. Susan Hastie, Green Ridge, Missouri.

James H. Lingle was educated in the schools of Warsaw and Sedalia and early learned the trade of printer. He was employed in the office of the Windsor "Courier" for some time and for a number of years was with the Sedalia "Democrat." He removed to Clinton in 1877 and was employed by Lingle Brothers as foreman and practical head of the Henry County Democrat, and remained in charge of the news department of this paper after it was purchased by C. H. Whitaker. For thirty-nine years he was foreman and the real head of the "Democrat" and remained with this newspaper until April 1, 1918, when he took up his duties with the Clinton Auto Company. Mr. Lingle was married in 1875 to Miss Lillie Whitehead, of Sedalia, a daughter of Edmund and Sarah Whitehead, both of whom are deceased. To this marriage were born two children: Edmund Stoner, who died at the age of fourteen years; and Claude Lingle, subject of this review. Mr. Lingle is prominent in the affairs of the Modern

Wooden of America, and has represented this order in three national conventions and is the present national delegate of the order. He has been a life-long Democrat.

Claude Lingle was educated in the Clinton public schools and the Clinton Business College, graduating from the latter institution in 1898. He was then employed in a hardware store for one year. For the following eighteen years he was engaged in the telephone business as expert lineman in charge of the district between Sedalia and Nevada. In the meantime he became interested in the automobile business and established himself as owner of the Clinton Auto Company in March, 1916, while still engaged in telephone work. A natural aptitude for the business, an agreeable manner, and possessed of decided business ability, he is making a success of the business.

On August 27, 1916, Mr. Lingle was united in marriage with Miss Cora Elizabeth Padfield, of Clinton, a daughter of Isaac H. and Sallie Padfield, the former of whom is deceased and the latter lives in Clinton. Mr. Lingle is a Democrat, but confines his interest in political matters to casting his vote. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and Mrs. Lingle is a member of the Baptist Church.

George W. Bailey.—For over forty years, George W. Bailey has resided in Walker township and has accumulated a splendid farm of 281 acres. Three farm residences are located upon this large farm, two of which Mr. Bailey erected himself, and also placed all other buildings upon the land. For many years he has been an extensive breeder and feeder of Shorthorn cattle and has about fifty head of cattle on the place at the present time. Of late years, Mr. Bailey has been renting out the greater part of his land.

George W. Bailey was born August 4, 1850, in Edgar County, Illinois, the son of George W. Bailey (born 1800, died 1861). Mr. Bailey, Sr., came to Missouri in 1857, and located upon a pioneer farm, three miles northwest of the present home of his son. He was shot down by guerrillas at the beginning of the Civil War because of his Union sympathies. He was taken from his home in company with his son James and shot down by a band of Southern men. Seven children were left fatherless: W. T., deceased; Mrs. Frances Holsten, deceased; John, deceased; Mrs. Amanda Paxton, Independence, Missouri; Mrs. Serena Lane, deceased; Mrs. Mary Laylock, Gentry County, Missouri; George W., youngest son of the family. The mother of these children was Julia Howard, prior to



GEORGE W. BAILEY, WIFE AND GRANDSON

her marriage. She was born in 1814 and died in 1877. In 1863, she took her family and went to Cooper County, Missouri, and in the following spring they settled on a farm in Morgan County, where they resided until the spring of 1865. They then located on a farm southwest of Warrensburg in Johnson County. In the fall of that year they returned to the homestead in Henry County.

George W. Bailey, subject of this review, remained at home until 1875 and then settled on a farm one mile east of his present home and resided there for three years. He then purchased his farm, buying it on time payments. He secured eighty acres of land from his father-in-law and later added forty acres to the original place. He bought an additional tract of land in 1910.

Mr. Bailey was married in November, 1874, to Miss Margaret A. Long, who was born in Henry County, January 17, 1857, a daughter of Nicholas Long, a pioneer of this county who came from Miller County in 1854 and became owner of two thousand acres of land. Three children have been born to George W. and Margaret Bailey, two of whom died in infancy. Henry Bailey, their only son, is located on a farm, three miles southwest of his father's home. He was born October 1, 1875, and has been twice married. His first marriage was with Daisy Tinsley, who bore him five children. Frank, deceased; Roy, George Alexander, Joseph Haven, and Tina. His second marriage was with Miss Bettie Stone.

Mrs. Bailey is a Republican and is a member of the Baptist Church. He is one of the substantial citizens of Henry County.

Harry Armstrong, farmer and stockman, proprietor of a well improved farm of 160 acres in Davis township, is a native of Kansas, but has lived nearly all his life in Henry County. He was born in 1867 in Davis County, near Fort Riley, Kansas, and is the son of James Armstrong, one of the oldest residents of Henry County.

James Armstrong was born in Madison County, Ohio, September 20, 1833, the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Earl) Armstrong. Robert Armstrong was a son of James Armstrong, a native of Pennsylvania of English descent. James Armstrong, father of Harry Armstrong, left his native State, Ohio, in 1855 and located on a homestead in Kansas near Fort Riley. He preempted land and was induced to locate in Kansas by the free state advocates. Being an ardent Union sympathizer and patriotic he enlisted in the Union Army in 1862. Mr. Armstrong became a private in Company E, 2nd Kansas Cavalry, and served for three years

in Missouri and Arkansas. He fought in the battles of Elkhorn Tavern, Prairie Grove and was engaged in many skirmishes. He was twice wounded while campaigning in Arkansas, being shot through the left thigh and in the left ankle. In 1868 he came to Henry County and purchased an entire section of land in Davis township, which is held intact to this day, and is being cultivated by the sons of Mr. Armstrong.

James Armstrong was married April 16, 1867, to Miss Minerva A. Cruzen, who was born in Virginia in 1834. The following children were born to them: Harry, subject of this sketch; Dr. Claude L., a physician at Webster Grove, Missouri; Robert C., living on the home place; J. Otis, a farmer in Davis township. Mr. Armstrong has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Harry Armstrong was reared to young manhood on the home place in Davis township. When he began farming on his own account he improved 160 acres of land which was formerly a part of the Armstrong home place. He has erected a nice cottage residence and has his farm well improved.

On February 18, 1897, Mr. Armstrong was united in marriage with Miss Ella P. Vickers, who was born in Bear Creek township, the daughter of W. H. and Cornelia (Peyton) Vickers, old settlers of Henry County. W. H. Vickers was the son of Stephen Vickers, who made a settlement in Bear Creek township as early as 1842. To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Armstrong have been born five children: Helen, aged twenty years; Margaret, aged sixteen; Harry V., thirteen years old; Frederick, nine years of age; and Minerva, aged five, all of whom are at home with their parents.

Mr. Armstrong is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is affiliated with the La Due Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Charles D. Brown.—The Brown farm, consisting of 500 acres of rich land on Deepwater Creek in the southeastern part of Walker township, is a very attractive place in which the proprietor takes a just and abiding pride in keeping in first class condition. The handsome residence is built against a background of forest and presents a pleasing view to the travelers moving along the highway which passes through the land.

Charles D. Brown, progressive and successful farmer and stockman, was born on the old Brown homestead in Deepwater township, February

15, 1876, and is the son of Martin V. Brown, pioneer settler of Henry County, concerning whose career an extended account is given in this volume. Mr. Brown, after receiving such education as was afforded by the district school in his neighborhood, attended the Appleton City, Missouri, Academy. He has always been engaged in farming and learned his vocation from his successful parent. He came to his present location in 1902 and has been constantly engaged in farming and stock raising pursuits, keeping upon an average of forty-nine head of cattle upon the place.

December 15, 1902, Charles D. Brown and Miss Edna J. Oliver were united in marriage. To this union have been born three children: Cecil, born August 31, 1904; Maude Rea, born December 6, 1906; Millard V., born January 13, 1912. Mrs. Edna J. Brown was born in Deepwater township December 22, 1874, the daughter of Henry and Mary (Martin) Oliver.

The late Henry Oliver, one of the best known of the old time citizens of Henry County, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, March 9, 1838, the son of John and Martha Oliver. He came to Henry County and settled in Deepwater township in 1866, and died here June 3, 1917. He accumulated a fine farm and improved it with one of the most imposing farm residences in Henry County and became widely and favorably known. Mrs. Mary (Martin) Oliver was born September 2, 1840, and died September 5, 1900. Henry and Mary Oliver were parents of the following children: Millie, born July 8, 1863, and died March 28, 1912; Clara Belle, wife of J. R. Carter, born August 26, 1866, lives at Vinita, Oklahoma; Emma, died March 2, 1881; Martha Lea, wife of George Newberry, was born March 25, 1868, and lives in Chicago; Henry, born March 10, 1872, died February 25, 1877; Elmer, died at the age of five years; Mrs. Edna Jane Brown, of this review; Mary Maude, wife of C. W. Lampkin, was born July 8, 1877, and resides in Deepwater township in Bates County; Charles Omer, born April 13, 1879, lives at Webaugh, Montana; Lotta Dale, died October 1, 1886, aged two years. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver were members of the Christian Church.

Mr. Brown is a Democrat and usually takes a good citizen's part in all civic and political matters affecting the general welfare of the people of his native county. Mr. Brown is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Montrose, Missouri.

Herman P. Faris, the subject of this sketch, first saw the light of day December 25, 1858, on a farm just out of Belfontaine, Ohio, being the seventh child of Samuel Davies and Sarah (Plumer) Faris.

In the fall of 1859 the family removed to a farm near Lawrence, Kansas, where through an unfortunate investment the small patrimony was lost and from that time until Herman reached his maturity, it was a struggle with the family to keep the wolf from the door. Also as a further handicap, the entire second year of the young life was spent in serious illness, more than once the doctor thinking life was extinct. Also the country being new, the main product seemed to be that of malaria, or as it was commonly called "chills and fever," from which ailment Herman suffered regularly each spring and fall until past nineteen years of age. He first entered school at seven years in Lecompton, the former capitol of the State. One of his very early vivid recollections was seeing the smoke from the fire created by Quantrell and his band when they sacked the "Yankee" town of Lawrence. In 1867 the family removed to Clinton, Missouri, "trekking" the entire distance in the old fashioned prairie schooners from Lecompton, Kansas. In the new home Herman attended school spasmodically as his health would permit, until January, 1872, when he entered a printing office as "devil."

In January, 1873, the paper for which he was working ran against financial shoals and was closed out under mortgage. This left him free to again enter school for the remaining three months of that winter's term. In July 1873, he entered the real estate, loan and abstract office of Brinkerhoff & Smith, being in the same office until April, 1878, when he was offered a better position, so resigned. The latter end of the year he went to Colorado, where in a few months' time he obtained a degree of health to which he had all his life been a stranger, and from that day to the present time, has had a remarkably healthy career, doing work that few physical natures could have stood up under. After a year's absence from the office, Mr. Brinkerhoff, the then proprietor, induced the young man to return, which he did in April, 1879, and accepted the position of chief clerk. In 1882, Mr. Brinkerhoff removed to Carthage and Herman purchased an interest in the business and became a partner in the firm of Brinkerhoff and Faris. In 1887 the business was incorporated under the name of the Brinkerhoff-Faris Trust & Savings Company, and Mr. Faris was elected to the position of Secretary-Treasurer, and became practically the manager of the business. In 1889 Mr. Brinker-

hoff desiring to retire, Mr. John H. Lucas, the renowned lawyer of Osceola and Kansas City, Missouri, in connection with Mr. Faris, purchased the Brinkerhoff stock and Mr. Lucas was elected president. Mr. Faris therefore has continued in the active management of the business of that institution ever since, it being now over forty-five years since he first entered the office.

Mr. Faris has not permitted the business to absorb all of his time and energies, but he has devoted much of both, to the advancement of the Prohibition cause, of which he is justly regarded as the "nestor" in the State of Missouri. He had also a national reputation, and has for many years been treasurer of the Prohibition National Committee. Has twice been the nominee of the Prohibition party as Governor of his State and is very happy at this time over the result of his labors and those of his comrades.

In April, 1889, he was married at Trinidad, Colorado, to Miss Adda Winters, the only daughter of Rev. Jacob R. Winters and wife. To this union were born five children, three girls who grew to maturity, and are still living. Two sons having died in infancy. After nearly thirty years of happy married life, such as few people are blessed with, Mrs. Faris went home in June, 1909. In February, 1911, Mr. Faris was again married to Mrs. Sallie A. Lewis, of Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Faris has been identified with all the business, religious and philanthropic movements of his home town and State, since early manhood and no event of moment looking toward the betterment of the town has been put over without his active support. He has been actively connected with all the recent war drives, as one of the "four minute men," "campaign manager," etc., etc. Although now past sixty years of age, he is an active and full of "pep" as the average forty-year old.

Hon. Ross E. Feaster, Representative in the Missouri State Legislature from Henry County, and successful attorney of Windsor, was born at Fort Lyon, Benton County, Missouri, October 1, 1880. He is the son of Dr. J. F. and Mary E. (Hopkirk) Feaster, now residents of Columbia, Missouri.

Dr. J. F. Feaster is a native of Maries County, Missouri. The grandparents of Ross E. Feaster on the paternal side were natives of Pennsylvania; on the maternal side they were natives of Scotland. Dr. J. F. Feaster began the practice of medicine in Benton County, in 1876, and practiced in that county until 1885 when he located at Windsor, where

he practiced his profession successfully for twenty-five years. In 1910, he retired from the active practice of his profession and removed to Columbia, Missouri, primarily for the purpose of affording his children the advantages of an university education. To Dr. J. F. and Mary E. Feaster were born ten children of whom Ross E. Feaster is the second in order of birth.

Ross E. Feaster was educated in the Windsor public schools and after receiving such education as was afforded by the Windsor schools, he entered Missouri University at Columbia, graduating therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1902. During that same year, he located in Windsor and began the practice of his profession. He is one of the leaders of the bar in Henry County and has taken a prominent place in the business activities of the county. Mr. Feaster was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Windsor and is vice-president of this prosperous financial institution.

On August 22, 1904, Ross E. Feaster and Miss Grace A. Denton were united in marriage. To this union have been born two children: Ruth, born September 5, 1905; Lucille, born June 26, 1911. Mrs. Grace A. Feaster was born in Johnson County, Missouri, the daughter of Rev. John S. and Mary (Medley) Denton, who now resides at Columbia, Missouri.

For years, Ross E. Feaster has been one of the real leaders of the Democratic party in Henry County and has held several positions of political preferment. He served as a member of and president of the Windsor city council and also filled the post of city attorney. In 1914, he was elected a member of the State Legislature from Henry County and was re-elected in 1916. While a member of the State Assembly he served on the committees of criminal jurisprudence, appropriations, university and school of mines. On August 6, 1918, Mr. Feaster was nominated for State Senator of this district by the Democratic party.

Mr. and Mrs. Feaster are active members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Feaster is the teacher of the Men's Bible Class of the Baptist Sunday school. He is president of the local Red Cross chapter and has been very active in the work of this organization, and in pushing the various war activities in which the people of Windsor and vicinity have been patriotically engaged. He is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Eastern Star lodges.

Roy K. Palmer, cashier of the Citizens Bank of Windsor, Missouri, was born in Fulton, Missouri, July 29, 1876, and is the son of William W. and Lillie M. (Knox) Palmer who were parents of ten children, nine of whom are living, Roy being the eldest of the family.

Rev. William W. Palmer was born in Henry County February 22, 1848, and departed this life in January, 1916. He was the son of Drury Palmer, a native of Kentucky who came to Henry County, Missouri, in the early forties, and entered Government land in Windsor and Tebo townships, the Palmer homestead being the third oldest homestead in Henry County. During the Civil War, Drury Palmer was taken from his home and shot down in cold blood in his own orchard by "bushwhackers," on account of his sympathies with the Southern States. William W. Palmer was a well educated man, having been educated for the ministry in Westminster College, sectarian institution supported by the Presbyterian Church. He preached the gospel for several years, and also taught in the district and town schools for some years. He served two terms as superintendent of public instruction of Henry County and at the time of his death, he was manager of the Leeton Lumber Company at Leeton, Missouri. Mrs. Lillie M. (Knox) Palmer was born in Henry County, on a farm near Calhoun, in 1856, and is now residing at Leeton, Missouri.

Roy K. Palmer was educated in the public schools and was reared upon the farm until nineteen years old. He then entered the employ of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company as depot agent and telegrapher at Windsor. In 1910, he purchased the cashier's interest in the Farmers Bank at Walker, Missouri, and had charge of this bank until 1915. He then disposed of his banking interests in Walker and became cashier of the Citizens Bank of Windsor.

August 17, 1901, Roy K. Palmer was united in marriage with Miss Minnie P. Wright, who was born in Jefferson City, Missouri. Four children have been born of this union: Lillian Lucille, Irvin Walker, Roy Lyle, and Howard Benson.

Mr. Palmer has been one of the active leaders of the Democratic party in Vernon County and served his party as committeeman from his township and city while a resident of that county. He is a member and elder of the Windsor Presbyterian Church and is active in religious works. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Eastern Star and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Palmer is a member of the school board and is active in the cause of education. As a banker, he

has been very successful and occupies a high rank among the banking fraternity of Henry County and western Missouri, and is chairman of the Henry County Bankers Association. As a citizen, he is in the first ranks of those who do things and are continually trying to advance the best interests of their home city and county.

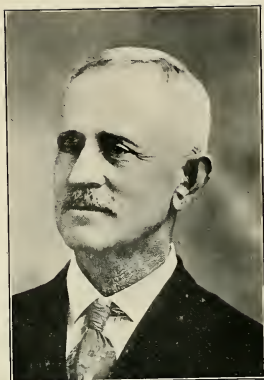
Oscar A. Mitchell.—Fifty-two years ago the Mitchell family came to Henry County from Wisconsin and settled on the prairie west of Clinton in Davis township. The first home of the family was a two-room log cabin, built of logs cut from the timber along the banks of Grand River, hauled to the site of the cabin and hewn by Abner H. Mitchell. This sufficed for the family home until the present commodious Mitchell home was built.

Oscar A. Mitchell was born in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, November 18, 1855, and is the son of Abner H. and Olive (Vesey) Mitchell, who were natives of Lake County, Ohio, and came of American pioneer stock. Not long after their marriage in Lake County, Abner H. Mitchell and wife left their native Ohio County and settled in the wilds of Wisconsin where Mr. Mitchell cleared a home from the dense forests of Sheboygan County and improved a fine farm. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the First Wisconsin Regiment and served for six months until his discharge from the service on account of sick disability. In April of 1866 he sold his Wisconsin farm and came to Henry County, where he purchased a tract of unbroken prairie land which he improved and resided upon but a few brief years, dying in 1874. The wife and mother died in 1914. There were two sons and two daughters born to Abner H. and Olive Mitchell, as follow: Willis L., who resides upon the home place and cultivates the farm in partnership with his brother Oscar A.; Oscar A., subject of this review; Ella Anne, died in Henry County; Viola S., wife of C. W. Horrell, Clinton, Missouri.

Oscar A. Mitchell was eleven years old when his parents settled in Henry County. His schooling was obtained in a log school house. He began work on the farm at an early age and was capable and ambitious to get along in the world. He and his brother, Willis L., purchased their present farm of 420 acres in 1890 and have been partners continuously with the exception of six years which the elder brother spent in Idaho where he was engaged in ranching and mining. The Mitchell brothers are excellent farmers and are successful breeders of Shorthorn cattle and horses.



MRS. SUSAN B. MITCHELL



OSCAR A. MITCHELL



PAUL W. MITCHELL



MISS MARY MITCHELL

Mr. Mitchell was married in 1888 to Miss Susan B. Alexander, who was born in Birksville, Kentucky, a daughter of Paul and Elizabeth Alexander, natives of Kentucky, who came to Henry County in 1881 and died here. Paul Alexander departed this life in 1917. His wife died in 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar A. Mitchell have two children, Mary, the elder, is at home with her parents. Paul William Mitchell, the younger, was born March 14, 1891, and enlisted in the United States Navy December 10, 1917, was mustered into the service February, 1918. In June, 1918, he was assigned to the U. S. S. Marblehead.

Mr. Mitchell is a Republican and he and his family are members of the Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

Thomas R. Bowen.—The mining industry has been an important one in Henry County for many years and received a pronounced impetus in the late seventies when Richard Bowen came to the county, an experienced coal miner who had spent the greater part of his life in the mining region of the Eastern States and who was skilled in the mining industry. Mines have been developed in many sections of Henry County with profit to the owners, and have brought wealth to the various communities. The Bowens, father and sons, John and Thomas R. Bowen, have for years been the leading figures in coal mining in this section of western Missouri and the mining town of Bowen, located west of Windsor, was founded and built up by this firm. It has mined and shipped thousands of tons of coal from the various fields in which they have been operating. Since the abnormal demands for coal, and more coal, which has taxed the mining resources of the country beyond their capacity and also overtaxed the railroads of the country to haul the fuel to the various centers in order to meet the great demand for fuel needed to keep the wheels of industry going for war needs, the Bowens have been doing their part in assisting the work of fuel supply.

Thomas R. Bowen, coal mine operator and dealer, Windsor, Missouri, was born at Lonaconing, Maryland, May 26, 1875, the son of Richard and Elizabeth (Thompson) Bowen, concerning whom an account is given in connection with the sketch of John Bowen, in this volume. Thomas R. Bowen is the youngest of nine children, born to his parents. Richard Bowen came to Henry County, Missouri, in 1876 and engaged in coal mining. For years he was a successful coal operator in the vicinity of Windsor and now residing in Kansas City, Missouri.

Thomas R. Bowen was educated in the Clinton Academy and naturally took up the vocation of his father and became a miner and operator of coal mines. He became interested in the business with his father and brother and has become well-to-do. He is the individual owner of land in Missouri and Kansas.

On September 5, 1895, Thomas R. Bowen and Nellie Jennings were united in marriage. To this union has been born one child, Frances, born July 27, 1907.

Mr. Bowen is a stockholder and a director of the First National Bank of Windsor and the Clinton National Bank of Clinton, Missouri, and is rated as one of the leading financial citizens of Henry County.

Walter G. Davis, city attorney of Windsor, Missouri, was born in Clinton, Henry County, December 30, 1878, and has become one of the leading members of the bar of Henry County during the sixteen years in the practice of his profession in the thriving city of Windsor. He is the son of William H. and Alice G. (Garton) Davis, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Walter G. Davis was educated in the public schools of Windsor and the Missouri University at Columbia, graduating from the latter institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1902. Being admitted to the practice of law, he at once began his profession at Windsor and has been very successful, occupying a leading place among the lawyers of Henry County and western Missouri.

November 17, 1903, Walter G. Davis and Miss Effie Burcham of Benton County, Missouri, were united in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have two children: Marjorie, aged nine years; Josephine, aged six years.

The Democratic party has always had the support of Mr. Davis and he has served for the past fourteen years as city attorney with a few intervening spaces of time. He is a director of the Farmers Bank and is secretary of the board of directors of this institution and president of the board of directors of Windsor school district, also is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Robert E. Major, cashier of the Farmers Bank of Windsor, Missouri, is a native of his home city. He was born February 17, 1865, and is the son of the late Reuben Major, long a prominent and worthy citizen of Windsor.

Reuben Major was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, April 7, 1825,

and died at his home in Windsor, Missouri, March 8, 1913. During his younger days, he learned the trade of plasterer and later became a farmer. He removed with his parents to Calloway County, Missouri, in 1827 and resided in that county where he was reared amid pioneer surroundings, until 1853, and then came to Henry County, locating in the town of Windsor. He resided in Windsor and vicinity until his death. He was closely identified with the up-building and growth of the city and assisted in the organization of the Windsor Savings Bank, the first bank ever instituted in Windsor, and was the nominal cashier of this bank for some years after its organization. His wife was Nancy Duncan, prior to her marriage with Mr. Major. She was born in Boone County, Missouri, November 23, 1835, and departed this life in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Major were parents of three children: J. W. Major, auto salesman, Windsor, Missouri; Robert E. Major, subject of this sketch; and Orah A., wife of Bert Richardson, Berkeley, California.

Reared in the city of Windsor, his school days were followed by employment in a local shoe store in which Robert E. Major began his active career in 1882. When the Farmers Bank was organized, in 1890, he became connected with the organization and in 1893, he was elected cashier of this bank. The success which has attended the Farmers Bank since Mr. Major first assisted in its organization has been largely due to his initiative, his pronounced financial ability, courtesy of demeanor, and his popularity as a banker and citizen.

September 10, 1884, Robert E. Major and Miss Sarah A. Schwab were united in marriage. Mrs. Sarah A. Major was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, March 14, 1865, the daughter of Samuel Schwab, a native of Switzerland, who first located in Ohio and from there came to Windsor in 1867. He was one of the first shoe merchants to establish a shoe and boot-making shop in the city, and he also established one of the first shoe stores which he conducted for many years. Mr. Schwab learned the trade of boot and shoe maker in his native land. He died in Windsor at the age of 70 years. His wife, prior to her marriage with Mr. Schwab, was Sarah Burrier, a native of Ohio.

Four children have been born to Robert E. and Sarah A. Major, as follows: Catherine, at home with her parents; F. Lee, a state bank examiner in Arkansas; Mary, wife of Frank Douglas, Joplin, Missouri; Schwab S., born November 14, 1893, enlisted for service in the Regular

Army in 1915 and was transferred in 1917 to the Aviation Corps, as lieutenant, and is now a member of the Aviation Corps.

Mr. Major has always been allied with the Democratic party and is a firm believer in Democratic principles of government. He was elected to a membership upon the Windsor board of education in 1904 and is now serving as treasurer of that body, having been a continuous member of the board since his first election. While a member of the board of education he has consistently favored and furthered the cause of education in Windsor in every manner possible and has become known for his progressive ideas in regard to the proper education of the youth of the city. He is a member of the Baptist Church, of which he is a deacon.

William M. Mc Cowan was born on a farm near Evansville, Indiana, in 1828, and died in Henry County, Missouri, in 1875. He was the son of James Mc Cowan, who was a native of Kentucky, and a soldier of the War of 1812. James Mc Cowan moved from Kentucky to Indiana and became an honored resident of the southwestern part of the State, founding a permanent home near the city of Evansville. When news of the great gold strike on Sutter's Mill Race on the slopes of the Sierras in California reached Indiana, Mr. Mc Cowan was one of the first adventurous spirits to undertake the long and dangerous trip to the Pacific Coast in search of fortune. He remained in California until 1854, was successful in his quest of the yellow metal, and returned home. He then located near Windsor in Henry County, Missouri, and purchased a large tract of land near Calhoun, in Windsor township, which he developed into an important live stock ranch. He was owner of 600 acres of land and became widely known as a successful breeder of race horses and was also an extensive raiser and breeder of cattle for the markets. During the Civil War, Mr. Mc Cowan was a captain of Missouri Home Guards and served until 1863. He followed agricultural pursuits until his death and was a prominent and influential citizen of Henry County during his residence here.

William Mc Cowan was twice married, his first wife being Mattie Huston, who bore him three children: Cincinnatus, a farmer in South Dakota; Major Thomas B. Mc Cowan, a surgeon of the American Army Hospital Corps, stationed at El Paso, Texas, as district surgeon, a service in which he has been engaged for the past eighteen years; William H., Deepwater, Missouri, engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. The second marriage of William M. Mc Cowan occurred in October,

1874, with Miss Fannie C. Page, who was born in Logan County, Kentucky, in August, 1848, the daughter of Thomas and Isabella (Catlett) Page, both natives of Virginia. Thomas Page was the son of James Page, a soldier of the Revolution. One child was born of this second marriage, Miss May Mc Cowan.

When eleven years of age, May Mc Cowan removed with her widowed mother to Oakland, California, and there she received a high school education. She graduated from Oakland high school in 1895. Miss Mc Cowan has studied at the Warrensburg Normal School, specializing in history. She and her mother returned to Windsor, Missouri, in 1895 and she began her successful teaching career. Miss Mc Cowan first taught in her old home district school in 1900, this school being at that time the oldest school house in Henry County. In 1902 she was selected to teach the primary department of the Windsor public schools and in 1906 she became teacher of English and algebra in the Windsor high school. She next taught near Warrensburg, Missouri, and in 1908 became principal of the schools at Shawnee Mound, Henry county. In 1910 she returned to Windsor and taught English and mathematics in the local high school for the ensuing three years. Her next position was as teacher at Rodelia high school in 1913. Since 1913 Miss Mc Cowan has been teacher of history in the Windsor high school.

Miss Mc Cowan is a member of the Henry County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and takes a keen and absorbing interest in the affairs of this chapter, of which she is the local official historian. In her work as historian she has gathered and published considerable history of Windsor and vicinity and Henry County which is considered as authentic, reliable and written in an entertaining and readable vein. She is a member of the Baptist Church, and is affiliated fraternally with the Order of Eastern Star, of which order she is a past matron and is now serving as chaplain of the order.

William A. Shelton, United States marshal for the Federal District of Western Missouri, residing at Windsor, Missouri, is a member of one of the oldest and most prominent of the Missouri pioneer families. He was born at Camp Branch, Warren County, Missouri, June 22, 1855, and is the son of the Hon. Pines H. and Mary O. (Scales) Shelton, natives of Henry County, Virginia.

The late Hon. Pines H. Shelton was born July 18, 1809, in Virginia and died at his home in Henry County, January 25, 1888. He was reared

and educated in his native State of Virginia and migrated to Missouri in 1830, making a settlement in St. Charles County, where he became a manufacturer of tobacco products in a small way. He erected the first brick residence in St. Charles County and was prominently identified with affairs of that county during his residence there. He served as a member of the Missouri Assembly from St. Charles County, both as representative and State senator. Upon his removal to Warren County, Missouri, he became an extensive farmer and resided in that county until he located in Hill County, Texas, where he was engaged in ranching and also became prominent in local public affairs, serving as a member of the Texas Legislature from Hill County, Texas, and was also State senator. He came to Clinton, Missouri, in 1868, and one year later he located at Windsor, becoming owner of a large farm of 800 acres of land, three miles west of Windsor in Windsor township. This farm he improved and made into a valuable property. Mr. Shelton died at his home in Windsor, an honored and respected resident of the city and county.

Sixteen years of the life of Pines H. Shelton was devoted to public service. Besides his legislative experience he served as an official State tobacco inspector, being one of three tobacco inspectors appointed by the governor when the law went into effect providing for tobacco inspection and inspection of factories throughout the State. Mr. Shelton was three times married. His first wife was Rebecca Carter, who bore him seven children, and was born January 29, 1813. His second wife was Mary E. Wyatt, who bore him three children, who are deceased. Mrs. Mary Wyatt Shelton was born in Missouri, March 20, 1828, and died in St. Charles County, Missouri. His third marriage was with Mary O. Scales, who was born in Henry County, Virginia, June 4, 1839, and departed this life January 30, 1907. To this marriage were born two sons as follows: William A., subject of this review, and Thomas Marvin Shelton, deceased.

William A. Shelton was reared in Texas and Missouri. He received his early education in private and subscription schools in Windsor and studied in the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri. For one year after completing his education, he was engaged in tilling his father's land. After a season or more as a clerk in a general merchandise store at Windsor, he became a traveling salesman in 1881 for a ready-made clothing house and continued in this capacity until 1913. March 10, 1915, he was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson to the important post of

United States marshal for the Federal Judicial District of Western Missouri, embracing fifty-seven counties. He has measured up to the exacting requirements of this very important official position and nothing but words of commendation have been heard of the manner in which Mr. Shelton has faithfully and conscientiously performed the duties of his important office. Mr. Shelton has ties of a commercial and home nature in Windsor, although his headquarters are necessarily in Kansas City, his presence there being required the greater part of his time. He is owner of a splendid farm of two hundred and seventy acres of land in Windsor township which he has supervision. Mr. Shelton is a director and vice-president of the Citizens Bank of Windsor and takes a keen interest in the welfare and general progress of his home city where he is popular with the citizens.

December 3, 1884, William A. Shelton and Miss Cora Stark were united in marriage. Mrs. Shelton was born in Pettis County, Missouri, the daughter of Captain Washington and Martha (Whitledge) Stark, the latter of whom makes her home in Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. Shelton are rearing a nephew, Philip Kilpatrick, whose mother is deceased. She was a sister of Mrs. Shelton and the boy's father is a cousin of Mr. Shelton.

Fred W. Olson, cashier of the First National Bank of Windsor, Missouri, was born at Manistee, Michigan, October 14, 1873. He is the son of Andrew and Carolina (Benson) Olson, both natives of Sweden, having been born near Stockholm. When a young man, Andrew Olson immigrated to America and settled at Manistee, Michigan, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years. He later went to South Dakota and became a tiller of the soil in that State when it was still in the infancy of its development. He died in South Dakota in 1879. Four years later his wife followed him in death. Two children were born of this union: Fred W., subject of this review; and Mrs. Anna O. Aaker of Ruthton, Minnesota. After the death of Andrew Olson his widow married Ole Amdahl, and to this marriage were born two children.

Fred W. Olson was reared to young manhood in South Dakota and attended the Moody School, completing his high school course at Flandreau. Left an orphan at the death of his mother, he was compelled to make his own way in the world and hired out as farm hand until he was eighteen years old. He then became a clerk in a dry goods store at Flandreau for

three years. After managing a clothing store in that city for a period he became owner of a store. Mr. Olson remained in South Dakota until 1900 and then came to Clinton, Missouri, to undertake the management of the stores of the Coon Creek Coal Company, a position which he held for five and a half years. Following this employment he became assistant cashier of the Bank of Deepwater, for two years, following which he held a similar position with the Clinton National Bank until 1913, when he came to Windsor as cashier of the First National Bank. Mr. Olson ranks high among the banking fraternity of Henry County.

October 26, 1904, Mr. Olson was married to Miss Mabel Spangler, the daughter of Levi A. and Frances (Houston) Spangler, of Fields Creek township, the former a native of Cass County, Missouri, and the latter of Henry County. Two children have been born to Fred W. and Mabel Olson, as follows: Frederick A., born July 23, 1908; Frances G., born July 12, 1910.

Mr. Olson is a Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Eastern Star, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Modern Woodmen of America lodges. Personally, Mr. Olson is one of the most popular citizens of Windsor, agreeable, obliging and proressive, he has won a distinct and honorable place in the business and social life of the community. He is ever found in the forefront of progressive movements which are intended to advance the best interests of his home city and county.

David Barth, a progressive young farmer and stockman of White Oak township, is a native of Henry County, and a descendant of pioneer parents. He was born in White Oak township on the place where he now resides, September 16, 1897, and is a son of John Barth, a Henry County pioneer.

John Barth, now deceased, was an early settler in Henry County, and one of its successful citizens. He was a native of Germany and settled in White Oak Township, Henry County, in 1868. He bought some land here for six dollars per acre, and paid fourteen dollars for other land. He bought considerable land and at the time of his death was one of the largest land owners in the county. He gave to each of his fourteen children, one hundred sixty acres of land, and besides his real estate holdings he was the owner of over thirty thousand dollars worth of personal property. John Barth's success in life was the result of industry,



THE BARTH RESIDENCE, OWNED BY DAVID BARTH



VIEW OF THE BARTH FARM, OWNED BY DAVID BARTH

coupled with keen foresight and business ability. When he was a boy he worked for fourteen cents per day, and his early life's experience taught him the value of a dollar. He was one of the promoters of the town of Ulrich and contributed land for the railroad there. He was twice married. Five children were born to his first marriage and ten to his second. He died June 6, 1917, and his second wife, who bore the maiden name of Sophia Rombold, died May 26, 1911. Sophia Rombold was born July 3, 1858, at Logansport, Ind., and was a daughter of David and Frances Rombold, natives of Wittenberg, Germany, who moved to Henry County in 1867. His first wife bore the maiden name of Lebold.

David Barth, who resides on the old home place with his sisters, Josie and Tressie, owns one hundred eighty acres. He carries on a stock-raising extensively and keeps registered Herford cattle and big bone Poland China hogs, and is one of the extensive breeders of registered hogs in Henry County. He is also interested in the breeding of Shropshire sheep.

David Barth was reared on the place which he now owns, and he takes an active interest in everything pertaining to modern agricultural methods. While he was reared a practical farmer, he also regards the science as one involving a broad field of experiment and research, and the future agricultural industry of this country becomes more and more dependent upon the type of men of whom David Barth is a representative.

William J. Miller, Sr.—The success which has come to William J. Miller, Sr., of Windsor, Missouri, during his thirty-two years of residence in this section of the State, could only have been attained by hard work, close application to the business at hand, and excellent financial management of the highest order. Mr. Miller is one of the most successful agriculturists and stockmen of Missouri, and all of his achievements date from his beginning as a poor man fifty-two years ago. There is considerable satisfaction in recording a story of the life of an individual who has accomplished, through his own efforts, the tasks which have been completed with honest effort, such as has been done by Mr. Miller. Not only has he made a success of his own life in a material sense and risen to the front rank of citizenship, but he has reared a splendid family of sons and daughters whom he has started in life with farms of considerable size with the handicap of poverty removed. William J. Miller, Sr., was born in Clark County, Ohio, February 17, 1843, and is the son of Jacob and Sarah (Ruby) Miller.

Jacob Miller, the father, was a native of York County, Pennsylvania, and was a cooper by trade, following this occupation for a number of years, but eventually becoming a farmer in Pennsylvania and Ohio, dying in the latter State. His wife and mother of the subject of this review died in 1845. Of the four children born to Jacob and Sarah Miller, two are living, Jacob, of Fairfield, Greene County, Ohio, born January 1, 1838; and William J. Miller of this review. The Millers are of Pennsylvania-Dutch descent, and Mrs. Miller was a daughter of English ancestry.

William J. Miller was reared to farm life and remained at home with his father until he attained the age of twenty-one years. He began his own career at that time. His first work was in making rails and cutting cord wood in order to earn money enough to "go west," an ambition which had always possessed him. In 1866 he began his own career in Morgan County, Illinois. During the first three years of his residence in Illinois he worked as a farm hand, and performed any honest labor which was obtainable in order to earn money. After his marriage, he engaged in farming on his own account and eventually, by the exercise of energy, industry and the strictest economy, became owner of 160 acres of land in Illinois. Land was still cheap in western Missouri in 1886, and the price of farm land in Illinois was on the upward rise. Mr. Miller deemed it expedient to dispose of his Illinois farm and came to southern Johnson County, Missouri, where he traded his 160 acres and invested in a large tract of 714 acres, the "Jim Wall tract," which he transformed into an extensive stock farm. He became a well-known breeder of pure-blood Poland China hogs and specialized in shorthorn and high-grade cattle on a large scale. He brought with him a drove of pure-blood Poland China hogs and achieved a reputation as a hog breeder. He also brought to Missouri a pure-blood male shorthorn, bringing three carloads of live stock in all. He sold many males from this shorthorn herd leader. Success came to him from the start in Johnson County and he increased his land holdings to a large extent, becoming one of the largest individual land owners in this section of Missouri, owning at one time 1,600 acres in Missouri. Mr. Miller also bred fine horses, having been the owner of the noted stallion, "Kentucky Prince," and the Norman Percheron stallion, "Major House." The fame of his live stock was countrywide and his adherence to the plan of breeding thoroughbred live stock made his fortune or assisted materially in doing so. Mr. Miller has owned land in Missouri, Texas and Oklahoma aggregating 5,126 acres,

and he continued actively in the live stock business until his retirement to a home in Windsor in 1897.

Mr. Miller has given each of his eight children farms ranging in size from 160 to 190 acres of land, and has invested heavily in town property in Windsor, being one of the largest real estate owners of the city. He is vice-president of the Farmers Bank of Windsor in addition to his other activities and connections. He was one of the first land owners to lease a portion of his land to the Bowen Coal Mining Company for mining purposes. This lease covered 740 acres, 100 acres of which was the coal-bearing land mined by the Bowens. Much of the land which Mr. Miller deeded to his children has been found to be underlaid with coal. On the Lee land is a large deposit of coal. Under the Jackson's farm is a splendid deposit of coal.

In 1869, William J. Miller, Sr., and Miss Mary Cox of Illinois were united in marriage. Mrs. Mary (Cox) Miller died on November 17, 1888. She was the daughter of Charles and Francena (Phillips) Cox, the former of whom was a native of Kentucky, and the latter a native of Ohio. Eight children were born to William J. and Mary Miller, as follows: Charles W., residing on the Miller home place; Spencer Lee, who is farming a part of the home farm; Cena V., wife of George H. Jackson, Windsor, Missouri. A fine vein of coal has been found on their land. Mrs. Lizzie R. Brown, a widow living at Windsor, owning 190 acres; Mary E., the wife of Rev. W. W. Wilson, Mokane, Missouri; William J., Jr., a farmer living in Windsor township; Viola P., wife of W. R. Wooldridge, farmer and mule dealer, Windsor, Missouri; Miss Daisy I. Miller resides with her parents. Each of Mr. Miller's children received a good school education, the three eldest daughters being graduates of the Lexington Academy. The second marriage of Mr. Miller was in December, 1900, with Miss Emma Brooks, a native of Illinois.

A Democrat in his political affiliations Mr. Miller has never aspired for political preferment, his life having been too busy for aught except casting his vote at election time. He is a member of the Baptist Church and is considered as a leading and exemplary citizen of Windsor and Henry County.

Dr. T. Albert Blackmore, M. D.—As a learned and competent physician, who has kept pace with the great developments in the science and art of healing, Dr. J. Albert Blackmore holds a place in the front rank of the medical profession in Henry County. During the years which he

has been practicing in the city of Windsor, he has endeared himself to the people, and has made a distinct and unqualified success. Dr. Blackmore was born in Lincoln County, Missouri, January 18, 1873, and is the son of Thomas and Rebecca (Evans) Blackmore.

Thomas Blackmore was the son of a Missouri pioneer, Samuel Blackmore, who first settled in this State in the late twenties, coming to Missouri from his native State, Kentucky. Thomas Blackmore was born in Lincoln County, Missouri, October 20, 1840, and followed farming and stock raising during his entire life. His wife, Rebecca Evans, prior to her marriage, was born near Shelbyville, Kentucky, left an orphan in infancy and came to Missouri when young. Thomas Blackmore was a soldier in the Civil War, having enlisted in a Union volunteer regiment at Calhoun, Illinois, and served for about seven months, receiving an honorable discharge from the service on account of sick disability incurred while on duty. Soon after his discharge, he returned to Missouri and settled on a farm in Lincoln County where he remained until his death, in 1886, peacefully and industriously engaged in tilling his acreage.

Six children were born to Thomas and Rebecca (Evans) Blackmore as follows: Two sisters died in infancy; Mrs. Elizabeth Avery, Troy, Missouri; Belle, Troy, Missouri; Mrs. Ida Martin, Canada; and T. Albert, subject of this review.

The care of this family devolved upon the widowed mother, after the death of Thomas Blackmore, when J. Albert was thirteen years of age. The situation naturally called for his assistance in the farm work and keeping the family together and he faithfully did his part in helping his mother. He attended the district schools and remained upon the home farm until he attained his majority. He then entered Buchanan College, at Troy, Missouri, and pursued a classical course in preparation for the study of medicine which he undertook in the St. Louis College of Medicine, graduating in 1898. Doctor Blackmore began the practice of his profession at Olney, Missouri, and remained there seven and a half years, then located in Windsor, where he has won a high place for himself not only in the ranks of his profession but as a citizen whose worth is recognized. Aside from his practice Doctor Blackmore is interested in various enterprises, locally and in Oklahoma and Arkansas.

November 1, 1900, Dr. T. Albert Blackmore and Miss Lenora Thurman, the daughter of Thomas and Minnie (Powell) Thurman of Troy,

Missouri, were united in marriage. Thomas Thurman was a native of Lincoln County, Missouri, who followed farming until he located in Troy, Missouri, where he engaged in the real estate business and also served as city marshal of Troy. Four children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Blackmore, as follows: Thomas Ernest, born April 20, 1904; Thurman Evans, born December 12, 1905; Albert Hamilton, born September 20, 1908; and Charles Powell, born October 18, 1913.

The Democratic party and Democratic principles of government have always had the warm support of Doctor Blackmore, who served as coroner of Lincoln County, Missouri, for two years. Doctor Blackmore is president of the Henry County Medical Society, and is a member of the Missouri State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Dr. Blackmore was commissioned a captain in the Officers' Medical Reserve Corps of the National Army on August 8, 1918.

George H. Jackson, farmer and stockman of Windsor, Missouri, was born on a farm in Johnson County, Missouri, April 2, 1873, and is a son of Lee C. and Lizzie (Cooper) Jackson, the former of whom is now living a retired life in Windsor.

George H. Jackson, subject of this sketch, received his schooling in Johnson and Pettis Counties and began life for himself in 1895. One year later he made his first investment in eighty acres of land which he cultivated for some years, selling out in 1902. He then located on a tract of the Miller land owned by Mrs. Jackson, near Sutherland and the village of Bowen. He remained on this farm until 1912 and then located in Windsor, from which city he oversees his farming and stock raising operations. His present home is nicely located upon a tract of five acres in the city limits of Windsor. Mr. Jackson is owner of sixty-five acres in Windsor township and Mrs. Jackson has a fine farm of 179 acres in Johnson County upon which he maintains a herd of high grade Black Pole cattle.

December 25, 1901, George H. Jackson and Miss Cena Belle Miller, the daughter of William J. Miller of Windsor, were united in marriage. For a sketch of the life of William J. Miller the reader is referred to another part of this volume. Three children have been born of this union: Clarice Marie, born April 23, 1906, in Johnson County; Wilma Francena, born January 16, 1908, in Johnson County; Belford George, born June

30, 1912, in Johnson County. Mrs. Cena Belle Jackson is a graduate of the Baptist College at Lexington, Missouri.

Mr. Jackson is a Democrat and he and Mrs. Jackson are members of the Baptist Church. He is one of the best citizens of Windsor, who is keenly alive to every civic movement which tends to advance the interests of his home locality and takes a good citizen's part in all worthy movements.

Lee C. Jackson was born at Clarksville, Tennessee, January 4, 1847, the son of George W. and Susan (Johnson) Jackson. George W. Jackson was born in middle Tennessee April 28, 1828, and died February 19, 1869. He was a saddle and harness maker by trade and his father fought in the War of 1812 at New Orleans, serving under General Jackson as a lieutenant of his company. In 1850 George W. Jackson moved from his native State to Kentucky, where he lived the rest of his days. His wife was a native of Christian County, Kentucky, and departed this life at Fort Worth, Texas, while visiting with her sister, Mrs. Jane Clark, her remains being interred at Smithfield, Texas. Lee C. Jackson was married December 14, 1871, to Elizabeth Cooper, who was born January 10, 1853, in Johnson County, Missouri. She died in 1895.

In 1869 Lee C. Jackson came to Missouri and made settlement in Johnson County. Later in the fall of that same year he was joined by his mother, sisters and brother-in-laws and all settled on a farm in Johnson County, Missouri, and began the task of making homes for themselves and families.

Mr. Jackson followed farm and stock raising pursuits in Johnson County until his retirement to a home in Windsor. He is owner of 184 acres of good land in Johnson County. In 1881 he located in Pettis County, Missouri, and resided there until 1903, when he again came to Johnson County. During his residence in Pettis County his wife died. To Lee C. and Elizabeth Jackson were born children as follow: George H., subject of this sketch; John W., Decatur, Illinois; Anna Bell, wife of J. Truell, Independence, Kansas; Mrs. Dora L. Kerr, Pettis County, Missouri; Beatrice, wife of William Kline, living near Linwood, Kansas; Frank, a farmer in Johnson County, Missouri.

John Quincy Anderson, late prominent business man of Montrose, Missouri, was born in Cumberland County, Kentucky, November 12, 1863. He was the son of David C. and Phoebe (White) Anderson, both natives of Kentucky, and came to Polk County, Missouri, in 1880. The Andersons

settled there on a farm in Polk County and spent the remainder of their days.

John Q. Anderson was the eldest of nine children born to his parents. He was reared to farm life and being of a bright, studious nature, he received a good common school education. For some years he was a teacher in the public schools and taught at Humansville, Missouri, prior to locating in Montrose, where he was first employed as a clerk in Sol Kahn's general store when the town of Montrose was in its infancy. In 1885 he engaged in the grain and lumber business at Montrose and was very successful until his death, April 8, 1903. He organized the Anderson Lumber Company and at the time of his death he was manager of this concern, which had lumber yards at Montrose, Clinton, Windsor and Knob Noster.

March 4, 1885, John Quincy Anderson and Miss Sallie Wilson were united in marriage. Sallie Wilson Anderson was born in Moniteau County, Missouri, February 20, 1866. She is the daughter of William and Irene (Williams) Wilson, the former a native of Illinois and the latter a daughter of a pioneer settler of Moniteau County, Missouri. William Wilson moved to Ray County, Missouri, in 1877 and spent the remainder of his days there. Mrs. Irene Wilson died in 1869 and William Wilson afterward married Georgia Fane. There were born to William and Irene Wilson children as follow: Mrs. Sallie (Wilson) Mann and Eliza Guffy, living in Florida.

To John Quincy and Sallie Anderson were born three children: Sol Anderson, traveling auditor for a Kansas City lumber company, born and reared at Montrose; William R., Wichita, Kansas, traveling salesman for the Portland Ash Cement Company, married Bessie Peterson of Lincoln, Nebraska; Ethel Irene, wife of G. R. Hayden, Des Moines, Iowa. Each of the Anderson children graduated from the Montrose High School and received every advantage for fitting them for useful places in the world.

In 1915 Mrs. Sallie Anderson was married to James D. Mann, late of Montrose, who died in that city in 1916. Elsewhere in this volume is a biography of Mr. Mann. Mrs. Mann came to Windsor in 1917 and has a beautiful home in this city. She is a stockholder in the Montrose Savings Bank. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is affiliated with the Order of Eastern Star.

While the late John Quincy Anderson was reared to believe in the tenets of the Baptist faith, later in life he united with the Presbyterian

denomination and took considerable interest in church work. He was active in the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and was prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in both of which fraternal societies he took great interest. Mr. Anderson was one of the prominent and influential leaders of the Republican party in Henry County and served as a member of the Republican County Central Committee. He was not only a successful and enterprising business man, but he took a good citizen's part in civic and public work which tended to advance the interests of his home city and county. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the public school system of Montrose and served as a member of the school board, always being a warm and steadfast advocate of better schools. His passing marked the end of a long and successful career which has had few equals among the citizens of Henry County, and his death was a distinct loss to the city and county in which he had for so many years been a prominent figure.

Edward F. Sevier, a progressive farmer of White Oak township, was born in the township where he now lives November 21, 1872. He is a son of George and Mary (Dunn) Sevier, natives of Tennessee and Henry County, respectively. George Sevier died in April, 1874. They were the parents of the following children: J. W., Hickory Grove; Rose Ellen, married William Williams, and died in 1906; Dora, the wife of W. G. Martin, White Oak township; Edward F., the subject of this sketch. After the death of the father, the mother married A. V. Clary, and now lives in White Oak Township.

Edward F. Sevier was reared in Henry County and educated in the public schools and Central Business College at Sedalia. He taught school for several terms, in Maple Grove District, Henry County. Farming and stock raising has been his chief occupation, and he has succeeded to a very satisfactory degree. He has a valuable farm of two hundred acres, which is well improved.

Mr. Sevier was married October 5, 1902, to Miss Clara Barth, a daughter of John and Sophia (Rombold) Barth. The former a native of Germany and the latter of Indiana. John Barth came to America when he was fourteen years of age, and lived in Ohio for a number of years. In 1869 he came to Missouri, and located in Henry County. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising, and was one of the progressive citizens of Henry County. John and Sophia (Rombold) Barth were the parents of the following children: Albert, Mrs. Clara Sevier, Josie, George, Tres-



EDWARD F. SEVIER



MRS. CLARA SEVIER

sie, Mrs. Ida Henny, Robert, Walter and David, all residing in White Oak township. The mother of these children, died in May, 1911. By a former marriage the following children were born to John Barth: John W., Walker township; Mrs. Dora Gretzinger; Mrs. Helen Doll; Mrs. Lizzie Doll, Walker township; and Jacob, of Alabama. To Edward F and Clara (Barth) Sevier have been born the following children: Arlie May, William, Harold, Ruby, Ellen and Paul Eugene.

Mr. Sevier is public spirited and progressive and takes a commendable interest in local affairs. He has served as assessor of White Oak township.

DeLacy Daniels, retired contractor and builder, Windsor, Missouri, was born in New York State, December 18, 1852, and is a son of LeRoy and Hannah (Steele) Daniels, of Onondaga County, New York, both of whom were members of old New York families.

LeRoy Daniels was born in New York State, there was reared and married, and in 1866 came to Missouri. Here he settled in Windsor township, where he followed his trade of carpenter and builder for many years, and erected many of the houses and barns in the country tributary to Windsor. He was engaged also in farming. He assisted in the organization of the first Methodist Church in Windsor township, and was active in many ways in the upbuilding and development of the community. Mr. Daniels died in 1914. His wife, who was Hannah Steele prior to her marriage, was a daughter of a resident of New York who lived to the great age of ninety-nine years. She departed this life in 1911. Seven children were born to LeRoy and Hannah Daniels, as follow: Four of the children are deceased; DeLacy, subject of this sketch; Albert, a resident of Windsor; and George, Lizzie, James and Martha, deceased.

DeLacy Daniels accompanied his parents to Henry County, Missouri, and following in the footsteps of his father, became a skilled carpenter and builder. He located in Windsor in 1888 and engaged in contracting and building, embarking upon a career which has proved very successful. His years of active and honest endeavor have resulted in much material prosperity to Mr. Daniels, which is well deserved. Mr. Daniels has practically confined his activities to the erection of residence buildings and many good examples of his skill and handicraft adorn the city of Windsor and the surrounding countryside. On three different occasions he has followed farming and up to recent years he owned a well improved farm in Windsor township which he sold to his son-in-law, Lester Jones. Mr.

Daniels is owner of four good residence properties in Clinton and is a stockholder of the First National Bank of Windsor.

Mr. Daniels was married in 1887 to Miss Marguerite Baker, who was born in Henry County, Missouri, the daughter of James D. and Mary (Goodwin) Baker, natives of Kentucky. The Bakers were early settlers of Henry County and reared a family of five children, of whom Mrs. Marguerite Daniels is the eldest, the others being James Baker, of Parsons, Kansas; Mrs. Edna Pickrell, Windsor, Missouri; the other two children are deceased.

Three children have been born to DeLacy and Marguerite Daniels, as follow: The two first born died in infancy; Minnie, life of Lester E. Jones, a farmer of Windsor township, to whom a daughter was born; Madge Irene Jones, who has the distinction of being the youngest student to graduate from the Windsor High School, completing the course with honors at the age of fifteen years in 1918.

Mr. Daniels is a Republican and he and Mrs. Daniels are members of the Christian Church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Daniels are highly esteemed as substantial and worthy citizens of Windsor and have many warm and steadfast friends who wish them well.

Thomas L. Elbert, live stock dealer, Windsor, Missouri, is a native born citizen of Henry County and a son of one of the early pioneers of this county. Mr. Elbert was born on a farm in Tebo township January 31, 1856, the son of Loadman Y. and Mary J. (Sallee) Elbert, who were parents of eight children as follow: Eliza, widow of Robert S. Burchman, Windsor, Missouri; Thomas L., subject of this sketch; James R. and Edwin L., deceased; Mary C. Elbert; Annie, wife of George Weatherald, a merchant of Windsor; Etta, wife of James O. Sutherland, of Johnson County, Missouri; Della, deceased.

Loadman Elbert was born near Louisville, Kentucky, December 6, 1830, and died November 21, 1881. He came to Henry County, Missouri, with his parents, Henry and Elizabeth (McDaniel) Elbert, in 1836. Henry Elbert was one of the best known and most prominent of the early pioneers of this section of Missouri. He served as district judge of the County Court of old Graves County, representing the Sedalia district. He was well and favorably known throughout the territory now comprised in Benton, Henry, Johnson and Pettis Counties. In his earlier years Loadman Elbert was engaged in the mercantile business. When the discovery of gold aroused the adventurous spirits of the country, he was among

the first to cross the plains and mountains in 1849 en route to the gold fields of the Pacific slope. He made a stake in the far west during his gold mining venture and upon his return in 1852 was united in marriage to Mary J. Sallee on October 10, 1852. He then engaged in the general mercantile business at Calhoun, Missouri. After some years experience as a merchant he engaged in farming and stock raising and died on his home place in Windsor township. Mrs. Mary Elbert, his wife, was born in Callaway County, Missouri, August 10, 1836, and departed this life on August 17, 1912. She was the eldest daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Gaines) Sallee, natives of Kentucky, who were among the early pioneer settlers of Callaway County.

Thomas L. Elbert was reared on his father's farm in Henry County and began upon his own account in 1877, at which time he engaged in farming and purchased a tract of land in Windsor township. He remained upon his farm until 1908 and then removed to Windsor, where he engaged in the buying, selling and shipping of live stock, having previously been engaged in this business for twenty years prior while still carrying on his farming operations. Mr. Elbert is the largest individual stock dealer in Windsor and one of the most extensive in Henry County. For the past three years he has been purchasing mules for the use of the United States Government. In the spring of 1908 Mr. Elbert disposed of his fine farm of 500 acres.

On February 7, 1877, Thomas L. Elbert and Mary E. Daniels were united in marriage. Mrs. Mary E. Elbert was born in New York State December 28, 1858, and departed this life August 27, 1916. She was the daughter of LeRoy and Hannah (Steele) Daniels, an account of whom is given in this volume in connection with the sketch of DeLacy Daniels.

The Democratic party has always had the allegiance of Mr. Elbert, who is now serving as city alderman of Windsor and is also one of the Henry County supervisors and has been a director of the Citizens Bank of Windsor for nearly twenty years. He is a member of the Baptist Church and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Elbert is one of the best known citizens of Henry County and can be seen daily transacting business in his genial, friendly, honest manner which has made him a success in his chosen vocation.

Taylor Black, manager of the Livingston Elevator and Milling Company, Windsor, Missouri, was born March 8, 1871, in Windsor. He is the son of David D. and Eliza (Taylor) Black, who were parents of six chil-

dren: Birdie, died in 1893; Taylor, subject of this sketch; John M., deceased; Bolyn F. and James R., living in Kansas City and has been for several years a member of the Kansas City police force; William, deceased.

David D. Black was born in Boone County, Missouri, in 1839, dying in 1913. He was a farmer during his life, locating in Henry County in 1860. He was the son of William Black, a Baptist minister and a native of Kentucky and pioneer settler of Boone County, Missouri. Mrs. Eliza (Taylor) Black was born in Windsor township in 1843 and departed this life in 1915. She was the daughter of Richard F. and Ann (Fitzhugh) Taylor. Richard F. Taylor served as captain of cavalry in the Confederate army during the Civil War. He was one of the earliest settlers of Windsor and started the first general merchandise store in the town, coming to Henry County from his native state of Kentucky.

Taylor Black was reared and educated in Windsor and engaged in the milling business in 1892 in the employ of the Windsor Milling Company. He remained with this concern until 1904. During 1900 and 1901 he was employed as traveling salesman for one of the leading Kansas mills. In 1904 he became manager of the Livingston Mill and Elevator Company at Windsor and is capably filling this position at the present time.

Mr. Black was married on May 28, 1902, to Miss Fame Bibb, who was born in Warsaw, Missouri. Three children have been born of this marriage: Mary, Florence and Naomi.

Mr. Black is a Democrat in politics and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Pythias Lodge and occupies a leading place in the citizenship of his native city.

George W. Jackson.—The late George W. Jackson of Windsor was a member of one of the old and prominent families of this section of Missouri. He was born in Christian County, Kentucky, August 20, 1854, and departed this life at his home in Windsor September 25, 1910. Mr. Jackson was the son of George W. Jackson, concerning whom extended mention is made in connection with the sketch of George H. Jackson, elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Jackson was reared to young manhood upon his father's farm and followed farming pursuits until his removal to Windsor, where he became a successful marble and monument salesman, remaining actively engaged in this business until his last fatal illness which terminated in his death. He was prominently identified with the civic and social life

of Windsor and was well liked and respected by all who knew him. He was fraternally affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World.

On April 6, 1882, George W. Jackson and Miss Mary E. Douglas of Henry County were united in marriage. Mrs. Mary E. Jackson was born in Henry County, the daughter of Henry T. and Catharine (Painter) Douglas, natives of Howard County, Missouri, and Lincoln County, Kentucky, respectively. They were parents of a large family of thirteen children, namely: George W., a farmer of Johnson County; Otis F., Crain, Missouri; Henry T., a banker at Shawnee, Oklahoma; Newton G., a resident of Muskogee, Oklahoma; Mrs. Mary E. Jackson, Windsor, Missouri; Mrs. E. E. Goodrich, Oklahoma; six of the Douglas children are deceased.

Henry T. Douglas was born July 30, 1825, and died November 17, 1903. When a youth he learned the trade of blacksmith and followed this trade during the greater part of his long life. He accompanied his parents to Henry County, Missouri, in 1835, the Douglas family settling on a farm in Henry County in the southeastern corner of the county not far from Windsor. Henry Douglas was here reared to young manhood and when grown he opened a wagon and smithing establishment at Calhoun, having previously operated a shop on his farm for a number of years. Later in life he located in Stone County, Missouri, and followed farming as a vocation. While a resident of Henry County he served as assessor of his township for several terms and was well and favorably known. Mr. Douglas was married on April 3, 1849, to Catharine Painter, who was born in 1835 and is still active and enjoying good health. Mrs. Catharine Douglas is now devoting her time and energies to the knitting socks and sweaters for the soldiers of the National Army. During this past year (1918) she has knitted nineteen pairs of wool socks and a sweater for the local Red Cross Chapter.

One child was born to George W. and Mary E. (Douglas) Jackson, namely: Marvin Clyde, born April 15, 1883, and died December 16, 1890. Mrs. Jackson is a member of the Eastern Star, courtesy of her father, who was a Free Mason. She is active in the religious work of the Christian Church and is prominent socially in Windsor.

Dr. Manuel E. Bradley, physician and surgeon, Windsor, Missouri, was born in Sedalia, Missouri, September 4, 1867, the son of James R. and Martha (Ten Brook) Bradley, who were parents of three children: Dr. Manuel E., subject of this review; Dr. Arthur H., a practicing physician,

St. Louis, Missouri; and Horace Bradley, a veterinarian, Windsor, Missouri.

James R. Bradley was born in Howard County, Missouri, September 27, 1836, and is now making his home in Los Angeles, California. During his earlier life he followed the vocation of carpenter but eventually became a farmer and stockman. He was married at Verdon, Illinois, to Martha Ten Brook in the spring of 1866 and then came to Sedalia, Missouri. He became actively engaged as a builder and contractor and erected the first large public school building in Sedalia. In 1868 he moved to Clinton, Missouri, and erected the school building in that city, and also built several of the churches in Clinton. In 1871 he purchased the Munn farm in Springfield township, Henry County, and improved the place until it became noted as the finest farm in the township. He remained actively engaged as a farmer and stock raiser until 1893, when he left the farm and located in Windsor. Here he became engaged in the drug and jewelry business and was thus engaged until 1897, when he retired from active business pursuits and removed to Clinton. He resided in the county seat until his removal to Los Angeles, California, on January 1, 1913. Mr. Bradley was one of the best known and influential citizens of Henry County and was prominent in the affairs of the Democratic party. He filled many local offices in Springfield township and served as road overseer and school director, taking a great interest in the cause of education, using his influence in favor of a longer school term for the youth and for better rural school houses. Henry County was the better in many ways for having Mr. Bradley as a citizen for so many years. Martha (Ten Brook) Bradley was born near Terre Haute, Indiana, September 28, 1839, and departed this life March 17, 1889, on the home farm in Springfield township. She was a good and faithful wife, a kind and wise mother to her children, and was deeply religious, being an active member of the Christian Church.

Manuel E. Bradley was reared on the home farm of the family in Springfield township, and after receiving the rudiments of his education in the district school he studied in Professor Lamkin's Academy at Clinton. In 1885 he began teaching in the district school of Phelps County, Missouri, devoting three years, from 1885 to 1887, inclusive, to the teaching profession. January 1, 1888, he began the study of medicine with Dr. W. H. Gibbons, of Clinton, Missouri, and also pursued his studies at the Kansas City Medical University, graduating from that institution in May, 1890. After graduating from the Kansas City College he pur-

sued a post-graduate course in medicine and surgery at St. Louis, Missouri. In 1890 he became affiliated with the Wabash Railroad Hospital at Springfield, Illinois, and remained with this hospital until 1891, when he located in Windsor, Missouri. He practiced his profession successfully in Windsor until his removal to St. Louis in October of 1897. He practiced in that city until July, 1913, when he returned to Windsor and is now permanently located in his home city, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

Doctor Bradley was married on December 24, 1891, to Miss Mattie E. Ellis, who was born in Benton County, Missouri, the daughter of James T. and Susan (Hughes) Ellis, natives of Missouri, who resided on a farm near Windsor in Benton County.

Doctor Bradley is independent in his political views and votes as his conscience and his good judgment dictate. He is a member of the Christian Church and is affiliated fraternally with several lodges. Doctor and Mrs. Bradley have one of the most beautiful modern bungalow homes in Windsor and are popular among the people of their home city and county. Doctor Bradley is progressive as a physician and citizen. In 1906 he pursued a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic and also studied at the Post-Graduate Medical College of New York. He maintains his own dispensary and compounds his own medicines and constantly studies the developments in the healing science so as to keep abreast of the newest discoveries in his profession.

Richard P. Sappington, farmer and stockman, proprietor of an excellent farm of 170 acres in Windsor township, was born on the identical tract of land on which he is now living December 23, 1863. Mr. Sappington is the son of Boone and Jemima (Jermison) Sappington, who were parents of six children, namely: Luther, living in Greene County, Missouri; Grandison, a farmer in Windsor township; Granville, deceased; Lizzie, widow of William M. Thompson, Windsor, Missouri; Mrs. Mollie Dillon, Windsor township; Richard P., subject of this sketch, is the youngest of the family. "Squire" Boone Sappington was born in Boone County, Missouri, in 1822 and departed this life in 1872. He was one of the earliest of the pioneers in this section of Missouri, and was widely known as a teacher and farmer. He received a good education in Boone County and was a man of such attainments that he became a leader of the pioneers of Henry County after settling in section 22, Windsor township, in 1855. Windsor township was then known as Belmont township. He improved

his land, developed a good farm from the prairie and cultivated it until his death. In politics Squire Boone Sappington was a Democrat and was a member of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Jemima Sappington was born in Callaway County, Missouri, in 1826 and departed this life in 1897.

Richard P. Sappington has never resided anywhere but the old Sappington home place and he came into possession of the farm through inheritance and purchase of the various interests of the other heirs. He was married December 26, 1888, to Anna May Horning, who was born in Illinois May 20, 1868, the daughter of David P. and Anna (Rosenberger) Horning, the former of whom died in Kansas and the latter is now eighty-four years old. Four children have been born to Richard P. and Anna May Sappington, namely: Roy, a farmer living in Windsor township; Earl, a farmer of Windsor township; Claude and Raymond, at home with their parents.

David P. and Anna Horning were parents of six children: Abraham R., Riverside, California; John Hugh, Pullman, Washington; Mrs. Hannah M. Stivers, a widow, Pullman, Washington; Mrs. Sarah R. Groom, Deepwater, Missouri; William W., Larned, Kansas; and Mrs. Anna May Sappington. Roy Sappington married Ruth Pattison of Windsor, and has two children: Gladys Ruth and Ross Frederick. Earl Sappington married Lizzie Doran of Mountain View, Missouri, and has one son: Kenneth Richard.

Mr. Sappington is a Democrat and is serving as road overseer in his township. He is a member of the Baptist Church and is affiliated with the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

Jonathan Blevins, a progressive farmer and stockman of White Oak township, is a Henry County pioneer. He was born in Honey Creek township, which was then known as Davis township, October 13, 1855, and is a son of Robert P. and Nancy (Crockett) Blevins. R. P. Blevins was born in what is now White Oak township, near the Clary place, December 23, 1833, and was the first white child born in what is now Henry County. He spent his life in this county and died near Marvin in Honey Creek township, March 6, 1889. He was a son of Ezekiel Blevins, a Kentuckian and one of the first settlers of Henry County. He died in Johnson County during the Civil War, about 1864. Nancy (Crockett) Blevins, mother of Jonathan Blevins, was a native of Indiana and came here with her parents when she was a child in arms. She died March 6, 1898. To R. P. and Nancy (Crockett) Blevins were born the following children:



JONATHAN BLEVINS AND WIFE

Jonathan, the subject of this sketch; Mary Theresa, now the wife of Judge W. B. Collins, one of the county judges of Henry County, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Sarah J. married John B. Cornett, Big Creek township; Nancy Ann, married Robert DeArmond, Southwest City, Missouri; Julia Bell, married C. A. Davis, Independence, Missouri; Nora L. married Richard Hall, Clinton, Missouri; Irene married James T. Collins and is now deceased; Lottie married John Shaver, Sydney, Montana.

Jonathan Blevins was reared and educated in Davis township, and remained at home with his parents until he was about twenty-five years of age. Farming and stock raising has been his chief occupation and he purchased his present place in 1898. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land and carries on general farming and stock raising, and has met with uniform success in his undertakings.

On January 15, 1880, Mr. Blevins was united in marriage with Miss Clara Belle Toalson, a daughter of George W. and Margaret E. (Cowden) Toalson, both now deceased. They were early settlers in White Oak township, locating there in 1867. Their children were: George, deceased; Clara Belle, wife of Jonathan Blevins, the subject of this sketch; Mattie, married Nichols Long, Hartwell, Missouri; Oscar B., Bartlesville, Oklahoma; and Omar A., Urich, Missouri.

To Mr. and Mrs. Blevins has been born one daughter, Isa Merle. She married Parl Ewing, and is now deceased. She left one son, Fern W. Ewing, who now resides with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Blevins.

The Blevins family experienced the real pioneer life of Henry County. When R. P. Blevins was a baby his mother left him in the cabin while she was at work in the garden. The cabin was only partially roofed. As the mother was at work she discovered a panther endeavoring to climb to the roof of the cabin by reaching through between the logs of the cabin, which had not yet been chinked, and reach the baby, who was lying on a pallet on the floor. She hastened to the cabin and as she reached the inside of the cabin the panther was still endeavoring to reach the baby with its claws. The mother struck one of the extending claws of the animal with a hoe that she still held in her hands and with a single blow severed the claws of the panther. Later the panther was tracked from the house and killed, by Ezekiel Blevins and the neighbors.

Jonathan Blevins is truly a representative of a sturdy pioneer family of Henry County and is typical of that class of men who have made Henry County what is is today.

Alfred G. Dillon, farmer and stockman, proprietor of a splendid farm of 280 acres in Windsor township, Henry County, is a member of one of the old pioneer families of this county. He was born November 12, 1856, on a farm in Tebo township and is the son of Thomas A. and Mildred A. (Askins) Dillon, who were parents of two children: Alfred G., subject of this sketch; and Lucinda M., deceased, wife of W. F. Burchman.

Thomas A. Dillon was born in Ireland in 1824 and died in 1901. He was the son of Edward and Margaret (Hardy) Dillon, natives of Dublin, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1831, and first settled in Cooper County, Missouri. By means of incredible labor, Edward Dillon cleared a farm from the timber of Cooper County and was one of the earliest pioneer settlers in that county. He died at Sarcoxie, Missouri. His wife died in Cedar County, Missouri, at the age of eighty-seven years. Thomas A. Dillon came to Henry County in 1853 and established a grocery and general store at Calhoun, which he conducted for a while, sold out and operated a store in Clinton until some time in 1854, when he engaged permanently in farming and stock raising in Tebo township. Mr. Dillon became owner of 600 acres of good land in Tebo township, all of which he accumulated solely by his own efforts, beginning his active career without a dollar of his own. He was married in 1854 to Mildred A. Askins, who was born in Rappahannock County, Virginia, in 1831 and departed this life in 1898. She was the daughter of Rev. Alfred and Lucinda (Jones) Askins, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Alfred Askins was a minister of the Primitive Baptist Church.

Alfred G. Dillon attended the district schools and also the Calhoun schools for two terms. He began his active career as farmer and stockman in 1878, when he purchased 240 acres of land three miles west of Windsor. He traded this tract for Windsor property in 1880 and then traded the Windsor property for his present farm in Windsor township. Mr. Dillon has improved his land to a considerable extent and raises red polled cattle for the market. In addition to his farming interests he is a stockholder in both banks at Calhoun, Missouri.

On November 14, 1882, Alfred G. Dillon and Miss Mollie F. Sappington were united in marriage. Mrs. Mollie F. Dillon was born July 13, 1861, in Windsor township, the daughter of Squire Boone and Jemima (Jermison) Sappington, well-known residents of Windsor township, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. One child has been born to

Alfred G. and Mollie F. Dillon, namely: Mildred J., wife of C. W. Lambeth, a sketch of whom also appears in this volume.

The Democratic party has always had the support of Mr. Dillon. He and Mrs. Dillon are members of the Calhoun Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Mystic Workers.

Edmond B. Grinstead, an enterprising and progressive farmer and horse breeder of Windsor township, and proprietor of 250 acres of well improved farm lands, was born in Pettis County, Missouri, August 14, 1856. He is the son of George W. and Susan V. (Sacra) Grinstead, who were parents of nine sons and a daughter, all of whom were reared to maturity.

George W. Grinstead was born in Kentucky in 1832 and was the son of pioneers and tillers of the soil for generations past. He crossed the plains in 1849 and spent several months in the gold fields of California. Upon his return he began farming near Georgetown, Pettis County, Missouri, and later purchased a farm in Johnson County. He ceased active farming operations in 1890 and removed to Windsor, where his death occurred in 1911. Mrs. Susan V. (Sacra) Grinstead was born in Kentucky and attended school with the late Senator George Vest, of Missouri, who will always be remembered for his classical address at the trial of the famous dog case in Warrensburg. Mrs. Grinstead died in 1915. To George W. and Susan V. Grinstead were born children as follow: Mollie, deceased wife of Joseph M. Jones; Edmond B., subject of this sketch; Samuel, Sedalia, Missouri; William, a farmer of Pettis County, Missouri; Charles, a resident of Muskogee, Oklahoma; Hallie, deceased; Robert, Government income tax collector, Kansas City, Missouri; Ernest, in the employ of the Woodard Clothing Company, Windsor, Missouri; Thomas, Denver, Colorado; Sacra L., county clerk of Henry County, Clinton, Missouri; William, Pettis County, Missouri.

Edmond B. Grinstead was reared to the life of a tiller of the soil, and he began his independent career upon attaining his majority. Early in life, he became interested in live stock and became an expert in this branch of animal husbandry, specializing in mules and has dealt in mules for many years. For a period of ten years he made a business of buying and shipping live stock, while carrying on his farming operations. He purchased his present home farm of 250 acres in 1901 and settled there in 1903. The Grinstead home place is nicely improved and is noted for the fine saddle horses bred by the owner. "Pearl Wilson," a splendid

five year old saddle mare owned by Mr. Grinstead, won first prize at the Missouri State Fair for two successive seasons.

Mr. Grinstead was married in February, 1901, to Miss Leona Cooper, who was born in Johnson County, Missouri, near the Henry-Johnson County line. She is the daughter of Henry and Nancy (Stiles) Cooper, the former of whom is deceased. Two children have been born to this union: Genevieve and Gayle. Henry Cooper was born in Trigg County, Kentucky, in 1818, a son of David Cooper, a native of Kentucky, who immigrated to Johnson County in 1832 and settled on the Cooper home place. He was father of seventeen children. David Cooper lived to the great age of eighty years. Henry Cooper died in 1910 at the age of ninety-two years. Nancy (Stiles) Cooper was born in Kentucky in 1834 and accompanied her father, David Stiles, to Missouri in 1840. To Henry and Nancy Cooper were born ten children: Elizabeth, deceased; David, on a farm in Johnson County; George, Warrensburg, Missouri; Jefferson D., Johnson County; Mrs. Margaret Muir, Windsor, Missouri; Lucy (Wilcox), Windsor; William, Windsor; John, on the Cooper home place, Johnson County; Frank, died in infancy. The Cooper place is widely known as the "Windsor Springs," noted for its fine water and was a picnic resort.

Mr. Grinstead is a Democrat but has devoted very little time to political matters during his busy life. He is a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association, and has been active in other matters of a civic nature, aside from his farming. He assisted in the organization of the Windsor Telephone Company and it was through his influence that the line was extended through to Leesville. Few people were sanguine of his enterprise, most folks prophesying that the venture would result in a financial failure. Mr. Grinstead persisted, however, and his energy and optimism regarding the project eventually won out, and the Windsor Telephone Company is now an excellent paying institution which gives good service to hundreds of patrons.

Hon. William Henry Davis.—The late William Henry Davis, journalist, farmer and legislator, was a useful and worthy citizen who did well his allotted work in behalf of his fellow citizens during the long period of his residence in Henry County. The community in which he made his home for many years was benefited; his county and State were the better for his existence. It is meet, therefore, that this memorial biography be presented in the annals of the great county which he assisted in developing.

William Henry Davis was born in Allegheny County, Maryland, November 23, 1841. He was the son of John and Alice (Robinette) Davis, who with their family came from Maryland to Lexington, Missouri, in 1852. John Davis, Jr., father of William H. Davis, a prominent attorney, was a grandson of John Davis, a civil engineer, who planned and supervised the water systems at Philadelphia, built the Cumberland Pike and also planned the east wing of the Capitol building at Washington, D. C.

W. H. Davis was reared to young manhood at Lexington, Missouri, and received his higher education at the Masonic College of that city. He learned the printer's trade at Lexington in the office of the "Lexington Union" and was editor of a newspaper at the age of eighteen years. After the Civil War he located in Warrensburg, Missouri, and established the "Journal," now the "Journal-Democrat." In 1869 he removed to Clinton, Henry County, and purchased the "Henry County Democrat" from the La Due Brothers, and conducted this paper until 1874, when he sold a half interest to William T. Thornton, afterwards appointed Governor of New Mexico by President Cleveland. In 1876 Mr. Davis sold this paper to Lingle and Mitchell. He then returned to Warrensburg and published the "Journal-Democrat" for a year or so, and then located in Marshall, Missouri, where he published the "Saline County Democrat" for two years. In 1878 he removed to his farm in Windsor township and became a successful farmer and stock raiser, following this vocation for the remainder of his life.

In 1878 Mr. Davis was married in Pettis County, Missouri, to Miss Alice Garton, who bore him the following children: Walter G., an attorney-at-law, Windsor; J. Piper, a civil engineer, assistant State highway engineer, Jefferson City; and W. Dalton, farming on the Davis home place. Mrs. Alice (Garton) Davis was born September 16, 1854, in Pettis County, the daughter of Edwin S. and Angeline (Hill) Garton, natives of Virginia, who were pioneers in Pettis County, locating in that county in 1839 and entering a tract of Government land on which they created a homestead. Mr. Garton became a large land owner and was well-to-do. He died in 1893 at the age of seventy-four years. Mrs. Garton died in 1861, aged fifty-one years. Mrs. Davis is the youngest of five children born to her parents, the others being: Marcellus, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Monroe, deceased; Mortimer, Colorado; Mrs. Maryetta De Jarnett, Pettis County, near Sedalia. The Davis homestead in Windsor township consists of over 300 acres of fertile land well improved. This farm is now

being cultivated by William Dalton Davis. William Henry Davis died December 18, 1912.

Mr. Davis was a Democrat and took a prominent and active part in political affairs in Henry County for many years. He was twice elected to represent Henry County in the State Legislature and served as a member of the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh General Assemblies with distinction and honor to himself and his constituents. He was a member of the Methodist Church, South, for over twenty-five years and served on the board of trustees of his church. In the death of Mr. Davis the community and Henry County lost one of its best and most loyal citizens, a man who stood high in the estimation of the people, of rugged honesty, strict integrity, of fine attainments; he was a man whom friends universally respected and admired. He was a devoted husband and father, kind and loving. Henry County was bettered by having William Henry Davis as a citizen.

Oglesby Love Young.—Longevity and large families are the most striking attributes of the Young family of Missouri. Besides being a son of parents to whom were born a large family of thirteen children, Oglesby Love Young, retired farmer of Windsor, Missouri, has also reared a large family of eleven children. In addition to this he has accumulated a splendid farm and sufficient of this world's goods to maintain him in peace and comfort for the remainder of his days.

Oglesby Love Young was born in St. Charles County, Missouri, September 17, 1835, the son of Oglesby and Jane (Love) Young, to whom were born thirteen children, only three of whom survive. Oglesby Young was a native of Virginia and settled in St. Charles County, Missouri, as early as 1833. His farm was located fifty-two miles west of St. Louis and he spent the remainder of his days on the place which he developed from a wilderness, dying at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years. Mrs. Jane Young was born in Kentucky and died in 1861 at the age of forty-eight years.

O. L. Young, subject of this sketch, began his active career as an ox driver on the construction of the Wabash railway through St. Charles County. For several months he was employed in railroad construction work. He enlisted in 1862 as a member of the Missouri State Militia and saw six months' active service within the borders of the State. He then followed farming in St. Charles County until 1881, when he came to Henry County and settled on bottom land three and a half miles southwest of

Windsor in Windsor township. Mr. Young purchased a total of 360 acres upon which he placed splendid improvements. In 1914 he purchased another farm and now owns 273 acres of well improved land. During his active years, Mr. Young was an extensive corn and tobacco grower and raised considerable live stock. December 20, 1917, Mr. Young purchased a home in Windsor where he is now residing.

March 4, 1862, O. L. Young and Charlotte V. Bird were united in marriage. Mrs. Charlotte Young was born in St. Charles County, Missouri June 2, 1840. She and Mr. Young were sweethearts from their boyhood and girlhood days. She was reared along the right of way of the Wabash railroad and could hear her future husband yelling at the oxen he was driving when he was doing his first gainful labor on his own account. Twelve children have blessed this marriage: Fannie, widow of Robert Finley, Sedalia, Missouri; Mary Nettie, wife of George Huston, Colorado; Arthur E., Prior, Oklahoma; Marshall, Globe, Arizona; William, Salt Lake, Utah; John L., living on the Young home place in Windsor township; Sallie, wife of Clint Nicholas, Stevens, Missouri; Mattie, wife of Doctor Butler, a veterinarian at Montrose, Missouri; Anna, wife of Joseph G. Burchman, Windsor township; Stella, wife of Joseph Martin, Stevens, Missouri; Charlie, Globe, Arizona; one child died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Young have a total of thirty-five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Mr. Young has long been allied with the Democratic party, but during his life time he has taken no more than a good citizen's interest in political matters. He and Mrs. Young are members of the Methodist Church and are looked upon as two of the most highly respected citizens of Windsor and Henry County.

George B. Carle, proprietor of a well improved farm of 126 acres in sections 4 and 5 of Windsor township, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1840, and is the son of Moses and Eliza (Bunker) Carle, who were parents of six children.

Moses Carle was born and reared in Pennsylvania and after his marriage in Fayette County he moved to Ohio and lived in that State until 1872. He then made the long trip westward and settled in Henry County near Windsor, where he spent the remainder of his days in profitable farming and stock raising. He was born December 7, 1814, and died June 7, 1894. Of the six children born to Moses and Eliza Carle, George B. Carle is the eldest, the others being: Sarah, deceased;

Minerva, who is keeping house for her brother on the home place; Mrs. Mary F. Neal, deceased; Bertha J., deceased; James A., a farmer near Clinton, Missouri. The late Mrs. Mary F. Neal left two children: Albert, who lives at New Carlisle, Ohio, and Hervey Neal, who is mayor of La Porte, Texas. Mrs. Eliza Carle was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1816, and departed this life January 29, 1899. The home place of the Carles was willed to the five surviving children upon the death of the father. It is now owned by the three survivors and has been under the management of George B. Carle for several years. The Carles are of Scotch-Irish descent on the paternal side and on the mother's side they are of Welsh ancestry. The Carle farm has recently been sold, May 30, 1918, and Mr. Carle and his sister are now living in Windsor, Missouri.

W. H. Whitlow.—The Whitlow family is one of the oldest of the worthy pioneer families of Henry County and members of this well-known family have lived in this county and taken an active part in its affairs since 1854, when Andrew Whitlow, father of W. H. Whitlow, of this review, left his old home in Kentucky and came to found a new home in the wilderness which was then Henry County. He entered Government land and lived on his farm created with his own hands until death claimed him.

Andrew Whitlow was born in Kentucky, April 10, 1813, and died at his home in Henry County April 3, 1901. He came to Henry County in 1854, entered land, built a log cabin, which was later replaced by a good residence, reared a splendid family and did well his part as a pioneer in developing this county. He was married to Mary Jane Hall, a native of Kentucky, born in 1828, and departed this life December 20, 1900. To them were born children as follow: Cornelius, deceased; Judy Belle, wife of J. R. Burris, living in Texas; Mrs. Matilda Ann Woods, Oregon; Mrs. Narcissus Cole, a resident of Oregon; W. H., of this sketch; Mrs. Alice Rudd, a widow, living in New Mexico; Mrs. Laura Hutchinson, lives in Henry county; Mrs. Etta Ballard, Washington.

Andrew K. Whitlow's first wife was a Miss Harvey, who bore him three children: R. W., of Boonville, Cooper County, Missouri; Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Cooper County, Missouri; and P. W. Whitlow, deceased, died in Texas while on a visit.

W. H. Whitlow was educated in Coal district school and remained at home with his parents until attaining the age of twenty-six years. In



W. H. WHITLOW AND FAMILY

1885 he purchased eighty acres of land from his father and began farming. He now owns 280 acres. The home farm of the Whitlows, where he was born January 7, 1860, is situated one mile south and a half mile west of Coal. Mr. Whitlow moved to his present home farm in 1886, erected the pretty cottage home which graces the premises, and has had the satisfaction of placing all of the improvements on his farm. He has prospered as the result of diligence, energetic accomplishment, and good financial management and is now rated as one of the most substantial and best-known residents of his township, where he has long been one of the leaders.

In 1886 Mr. Whitlow was married to Miss Amanda Davis, who was born in Illinois, February 22, 1864, the daughter of Frank E. Davis, who was twice married, the stepmother of Mrs. Whitlow being Piney M. Davis. The Davis family came to Henry County in 1869. Both parents of Mrs. Whitlow died in this county. Her brother, Wells R. Davis, resides on the home place.

The children born to W. H. and Amanda Whitlow are: Olney Hall Whitlow, born January 25, 1890; and Davis King, a bright lad, born December 17, 1905.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitlow are members of the Good Hope Baptist Church and take an active interest in religious affairs, Mr. Whitlow having served in the capacity of treasurer of this church for several years. He is a Democrat and is considered one of the best citizens of Henry County, intelligent, sociable and well informed on public affairs. He takes a keen interest in his home county.

Frank M. Buckner, successful farmer and stockman of Windsor township, proprietor of 102 acres of well improved land, was born on a farm near Eldorado Springs, Missouri, January 16, 1856. He is the son of Dr. Ansel and Elizabeth (Foster) Buckner, who were parents of four children: Frank M., subject of this sketch; Carrie, wife of D. R. Elliott, Green Ridge, Missouri; Anna, wife of James Hellons, Pettis County, Missouri; Jasper B., Windsor, Missouri.

Dr. Ansel Buckner was born on a pioneer farm near Lexington, Missouri, in 1828. He was the son of Berry Buckner, a pioneer settler of Jackson County, Missouri, after whom the town of Buckner was named. Ansel Buckner became a physician and practiced medicine before the outbreak of the Civil War. He served as a surgeon in the Confederate army during the struggle between the North and the South and after the close

of the war also engaged in farming pursuits. He was killed by lightning in 1873. Elizabeth (Foster) Buckner was born near Greencastle, Indiana, in 1833, and died in 1914.

After the close of the Civil War Ansel Buckner settled in Pettis County, and here in this county Frank M. Buckner was reared to young manhood. He came to Henry County in 1878 and bought a farm located south of Windsor which he improved and sold in 1902. He then purchased his present farm of 102 acres and has made nice improvements thereon. Mr. Buckner is engaged in general farming and the breeding of Duroc Jersey hogs for the markets.

Mr. Buckner was married in 1877 to Miss Ellen Clayton, who was born in Illinois, the daughter of Ira B. Clayton, a native of Kentucky, who migrated to Pettis County, Missouri, in 1874. Ten children have been born to Frank W. and Ellen Buckner, as follow: Myrtle, wife of W. M. Nixon, Colorado Springs, Colorado; Earl and James, farmers in Howard County, Missouri; Carrie, wife of W. A. Christian, Pettis County, Missouri; Rose, wife of S. A. Pearce, Tebo township, Henry County; Flossie, wife of H. H. Gilliland, South Windsor, Henry County; Hattie, wife of R. C. Funk, living on a farm near Calhoun, Missouri; Blanche, wife of John Gordon, Montrose, Missouri; Everett and Margaret, at home with their parents.

The Democratic party has always had the support of Mr. Buckner. He and Mrs. Buckner are members of the Christian Church. He is fraternally affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

George H. Munday.—It is a mooted question as to which is really the better, a large farm of hundreds of acres, requiring a great deal of help and much work and worry upon the part of the owner, or the small, well improved farm which can, if necessary, be cultivated by the owner himself, without aid other than modern farm machinery. We are inclined to the belief that the agriculturist who owns the small or moderately sized farm during this present era of decided scarcity of labor of all kinds is in a much better position than the large land owner, dependent upon high priced farm labor. The Mundy farm of seventy-five acres in Windsor township is an ideal farm as regards size, location and improvements. The family of George H. Munday, the owner, have all the comforts of the city home right on the farm. The Munday home is a

beautiful, modern residence equipped with an electric lighting system and every convenience for making farm life really enjoyable.

George H. Munday was born in Deer Creek township, Henry County, nine miles northeast of Clinton, January 9, 1870. He is the son of Benjamin F. and Mary (East) Munday, who were parents of seven children.

Benjamin F. Munday was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, in April, 1843. He came to Henry County, Missouri, in 1866 and after a period of residence on his wife's farm he purchased a place of his own which he cultivated until his retirement to a home in Calhoun in 1912. Mr. Munday was married January 12, 1869, to Mary East, who bore him seven children, namely: George H., subject of this sketch; Lizzie, deceased; L. S., a farmer in Deer Creek township; Emma, wife of H. DesCombes, Smithton, Missouri; Frank, living on the old home place in Deer Creek township; James C., living in Springfield township; A. B., living near Alberta, Henry County, Missouri. The mother of these children was born in Henry County, Missouri, the daughter of George and Mary (Goff) East, who were pioneer settlers of Henry County.

George H. Munday was reared on the home farm in Deer Creek township and after receiving such education as was afforded by the district school of his neighborhood he pursued a higher course in Professor Lamkin's Academy, where he was a schoolmate of Uel W. Lankin, editor of this work. Soon after attaining his majority he began doing for himself and remained at home until his marriage in 1898. In 1900 he purchased his present home place of seventy-five acres in Windsor township and moved there in January, 1901. This is one of the best improved places in Henry County.

October 6, 1897, George H. Munday and Miss Iva L. Garrett were united in marriage. One child has blessed this marriage: Lewis G. Munday, born August 3, 1903. Mrs. Iva L. (Garrett) Munday was born in Johnson County, Missouri, the daughter of W. A. and Alice (Walker) Garrett, the former of whom was born in Johnson County, Missouri, and the latter of whom was a native of North Carolina. William A. Garrett, her father, was born October 11, 1848, and is now residing on the farm which was settled by the Garretts in Johnson County in 1843. His wife, Alice (Walker) Garrett, was born December 10, 1851, and departed this life January 14, 1913. There were six children in the Garrett family, as follow: Mrs. Iva L. Munday; Mrs. Mary Edna Powell, Johnson County; Daisy Cornelia, at home; Mrs. Linnie Adria Kavanaugh, Kansas City;

Robert Lewis, at home, and Mrs. Nellie Washington Reynolds, Johnson County. The great-grandfather of William A. Garrett, named Thomas Simms, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, the ancestry having been traced so that Mrs. Munday could become a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mr. Munday is a Democrat. Both Mr. and Mrs. Munday are intelligent, well read people who keep abreast of the times and are progressive in their views. They have many warm and steadfast friends throughout their home community.

James W. Edmondson, farmer and thoroughbred live stock breeder of Windsor township, Henry County, was born April 2, 1848, in Covington County, Kentucky. He is the son of Job and Mary (McDonald) Edmondson, to whom fifteen children were born, as follow: James W., subject of this sketch; Cordelia, wife of James Denning, Shawnee County, Oklahoma; Grant, living near Lewis Station, Henry County; Richard, a miner of the Bowen Mines, Windsor, Missouri; Charles, a miner, Windsor, Missouri; Lucretia, wife of Henry Goodrich, Henry County; Andrew, Pittsburg, Kansas. The other seven children of the family are deceased.

Job Edmondson was born at Georgetown, Kentucky, January 27, 1826, and died in 1912. He was the youngest and last survivor of eleven children born to his parents. The Edmondson family came to Henry County in 1849 and settled on a farm just across the road from where James W. now resides. A log cabin was the first home of the family and here the large family was reared until 1860. Job Edmondson enlisted for service in Company C, 7th Missouri Cavalry under General Phillips and George Crittendon and served until his discharge on account of sick disability in 1864. He contracted measles and his eyesight became badly affected so that he was practically incapacitated during the remaining years of his life. He died at Calhoun, Missouri. Mrs. Mary Edmondson was born in Covington County, Kentucky, May 22, 1833, and died in 1887, June 22. Job Edmondson and Mary McDonald were married in 1847.

James W. Edmondson has lived in the neighborhood of his present farm since he was three years of age and has witnessed the gradual development of this entire country from a sparsely settled region to the splendid agricultural and stock raising country which it now is. He purchased his first land from H. P. Faris in 1882, having previously rented the tract for seven years. Mr. Edmondson is owner of eighty acres of land upon which he has placed practically all of the improvements. On

April 2, 1918, he began the breeding of big type Poland China hogs and is specializing in this department of animal husbandry. For the past thirteen years he has been a breeder of Shropshire sheep.

February 11, 1875, Mr. Edmondson was united in marriage with Miss Hannah L. Telliss, who was born June 30, 1856, on a farm two miles from Leesville, Missouri. She is the daughter of Jonathan and Telitha (Leonard) Telliss, natives of Indiana, who settled in Henry County in the late fifties. Six children have been born to James W. and Hannah L. Edmondson, as follow: Walter W., United States mail carrier at Windsor, Missouri, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; James, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mrs. Addie Crogsdale, Kansas City, Missouri; John H., Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Ora Carter, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Leonard W., a soldier in the United States Marines.

Mr. Edmondson has always been a stanch Republican. He is affiliated with the Anti Horse Thief Association and is a progressive and enterprising citizen who has the best interest of his home community and county at heart. He is a stockholder of the Peoples Bank of Calhoun, Missouri, and is also a stockholder in the Farmers Elevator Company at Windsor, Missouri.

Robert M. Funk, owner of a fine farm of 160 acres located in sections 15, 16, 21 and 22 of Windsor township, is a native Missourian, having been born in Pettis County October 25, 1864, on a farm situated five miles west of Green Ridge. He is the son of John and Lucinda (Rogers) Funk, natives of Kentucky.

John Funk was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 28, 1824, and died May 25, 1903. He was married in Kentucky to Lucinda Rogers and came to Missouri as early as 1857, residing on his farm in Pettis County until his death. He was the son of Alexander and Sarah (Walters) Funk of Kentucky, who had a family of nine children, John Funk being the ninth child born. To John and Lucinda Funk were born seven children. Mrs. Lizzie Smith; Mrs. Laura Smith; Mrs. Lula Hampton; Robert M; Mrs. Lydia Crose; Shelton and Mrs. Caroline Pickett, a widow. The mother of these children was born April 27, 1833, and is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Lula Hampton, Green Ridge, Missouri.

For a period of thirty years Robert M. Funk worked on the home farm of his parents and became owner of seventy acres of land located three miles northeast of Windsor in Pettis County. In 1900 he traded this tract for another farm which he sold in 1911 and came to Henry

County, buying his present farm of 160 acres. The Funk farm is an historic landmark in the county, it having been entered by a Mr. Arbuckle and later known as the Gillilan place for over twenty years.

February 26, 1890, Robert M. Funk and Miss Sarah Parker were united in the bonds of matrimony. Seven children have been born of this marriage: John, Robert C. and Albert, farmers in Windsor township; Martha L., wife of P. I. Lowery, Windsor township; Laura Ellen, wife of W. Tucker, Windsor township; Oliver H. and Rex Harold, at home with their parents. Mrs. Sarah (Parker) Funk was born June 5, 1874, on a farm seven miles south of Warsaw, Benton County, Missouri. She is the daughter of Philip and Martha (Eaton) Parker, natives of Tennessee and Benton County, Missouri, respectively. Philip Parker was born on December 19, 1837, and died February 21, 1885. He was prominent in the affairs of Benton County, taught school for a number of years, beginning his teaching career when seventeen years old. He also served as assessor of Benton County. During the Civil War Mr. Parker served as a captain of a company recruited at Warsaw and was wounded at the battle of Lone Jack while fighting on the Union side. Mrs. Martha Parker was born September 19, 1843, and departed this life October 22, 1897.

Mr. Funk and Mrs. Funk are members of the Christian Church and are favorably known as devout and honest people who live according to the teachings of their avowed faith. Mr. Funk is a Republican in politics and is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Anti-Horse Thief Association and is a stockholder of the Farmers Elevator Company of Windsor.

Fred H. Griefe.—Henry County has many true American citizens of German birth who came to this land of opportunity poor in purse, with no knowledge of the language and customs of the country and have become prosperous and are thoroughly in sympathy with American institutions and American ideals. We doubt very much if throughout the length and breadth of Henry County, where there are hundreds of well-to-do and contented farmer citizens of German birth or ancestry, there is a single one who is not thoroughly loyal to his adopted country. Fred H. Griefe, large land owner of Springfield township, is one of this large population who left Germany to escape the restrictions which hampered men of his class and kept them ground down to poverty through all of their lives. He has risen in the short space of thirty-eight years from

being a common farm hand at a wage of \$8.00 per month, to become one of the wealthy and progressive land owners of Henry County and is a citizen of truest worth and integrity.

Fred H. Griefe was born in Lippe-Detmoldt, Germany, July 18, 1862, the son of Fred and Caroline (Tunnersmann) Griefe, to whom four children were born: Caroline, widow of G. Scheele, Windsor, Missouri; Henrietta, wife of Christ Uhlenbock, Springfield township; Fred H., subject of this sketch; Henry, a merchant at Windsor, Missouri. The father of these children died in Germany in 1869. Fred H. Griefe was the second of the family to leave his native land, coming here in 1880. He first worked for two years and then sent for his mother and the rest of the family, who joined him in this county. Mrs. Caroline Griefe died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Christ Uhlenbock, in 1897 at the age of seventy-one years.

Mr. Griefe began his career in Henry County as a farm hand at \$8.00 per month. For a period of sixteen years he worked as farm laborer, eleven years with one employer. He purchased his first land in 1896, eighty acres in section 11, Springfield township. From this small beginning his large farm has grown, with the exercise of hard work, economy and good management, to the grand total of 554 acres. The Griefe farm is one of the best improved, most fertile and the best kept places in Henry County. Each year of Mr. Griefe's ownership has added to its value.

In November, 1886, Fred H. Griefe and Miss Catherine Balke were united in marriage. Mrs. Catherine Griefe was born near Roseland, Springfield township, October 16, 1864, the daughter of John and Mary (Streeby) Balke, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Henry County, both now deceased. To the marriage of Fred H. and Catherine Griefe were born children as follow: John W. and Charley, deceased; Lelia, at home with her parents.

Mr. Griefe is a Republican. He and Mrs. Griefe attend divine services at the Methodist Church. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

James E. Slack was born in Henry County, Missouri, July 23, 1874, and is now engaged in farming in Springfield township. He received his education in the grade schools and the Calhoun High School, from which he was graduated. In 1897 he was married to Edna Finks, who was born in 1875 and is a daughter of Judge Mark F. and Nancy E. (Avery) Finks, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mr. and Mrs.

Slack are the parents of seven children, as follow: Martha Irene, Lyman, Helen, Marjorie, Henry, Earl V. and Walter, all of whom are at home with their parents.

James E. Slack has 175 acres in the home farm and 160 acres in Oklahoma. He is a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and jacks, specializing in thoroughbred cattle, and is endeavoring to propagate the noted "Casey" breed, being the blood of "Choice Goods," "Young Abbotsburn," etc. "Prince of Tebolaun" and "Carolina" are undefeated as show cattle. He has a herd of twenty head of thoroughbreds, breeding cows and heifers. In politics he is a Democrat and belongs to the Baptist Church. He also belongs to the Free Mason Lodge.

Mr. James E. Slack has for years been a protector of quails and makes the preservation of game birds a hobby.

Andrew D. McQueen.—Few pioneer citizens of Henry County have achieved such success as has come to Andrew D. McQueen, Union veteran, and extensive land owner of Leesville township. Nearly fifty years ago Mr. McQueen came to this section of Missouri, poor in a worldly sense, his health depleted in consequence of early hardships and the sufferings undergone through having been an inmate of the terrible Libby Prison, during the Civil War. After locating in Henry County, he soon found his health and has retained it ever since, and in time he found wealth and has lived to see the entire section of western Missouri develop and blossom into a fertile and prosperous community. He has reared one of the largest families in Henry County and has held a place of prominence and leadership in the Leesville community since he first came to this locality in 1869. He is rightly named the "Sage of Leesville."

Andrew D. McQueen was born in Carroll County, Ohio, November 9, 1837, and is the son of Abel and Rebecca (Davis) McQueen, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, and the latter was a native of Virginia. Mr. McQueen was reared in Ohio and served for nearly two years with the Union Army during the Civil War. Mr. McQueen first enlisted in September, 1862 in Company K, 110th Regiment, Ohio Infantry, serving one year in this regiment. At the battle of Winchester he was taken prisoner and placed in Libby Prison, and later was imprisoned in Belle Isle. The sufferings he underwent while a prisoner were terrible and left their marks upon his constitution for several years afterward. He lost forty pounds in forty days. The treatment afforded him and his comrades was terrible in its brutality and so incensed did an Irish prisoner



ANDREW D. McQUEEN AND WIFE

become that the Irishman swore that he would knock down the officer who had a miserable habit of cursing them and beating them without provocation, while making his rounds. The Irishman did so and knocked the officer senseless. Shortly afterwards a company of soldiers filed into the prison with loaded muskets and a demand was made for the name of the prisoner who had assaulted the officer. The prisoners refused to divulge the Irishman's name and no amount of threats could compel them, they being, as Mr. McQueen says, "fearless of death, and even ready to welcome death as a relief from their misery." As a punishment he and his immediate comrades were left without food for two days. In August of 1863 he was exchanged and returned to his command. In October, 1863, he was invalided home, and during the next spring he was married to the sweetheart of his boyhood days. The marriage had been set to take place before the outbreak of the war, but both he and his sweetheart had agreed to postpone the wedding while he served his country. After his marriage in the spring Mr. McQueen again enlisted in Company I, 157th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry for one hundred days service.

While engaged in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley Mr. McQueen was in Milroy's division, which was surrounded by a part of the Confederate Army and compelled to surrender.

Soon after the close of the Civil War Mr. and Mrs. McQueen moved to western Indiana, where he purchased eighty acres of land. His experience in this section of Indiana, which was largely wooded and marsh land at that time, was not satisfactory and he found that the climate was very unhealthful. For four years he struggled against continued illness and became so thoroughly discouraged that he determined to leave the country and go west. Mr. McQueen trekked through Illinois but found Illinois people also afflicted with malaria and kindred ailments and decided to try Missouri. He traveled over the State and eventually arrived in western Missouri. The excellent health of the settlers in the eastern part of Henry County and the beauty of the surroundings in which they lived pleased him very much and he decided that he had found a permanent abiding place for him and his. He disposed of his land in Indiana and came to Leesville township in 1869. His first investment was in 200 acres of land at a cost of thirteen dollars an acre. For this land he went in debt to the extent of \$1,000. He had some money but it was necessary for him to purchase a team, some live stock and tools with which to work. This expenditure ate up all of his slender capital.

Along came the panic of 1873, and for four years he strove in hard lines and had all that he could do to keep the wolf from the door during the lean years. He hauled corn to Clinton, a distance of fourteen miles, for a mere pittance in order to get food with which to feed his family. After the "lean years" Mr. McQueen decided never again to go in debt and to "pay as he went." This resolution he has kept for many years and has prospered as he deserved.

Mr. McQueen taught school in the neighborhood for a number of years while conducting his farming operations with hired help. Mr. McQueen has added 160 acres to his home farm, making 360 acres in this farm. During the years past he has purchased different farms aggregating 340 acres, making a total of 700 acres. His first home in Henry County was a log house of two rooms. He cut the logs, trimmed them and built the cabin himself. In the fall of 1885 he erected his present imposing frame house, which is one of the largest in the county. The upper part of this mansion contained a very large room which Mr. McQueen dedicated to the use of the neighborhood for social doings and meetings. When the residence was finished he sent out word throughout the surrounding country for the young folks of the neighborhood to come to a housewarming and social event. They came and spent an enjoyable evening. At this time he addressed them and informed them that this large room was theirs for all time and would serve as a gathering place for the young people as long as he lived and that the room was dedicated to the people of Leesville neighborhood for innocent social events and that every gathering must be kept within the bounds of propriety. For many years the young folks and even the older people availed themselves of this generosity and sociability and many enjoyable social events were held, the McQueen residence being the mecca of the folks of the surrounding country.

February 18, 1864, Andrew D. McQueen and Miss Sarah E. Tope were united in marriage. To this marriage have been born children as follow: Mrs. Hettie C. Nichols, residing on a farm two miles east of the McQueen place on the county line; Abel E., owner of 330 acres of good land in Benton County, Missouri; Joseph B., a farmer in Leesville township; George F., Leesville township; Rebecca Geneva, deceased; Joshua F., Butte, Montana; John, living in Colorado, and Milton, at home (twins); Mrs. Eva O. Puckett, Leesville township; Mrs. Sarah Emeline Fite, Parsons, Kansas; Mary S., her father's housekeeper; William B., a farmer in

Leesville township; Alonzo H., aged twenty-nine years, at home; one child died in infancy. The mother was born June 7, 1842, in Carroll County, Ohio, the daughter of Joseph and Hettie Tope, natives of Pennsylvania and descendants of Holland Dutch and Irish stock, respectively. Mrs. McQueen departed this life on November 28, 1910. She was a good and faithful helpmeet to her husband and cheered and comforted him in adversity and assisted him materially in achieving to a position of comfort and well being. She was a kind and wise mother to her children, fulfilling her destined mission on earth as only a true and noble woman could.

Mr. McQueen has always been a Republican and served as justice of the peace of Leesville township for twenty years. Being a man of excellent education and well informed he has been one of the most useful citizens of Henry County during his long years of residence here. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When there were many more Union veterans in the neighborhood and before their fast thinning ranks were depleted by the inroads of the "grim reaper," there existed in Leesville a flourishing Grand Army Post. This post was known as Dan McCook Post No. 312 and their meeting place was in the McQueen home in the large room referred to in a preceding paragraph. Mr. McQueen assisted in organizing the Grand Army Post and gave the privileges of the room to the old veterans as long as was desired. Now the ranks of the veterans are so thinned that meetings are not held and each year only a few meet to administer the last rites to the memory of their comrades who have preceded them to the great beyond. Well past four score years. Andrew D. McQueen has so lived his life that he is serenely contented in his old age to live a peaceful and retired life, a patriarch in his own right, respected and highly regarded by all who know him.

Henry Slack, a retired merchant and real estate dealer of Calhoun, Missouri, was born in Linn County, Missouri, January 5, 1843, a son of James C. and Caroline (Humphrey) Slack. James C. Slack was born in Henderson County, Kentucky, in 1815 and in 1817 his parents left their home in that State and came to Boone County, Missouri. In 1838 James Slack moved to Linn County, Missouri, where he farmed until he came to Henry County in 1867. He lived three miles south of Calhoun until his death in 1872. Mrs. Caroline Humphrey Slack was born in Kentucky in 1825 and died in 1910. They were the parents of nine children: John of Tulsa, Oklahoma; William B., died in 1862 while serving in the

Civil War in the Confederate Army; Henry, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Mary E. Bentley, deceased; Alfred, a carpenter, Calhoun, Missouri; Mrs. Lydia Whitley, deceased; Mrs. Nancy Lucas, Webb City, Missouri; Thomas G., lives one mile northwest of Clinton; Virginia, married C. Ford, Windsor, Missouri.

Henry Slack was reared on the farm and when twenty-one years of age clerked in a general store at Ashland, Nebraska. He was employed in this work until 1867, when he returned to Calhoun, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming until 1873. He then purchased a general merchandise stock in Calhoun, Missouri, and continued that business until 1900, when he engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He owns eighty acres of well improved land east of Calhoun and also real estate in Calhoun.

Henry Slack has been twice married. October 1, 1873, he was married to Martha Carter, a native of West Virginia. The following children were born to this union: James E., a sketch of whom follows this article; one died in infancy, and George, a contractor in New York City.

Some years after the death of his first wife Henry Slack was married in 1881 to Betty (Calvert) Gray, who was born in Pettis County in 1856. She was the widow of John Gray and a daughter of Nod Calvert. Two children, Alice and Clifton, were born to this union. Both are deceased.

Mr. Slack is a member of the Baptist Church and a thorough business man, enjoying the respect and honor of those who know him.

Oley Johnson, farmer and stockman, Springfield township, Henry County, is a native of Sweden who came to America and made good in the land of his adoption. Mr. Johnson was born in Hudixwahl, Sweden, March 23, 1848, the son of Jonas and Christinå (Pearson) Johnson, who were parents of two sons. The parents of Oley Johnson came to America in 1868 and made a settlement in Cooper County, Missouri, where Jonas Johnson died. His wife, Christina Johnson, died in Springfield township, Henry County, Missouri, May 7, 1901.

When he had attained the age of twenty years, Oley Johnson with his parents and brother decided to come to America in search of a home and fortune. He crossed the ocean and made his way to Pettis County, Missouri, in 1868, there finding employment on the railroad and any honest labor he could obtain. In 1873 he located upon a farm of eighty-two and one-half acres owned by Captain Henry in Springfield township,

Henry County, and has prospered as the years have passed. During that same year he invested his savings in a fine farm of 160 acres in Benton County, Missouri. Mr. Johnson is recognized as one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of his township and is well-to-do.

Mr. Johnson was married December 16, 1903, to Mrs. Maude Johnson, widow of his brother, Perry, who prior to her marriage was Miss Maude Rogers, born in Columbia, Missouri, August 16, 1876, the daughter of Robert C. and Maria (Clay) Rogers. Robert C. Rogers was a native of West Virginia and his wife was born at Carlisle, Kentucky, a daughter of John W. Clay, first cousin of the great statesman, Henry Clay, of Kentucky. Robert C. Rogers was a brick mason by trade and came to Henry County, Missouri, in 1880, locating in section 9 of Springfield township upon an eighty acre farm. In 1892 Maude Rogers and Perry Johnson were married. Perry Johnson was born in Sweden on April 2, 1849, and accompanied his brother Oley to America. He died June 17, 1901, leaving three children: Edgar O., in the National Army, was married to Lena Bullock June 23, 1918; James Clay, now a soldier in the National Army, fighting in behalf of the free peoples of the world against the military oppression of Germany; Mary Christina Johnson, the only daughter, was married to Logan Taylor July 18, 1918.

Mr. Johnson is a Republican and has served as school director of District No. 7. He is a stockholder in the Windsor and Calhoun Elevator Companies and takes an active and influential part in all civic movements.

Joseph W. Gray.—The Gray family in Henry County is one of the oldest and most distinguished in this section of the State, and was founded here in 1836 when the grandparents of Joseph W. Gray came to Henry County and entered the land where the old Gray homestead is now located and which the subject of this sketch is now cultivating. This old family has also contributed a descendant to the service of the Nation in the great World War, a son of Joseph W. Gray having been the first private soldier from Henry County to die at Camp Doniphan.

Joseph W. Gray was born at Windsor, Missouri, October 15, 1871, the son of Dr. J. W. and Clara E. (Head) Gray, who were parents of six children, as follow: Effie E. Cecil, Springfield township; Dr. Alfred A., a practicing physician, Calhoun, Missouri; Joseph W., of this review; Charles V., Hollister, Missouri; Harry P., a veterinarian at Chilhowee, Missouri; Mrs. Clara Bennett, Long Beach, California.

Dr. J. W. Gray was born in Henry County February 20, 1840, the son of Rev. W. A. and Mary (Loftis) Gray, both of whom were born in Kentucky. Rev. W. A. Gray first came to Missouri in 1835 and taught school. In 1836 Rev. W. A. Gray removed with his family to Henry County and entered land in sections 14, 15, 22 and 23, Springfield township. He followed farming during the remainder of his life while preaching as a minister of the Baptist Church. Nine children were born to Rev. W. A. and Mary Gray, of whom Dr. J. W. Gray was the eldest. Doctor Gray was educated in the St. Louis College of Medicine and began the practice of his profession in 1863 near Lincoln, Benton County, Missouri. He located in Windsor in 1865 and practiced in this city for a period of twelve years. He then, in 1876, came to the Gray homestead and practiced his profession while looking after his farming interests, retiring from active practice in 1913. He made his home on the old homestead until his death on June 17, 1918. Mrs. Clara Gray was born March 22, 1845, in Benton County, Missouri, the daughter of Dr. Alfred and Rhoda (Vincent) Head, natives of Virginia. Doctor Head was practicing his profession in Benton County during the Civil War.

Joseph W. Gray received his education in the district school and the Clinton Academy, taught by Professor Lamkin. He began for himself in 1891 and was engaged in farming until 1901. He then went to Montana and spent a year there, after which he purchased a general store at Roseland, Missouri. He conducted this store until 1906 and then sold out. He clerked in the Red Front Dry Goods Store at Clinton until 1907 and was then engaged as traveling salesman with the George W. Perry Rubber Company until 1909. Since 1909 he has been engaged in tilling the home farm of 240 acres.

Mr. Gray was married October 26, 1893, to Miss Ruth A. Phelps, who was born August 1, 1875, in Henry County, Missouri, the daughter of David and Louise (Moore) Phelps, natives of near Belleville, Illinois. The Phelps family came to Johnson County in 1872 and came to Henry County, Missouri, in 1874, and Mr. and Mrs. Phelps now reside in Calhoun. Seven children have been born to Joseph W. and Ruth A. Gray, as follow: Guy P., born May 19, 1895, and departed this life at Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, November 30, 1917, while an enlisted soldier in the service of the National Army, his life being the first to be given by Henry County in defense of the freedom of the world—he died a soldier; Ruth, born January 20, 1900, and died January 28, 1900; Joseph, born April 9, 1902; Eugene, born April 14, 1904; Mary L., born November 17, 1905;

Wilma, born March 4, 1909, died May 16, 1918; Clara B., born August 29, 1910.

Mr. Gray is a Democrat and has long been prominent in the affairs of his party in Henry County. In 1912 he was elected to the office of township tax collector and served for two years. In 1915 he was elected township assessor, an office which he is now capably filling. He is a stockholder of the Farmers Cooperative Company and is keenly interested in all worthy civic movements. Mr. Gray is a Mason, his father before him having been a charter member of the Windsor Masonic Lodge. He is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. He and Mrs. Gray are members of the Baptist Church.

Christian Uhlenbock, a farmer and stockman of Springfield township, owner of 197.5 acres of splendid farm land in sections 26 and 27, land which he has accumulated and paid for since 1887, is a native of Germany, but a loyal, progressive American citizen whose industry and enterprise is worthy of commendation. Mr. Uhlenbock was born in Lippe-Detwold, Germany, the son of Christian and Wilhelmina (Hagemann) Uhlenbock, who spent all of their lives in Germany. A younger brother of the subject, Anton Uhlenbock, lives in Springfield township.

Christian Uhlenbock was reared and educated in his native country, followed the trade of brick mason during the summer seasons and in winter followed the trade of butcher. He left Germany in 1882 and came to Henry County, Missouri. During his first two years in this county he worked at farm labor and then rented land for three years. In 1887 he bought his present farm of 197.5 acres and has made many substantial improvements on the place. Mr. Uhlenbock is a breeder of high grade Duroc Jersey hogs and Shorthorn cattle. In addition to his farming interests, he is a stockholder of the First National Bank of Windsor, Missouri.

October 25, 1883, Mr. Uhlenbock was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta Griefe, born July 17, 1858, at Lippe-Detwold, Germany, and came to America in 1882 on the same ship which carried her husband. For further particulars concerning the Griefe family history, the reader is referred to the sketch of Fred Griefe elsewhere in this volume. To Christian and Henrietta Uhlenbock have been born two children: William Frederick, aged thirty-one years, and Henry Christian, the latter of whom is deceased.

Mr. Uhlenbock is a Republican and he and Mrs. Uhlenbock are members of the Baptist Church.

Joseph E. Stringer, Union veteran and retired farmer of Leesville township, is one of the old settlers of Henry County who has lived on his fine farm of eighty acres in eastern Leesville township for the past fifty years. He has, during this long period, built up a very pretty country place which is the acme of comfort for his declining years. Mr. Stringer was born near the city of Alton, Madison County, Illinois, April 26, 1842. He is the son of Levi and Louisa (Donnegan) Stringer, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and the latter of whom was a native of Georgia. Their respective parents were pioneer settlers in Madison County and were there reared, married and spent all of their lives.

Hearkening to the first call of President Lincoln for troops with which to quell the rebellion of the Southern States, Joseph E. Stringer enlisted in May, 1861, in Company I, 9th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served for nearly two years in some of the hardest fought campaigns of the Civil War. He was severely wounded in the left elbow at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, October 3, 1862, and crippled for life. He lost from his left elbow the so-called "funny bone" or point of the elbow and twenty-one pieces of bone were taken from his arm. The result was what is termed by science as a complete "ankelosis" and the arm has never been of much use. He fought at the great battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, prior to receiving his wound.

Returning home he found conditions not to his liking as many thousands of returned veterans discovered on going back to the old home place after years of warfare. His health was impaired and he determined to heed Greeley's advice to "Go West." He came West, traveled over Kansas and Missouri, and like his old neighbor, Andrew D. McQueen, found the likable and health giving spot, the Leesville neighborhood. He bought eighty acres of land and placed all of the improvements upon it. This fine farm has been his home for half a century and he has never regretted coming to Missouri and Henry County, the garden spot of the West.

In November of 1867 Joseph E. Stringer and Miss Louisa Edwards were united in marriage. Mrs. Louisa Stringer was born in 1840 and departed this life in 1908 a well beloved and faithful wife and companion of Mr. Stringer for over forty years of happy wedded life. She was born in Illinois, the daughter of Louis B. Edwards, who was a pioneer of Henry County. Two children blessed this union; Effie L., her father's housekeeper, and Leora, wife of Robert Wilson, who operates the Stringer home place.

Mr. Stringer has always voted the Republican ticket and has filled local township offices, always having taken a warm interest in civic affairs. When a young man he knew Abraham Lincoln personally and was his warm supporter in the great emancipator's political campaigns in Illinois. He has visited in Lincoln's Illinois home and saw his body after his assassination when the entire state of Illinois and the Nation did honor to his remains. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Dan McCook Post Grand Army of the Republic.

Charles D. George, one of the foremost educators of Henry County, is a native of this county and of Henry County pioneer ancestry. Mr. George, now principal of the Calhoun High School, has for many years been a teacher in the district and high schools of this State, as well as schools in New Mexico and California. He was born June 3, 1869, in Springfield township, Henry County, a son of William G. and Rebecca (Strieby) George. William G. George was born in Springfield township in February, 1847, and received his education in the rural schools of the county and was a farmer for many years. Rebecca (Strieby) George was born in 1848. William G. and Rebecca (Strieby) George were the parents of six children, as follow: The eldest died in infancy; Charles, subject of this sketch; Ida, wife of L. Munday, is deceased; Lewis, lives in Springfield township, Henry County; and two who died in infancy. William George died December 1, 1917, and his wife departed this life in 1914.

William G. George was a son of William C. and Eliza (Collins) George, the former born in West Virginia September 25, 1806, the son of John George, born in Pennsylvania in 1770, who moved to Madison County, Virginia, in 1821 and there remained the rest of his life. William C. George came to Lincoln County, Kentucky, in 1816 and in 1835 came to Henry County, Missouri. He homesteaded in Springfield township and followed the life of the average pioneer farmer. November 21, 1839, he married Eliza Collins, a native of Missouri. Three sons and two daughters were born to this union. William C. George was a soldier in the Mexican War and endured all of the privations incident to the pioneer life. He was a successful farmer and stockman and at the time of his death he owned 620 acres of land.

Charles D. George was reared on the farm and received his early education in the district schools of Henry County and afterwards, in 1889, he entered the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri,

where he was graduated in 1896. Previous to graduation he spent four years in teaching the district schools. He was principal of the Urich High School, Urich, Missouri, for one year and principal of the Osceola schools for three years, and for four years was principal of the Schell City schools. He then became principal of the Jefferson City High School, Jefferson City, Missouri, and held that position for three years. During this time he served as school commissioner of Cole County, Missouri, for two years. He then became principal of the Otero County Union High School at Alamogordo, New Mexico, and he also was superintendent of the schools at that place for five years. For a time he was instructor of agriculture and manual training at Silver City, New Mexico, Normal School. Later Mr. George went to Los Angeles, California, where he was graduated from the Los Angeles State Normal School. He also was principal of the Beverly Hills schools of Los Angeles. In 1917 he was principal of a ward school in Joplin, Missouri, and in 1918 he accepted his present position as principal of the Calhoun High School.

Mr. George returned to Missouri on account of his father's ill health and since that time has resided on his farm near Calhoun. Here he enjoys his vacations between his years of school work. He is interested in blooded stock and owns a fine herd of Aberdeen Angus registered cattle, which is a source of great interest to him, both from the standpoints of recreation and profit.

On September 7, 1892, Mr. George was united in marriage with Miss Kathleen O'Bannon, of Cooper County, Missouri, born June 23, 1873, and one daughter has been born to this union, Kathleen, who was born at the Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles, California, November 5, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. George are members of the Baptist Church and Mr. George belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He supports the policies and principles of the Democratic party.

Daniel P. Griffith, proprietor of a fine farm of 196 acres located in sections 27 and 22 of Springfield township, is one of the successful live stock producers and feeders of Henry County. He was born in Louisa County, Iowa, March 30, 1855, the son of Isaac and Rebecca (Parris) Griffith, to whom nine children were born.

Isaac Griffith was born in West Virginia in 1813 and went to Ohio when a young man. Not long after settling in Ohio he located in Iowa, where he was married. In 1868 he came to Missouri and bought a farm

in Benton County, becoming owner of 200 acres of land which was his home until his death in 1878. The youthful days of Isaac Griffith were spent in poverty and he made his own way in the world. Having been left an orphan when a child, he was reared by a colored woman until he was able to make his own way. Mrs. Rebecca Griffith was born in New Jersey in 1821 and departed this life in 1877.

Daniel P. Griffith was reared to young manhood on the farm in Benton County and he purchased a part of the old home place. His start in life was not auspicious, having began his career with a team of horses purchased on time and no money. He sold out his holdings in Benton County in 1885 and came to Henry County, where he purchased his farm and made good improvements thereon. For a period of ten years he operated the Thrush Mercantile Store.

Mr. Griffith was married on March 2, 1884, to Mollie Strader, who was born in Tennessee March 2, 1863, the daughter of Jesse Strader, an early settler in Henry County, who later went to Oklahoma and died in that State. Four children have been born to Daniel P. and Mollie Griffith, as follow: Mrs. Ethel Cheatham, Buckner, Kansas, is the mother of two children, Paul and Uel; Sherman, was born February 15, 1888, married February 17, 1913, to May Schoonover, and has one child, Alma, resides on the home place; Horace, born April 16, 1892, a soldier in the National Army, member of the 110th Ammunition Train, now on the western front in France, and Leota, at home.

Mr. Griffith is a Republican and has served as justice of the peace in Springfield township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Griffith's success has been mainly due to the feeding and raising of live stock, his annual sales of live stock fed on his place exceeding three carloads. He is a progressive and enterprising citizen who stands high in his community.

Joseph W. Huston, late of Windsor, Missouri, was a useful and widely known citizen of Henry County and was a pioneer settler of this county, accompanying his parents to Missouri as early as 1844. He was born in Morgan County, Illinois, December 8, 1839, and was the son of Robert P. and Nancy (Spencer) Huston, being the third born of eight children. The Huston family came to Boone County, Missouri, in 1844, and some time later made a permanent location in Henry County, in the vicinity of Windsor. Both Robert P. and Nancy Huston died in Windsor.

In 1861 Joseph W. Huston went to Texas and enlisted in the Con-

federate Army, serving until the close of the Civil War, when he returned to his home in Henry County and engaged in farming. He first rented land in Johnson County and then purchased a farm in Tebo township, Henry County, upon which he placed substantial improvements. He resided on his farm for forty-five years and in 1912 located in Windsor, where he lived in well earned retirement until his death, November 17, 1917.

November 2, 1871, Mr. Huston was united in marriage with Emma E. Allen, who was born November 1, 1847, at Old Harmony Mission in Bates County, Missouri, the daughter of George J. and Esther (Mitchel) Allen, concerning whom the reader is referred to the biography of Robert W. Allen elsewhere in this volume.

When fifteen years of age Joseph W. Huston was converted to the cause of Christianity under the pastorate of Rev. A. P. Linn in Boone County, and during the remainder of his life he was a true and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, living a blameless and irreproachable life. He was a man highly esteemed for his many worthy traits and sterling qualities and was universally respected and admired by all who knew him. Mrs. Huston is a member of the Methodist Church. Residing with her at her home in Windsor is a sister, Miss Belle Allen.

John W. Boyd, a successful farmer and stockman, owner of a splendid farm of 201 acres of land in sections 1, 11 and 12, Tebo township, is a native son of Missouri. He was born in Lafayette County, September 18, 1873, a son of James A. and Mary D. (Forsey) Boyd.

James A. Boyd was born in Jackson, Alabama, June 28, 1826, and is now making his home in Windsor, one of the oldest residents of Henry County. He was reared in the southland and became a plantation owner, using slaves to the number of 100 to perform the work of his plantation. During the Civil War he was engaged in the manufacture of saltpetre for the Confederate government, saltpetre being an important ingredient used in the making of gunpowder. At the close of the war he removed to Illinois and located near Jacksonville, where he remained until 1868. He then moved to Lafayette County, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming until 1894, when he came to Henry County, and after a few years spent in farming he located in Windsor and has resided there for the past twenty years. Mrs. Mary D. (Forsey) Boyd was born July 26, 1832, and departed this life January 5, 1910. To James A. and Mary D. Boyd were born eleven children, eight of whom are living, as follows:

Mrs. Harriet Hurt, a widow living at Windsor, with her father; Eliza, lives with her father; Thomas K., lives in Kansas; William, deceased; James A., Jr., lives at Ault, Colorado; Mattie L., deceased; Mrs. Mary D. Jackson, a widow, lives in Idaho; David M., is a farmer in Tebo township; Forsey is deceased; Lindley lives at Wichita, Kansas; John W. is the youngest of the family.

Reared upon the farm, John W. Boyd received his education in the district school and spent some months as a student in the State Normal School at Warrensburg. He accompanied his parents to Henry County in 1894 and purchased his present farm, consisting of 161 acres, which he bought on his own account and forty acres which his wife inherited.

December 29, 1897, John W. Boyd and Miss Annie Allen were united in marriage. Two children have been born to this marriage: Julia and Helen. Mrs. Annie (Allen) Boyd was born in Tebo township, Henry County, January 13, 1876, a daughter of William M. and Julia (Harris) Allen, who were parents of seven children: William R., Ava, Missouri; Mrs. Esther Hurt, Aberdeen, Idaho; Mrs. John W. Boyd, of this review; Charles, deceased; twins died in infancy; John Allen, the youngest son of the family, makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. Boyd.

William M. Allen was born in Tebo township December 10, 1838, and died February 15, 1914. He was the son of George J. Allen, a native of Buncombe County, North Carolina, who came to Henry County and settled here in 1835. George Allen was accompanied by his brother, Robert W. Allen, and their father, James Allen. The Allens were among the very earliest pioneers of Tebo township and assisted in the organization of the first schools and church in the township. They were among the founders of Salem Presbyterian Church, which was the first church of that denomination to be organized in Henry County. William M. Allen was married January 12, 1870, to Julia Harris, who was born in St. Clair County, Missouri, September 3, 1849, and departed this life May 28, 1885. To William M. and Julia Allen belong the credit and honor of having reared a splendid family of sons and daughters and who were among the earliest of the pioneer families of this county.

The Democratic party has always had the allegiance of John W. Boyd and he has held the office of tax collector of his township for a period of four years. His time is fully occupied with his farming and live stock operations and he has little choice for political affairs. He and Mrs. Boyd are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are highly esteemed as excellent and worthy citizens of Henry County.

Eugene E. Wall.—The day of the old time methods of tilling the soil in Missouri with its attendant waste and depletion of fertility and natural resources is fast passing. Intelligent methods of crop raising, conserving the richness of the soil and the application of scientific knowledge to crop production and the raising of live stock is taking the place of the former slipshod methods of hit and miss ways of farming. It has been ascertained that it costs less to produce live stock of the pure bred variety and to fatten them for the markets than to raise the former scrub cattle and hogs with which the Missouri farms were formerly stocked. Here and there in the different counties of the State a number of intelligent and highly progressive agriculturists and live stock men are taking the lead in this latest development in the science of animal husbandry. Where formerly the stockman gave little heed to the kind of cattle and hogs which he raised from year to year, there are now leaders who keep and produce only the best and purest bred stock which in turn is dispersed over the country among others who see the need of improving their herds, and a vast amount of good results. A leader in the production of fine live stock, and one of the most successful and widely known breeders in the State of Missouri is Eugene E. Wall of Tebo township, Henry County. Mr. Wall embarked in the pure bred live stock industry in 1895, and now maintains one of the most famous herds of registered Hereford cattle in the country. His Herefords have been exhibited throughout the country at various State fairs and the American Royal Stock Show at Kansas City. In the season of 1911, Mr. Wall sold a carload of cattle which brought the highest price on the Kansas City market, known up to that time, the cattle bringing \$12.50 per hundred weight, a price of two dollars over and above the top market price. Again in 1912, he received \$12.20 per hundred for a carload of cattle. Mr. Wall's herd leader, "Beau Merry" No. 566449, was bred by Gudgell and Simpson, and the animal is valued at over \$4,000. The fine cattle produced on the Wall farm are sold in many Western and Southern States, and he holds public sales which are attended by buyers from all sections of the country. Mr. Wall is also a breeder of Duroc Jersey hogs.

Eugene E. Wall was born in Tebo township, June 26, 1860, the son of Julius F. and Bettie (Woolfolk) Wall, who were parents of two children: Eugene E., subject of this sketch; and Julius F., a druggist in Windsor. The father of these boys was killed on August 16, 1862, while participating in the Battle of Lone Jack, he having enlisted with the Con-

federate forces at the outbreak of the Civil War. He was born in North Carolina in 1830 and accompanied his parents to Henry County, Missouri, in 1836, the family settling on the farm now owned by Eugene E. Wall, of this review. The grandfather of Eugene E. Wall was Mason Wall, who was well known among the early pioneers of Henry County.

On the 10th of August, 1862, about 100 boys of northern Henry and southern Johnson County met in an elm grove, about three miles southwest of where Leeton now stands. Doctor Warren was made captain of the company. The following day Julius F. Wall joined this company. This company joined the command of General Cockrell in the western part of Henry County and were sworn into the Confederate service in the afternoon of August 15th. This was about four miles west of Lone Jack, and in the night of the 15th they marched into Lone Jack, where the battle was fought on August 16. Julius F. Wall and a number of others of this county were killed in this battle and were buried by their comrades on the battlefield where they had fallen. After the war a monument was erected to mark the graves of the Confederate dead. Julius F. Wall's father, Mason Wall, was a native of North Carolina and fought in the War of 1812 and was made major. After the war he received a grant of land from the Government for his services. In 1836, Mason Wall came to Henry County.

Mrs. Bettie (Woolfolk) Wall was born in Boone County, Missouri, and her parents, formerly from Kentucky, settled in Henry County, in 1856. After the death of Julius F. Wall, his widow married James H. Bass. Four children were born of this marriage: Mrs. Kate Carmichael, Holden, Missouri; Mrs. Sallie Hayden, widow, living at Pueblo, Colorado; Mrs. Ella Grinstead, deceased; Mrs. Bessie Rex, Drexel, Missouri. The mother of these children departed this life in 1900.

After attending the district school and the Windsor public school, Eugene E. Wall studied for one year, 1876-1877, in Central College at Fayette, Missouri. From 1877 to 1881, he was engaged in the sheep business in western Texas. Returning to Windsor, he was connected with the furniture and undertaking business there until his marriage in 1883, at which time he purchased the old home place of the family and engaged in farming and live stock raising. Mr. Wall has prospered as he deserved and is owner of 720 acres of well improved farm land.

March 7, 1883, Eugene E. Wall and Miss Anna Sutherland were united in marriage. Mrs. Anna Wall was born February 4, 1863, in

Boone County, Missouri, the daughter of Logan and Margaret (Harris) Sutherland, natives of Kentucky, both of whom are descended from Colonial Revolutionary stock. To this marriage five children have been born: Charles S., a farmer in Tebo township; Julius F., a private in the National Army; Mrs. Helen Pigg, Windsor, Missouri, who with her mother, is a member of the daughters of the American Revolution; Logan and John W., at home with their parents.

Mr. Wall is allied with the Democratic party, but confines his interest and activities in politics to voting. He and Mrs. Wall are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Wall is affiliated with the American Hereford Breeders' Association and takes considerable interest in the affairs of this association.

August W. Pruessner.—The successful career of August W. Pruessner of Leesville, Missouri, began in 1885 when he purchased a lease on a tract of Grand River land and for three years tilled the land with fair success. He then bought sixty acres near the New Church in Bethlehem township, upon which he resided for four years and added forty acres during his tenure of the farm. Since his boyhood days Mr. Pruessner has known nothing but hard, continuous labor. He resided for three years in Benton County, Missouri, and bought land east of Warsaw, upon which he lived for three years. In 1897 he located upon 200 acres for which he traded. This land was located on the Benton-Henry County line and he cultivated it for three years. He accumulated 400 acres and improved the farm to a considerable extent. In 1905 he moved to Leesville and bought eighty-five acres of his present home place, which consists of 305 acres in all. He owns in addition to this another farm of 400 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres on Tebo Creek, eighty acres of which lies in Henry County and the balance in Benton County. One hundred acres of the Pruessner land were sown to wheat, which has yielded (1918) the splendid crop of fifteen bushels to the acre; 180 acres are in corn, which promises to give a fine yield, and thirty-five acres of oats. The rest of the land is sown to grasses and pasture for the live stock. Twenty horses and mules are kept on the place and from ninety to 100 head of cattle are fattened annually for the markets. The farm produces from fifty to 400 head of hogs annually. The Pruessner ranch is one of the most modern and best equipped in Henry County. A silo is filled each year with green forage. The plowing and harrowing is done with a modern tractor. A grist mill is also operated by the same power. The ranch is equipped with the most mod-



A. W. PRUESSNER AND FAMILY

ern farm machinery so as to expedite the farm work and do it more economically with the least labor possible.

August W. Pruessner was born in Germany in May, 1866, the son of Simon and Florence Pruessner, the latter of whom died when August W. was a youth. The Pruessners came to America in 1867 and settled in Osage County, Missouri, and later in Gasconade County. From there they went to Kansas and settled in Henry County in 1886. The elder Pruessner was a farmer.

In October of 1887 August W. Pruessner and Martha Fisher were united in marriage. Mrs. Martha Pruessner was born in Saline County, the daughter of Christ Fisher, a native of Pennsylvania and one of the old settlers in this county, moving from Saline to St. Clair County and thence to Henry County. The children born to August W. and Martha Pruessner are as follows: Christ, died when young; Elizabeth, was educated at the Warrensburg Normal School and has taught three terms of school, now a student at Clinton Business College; Albert, born February 15, 1894, is a farmer, married Vivian Swazey; Janie, former student at Warrensburg State Normal School and now student at Clinton Business College; Oscar, born July 27, 1898, is assisting in the home farming operations and is a capable and energetic young man; Ethel, Veda, at home; Everett, died in infancy. In addition to the other conveniences on this splendidly equipped farm the Pruessners have a late "Studebaker Six" which takes the family to town or city in a few minutes.

Mr. Pruessner is a Republican, although he has had little time for political matters. He was reared a Presbyterian but has embraced the faith as exemplified by the Baptist teachings. Of late years Mr. Pruessner's health has been such that it has become necessary for him to shift the burden of caring for the farming operations to the shoulders of his capable and energetic sons, who are successful farmers. His career has reached its zenith, having achieved wealth and position in the agricultural life of Henry County he can well be content to let others take up the task of carrying onward the work so well done.

Richard W. Edmondson, mail carrier for Rural Route No. 18, Windsor, Missouri, was born March 23, 1876, in Windsor township. He is the son of James W. Edmondson, concerning whom an extended review is given elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Edmondson was educated in the district school of his home neighborhood and remained on the home farm until April 26, 1898. He

then enlisted as a private soldier in Company F, 2nd Missouri Volunteer Infantry Regiment for service in the Spanish-American War. He received his honorable discharge from the service on March 9, 1899, and returned to the home farm. He was employed at farm labor near Lewis Station until October 9, 1899, and then enlisted in Company, 40th United States Volunteer Infantry Regiment, for service in the Philippines. He saw much active service in the island and was promoted to the post of duty sergeant. For five weeks he was ill with malaria contracted in the Philippines. He received his honorable discharge from the service at the Presidio, California, June 24, 1901. Upon his return home his father told him that he had a position waiting for him and he learned that a rural mail route was being organized out of Windsor which would pay a salary of \$500 a year. Postmaster George W. Schweer assisted him in obtaining the appointment. On January 1, 1902, he began his duties as carrier. Mr. Edmondson's salary has since been increased to \$1,450.

On February 29, 1904, Richard W. Edmondson and Miss Addie Mason were united in marriage. They have one child, Herschel, born January 12, 1905. Mrs. Addie Edmondson was born in Pettis County, Missouri, the daughter of Thomas and Mary C. (Woods) Mason, natives of Illinois, and who were farmers in Benton and Pettis Counties. Mr. Mason is deceased and Mrs. Mason now lives at Vincennes, Indiana, with a daughter.

Mr. Edmondson is a stockholder of the First National Bank of Windsor and is interested financially in the Farmers Elevator Company. He is a Republican in politics and is a member and deacon of the Christian Church. He is fraternally affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Bryce F. Richardson, cashier of the Peoples Bank, Calhoun, Missouri, is a native of Henry County. He was born on a farm in Springfield township, October 24, 1873, the son of Francis B. and Mary E. (Holland) Richardson, who were parents of four children: Luther, manager of the Calhoun, Missouri, Telephone Company; Lucian C., a farmer in Tebo township; Clyde N., a farmer of Deercreek township; Bryce F., subject of this sketch.

Francis B. Richardson was born in Monongahela County, West Virginia, in 1837, and immigrated to Missouri in 1869, locating on a farm in Springfield township, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his retirement to a home in Clinton in 1909. Mrs. Mary E. Richardson was also born in West Virginia in 1840.

Bryce F. Richardson is self-made and has accomplished much for a comparatively young man. He was educated in the district school and the Calhoun High School and also studied in Central College, Fayette, Missouri. In 1900 he saw the need of a telephone system for the convenience of the people of Calhoun and vicinity, and accordingly organized and placed in operation the first telephone line ever in operation in this vicinity. This was known as the Tebo Telephone Company and Mr. Richardson conducted the concern until he disposed of it in 1909. He then assisted materially in the organization of the Peoples Bank of Calhoun and became the first and present cashier of this bank, which has met with a gratifying growth during its nine years of operation. The president of this bank is M. D. Finks, the vice-president is W. C. Butler, a substantial merchant of Calhoun.

Mr. Richardson was married April 2, 1901, to Miss Emma N. Finks, who was born in Tebo township, the daughter of Milton D. Finks, a retired farmer of Calhoun. Five children have been born of this marriage: William F., Homer C., Hazel L., Bettie F., and Lillian.

The Democratic party has the support of Mr. Richardson, although he does not take an exceedingly active part in political affairs. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Michael Edwards, a leading merchant of Calhoun, Missouri, is a native of New York, and was born in Monroe County, that State, August 23, 1856. He is the son of Patrick and Ellen (Dowling) Edwards who were parents of twelve children, five of whom are living.

Patrick Edwards was born in County Clare, Ireland, January 8, 1820, and died October 27, 1887. He left his native land in 1848, after having followed seafaring life for a number of years, finally settling in New York, where he engaged in railroad work as trainman and was also engaged in railroad construction. In 1867, he located in Franklin County, Missouri, and followed railroading for three years, coming to Henry County in 1870. He became track foreman for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway at Lewis Station and held this position until his retirement, a short time prior to his death. Mrs. Ellen Edwards was also born in County Clare, Ireland, September 25, 1832, and died in September, 1877. The parents of Michael Edwards were married in New York.

Michael Edwards accompanied his parents to Henry County and also worked on the railroad and followed mining for some years. In 1888,

he opened a general merchandise store at Calhoun and has become one of the town's most successful and enterprising business men. He was married October 31, 1882, to Miss Ella Minish, born in Calhoun, daughter of Isaac and Priscilla (Linn) Minish, the former located in Calhoun as early as 1856 and followed the trade of watchmaker for several years, also serving as postmaster of the town, dying in this city in 1905. To Michael and Ella Edwards have been born six children: James W., assisting his father in the Edwards store; Patricia, in Washington; Mary E., wife of D. L. Green, Windsor, Missouri; Thomas, formerly assisting his father, now a private in the National Army, attending the Rahe Army School at Kansas City, Missouri; Margaret, wife of W. L. Graham, St. Louis, Missouri; Arthur, at home.

Mr. Edwards is a member of the Catholic church, as are several members of his family. He has always been a Democrat and is one of the substantial citizens of Calhoun, who has built up an excellent and flourishing trade by the exercise of honest and dependable methods of doing business.

Clyde N. Richardson is manager of the Calhoun Elevator and owner of 200 acres of well improved land in Deer Creek township. Mr. Richardson is a native of Henry County, born February 22, 1875, in Springfield township, and is the son of Francis B. and Mary E. (Holland) Richardson. See sketch of Brice F. Richardson for complete history of this family.

Clyde Richardson was educated in the Calhoun schools and "Central College" of Fayette, Missouri, and when a lad in his early teens, he left the parental roof to work for himself. For a number of years he rented the home farm from his father until he purchased 120 acres in 1910 in Deer Creek township. He followed his farming operations exclusively until he was made manager of the Calhoun Elevator Company in March, 1917.

May 28, 1904, Clyde Richardson was united in marriage to Eliza Finks, who taught school for a number of years prior to her marriage. She is a native of Tebo township, and a daughter of Milton D. and Bettie (Lewis) Finks. They are retired farmers, making their home in Calhoun. One child, Francis Milton, born February 13, 1905, has come to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and he is attending the schools of Calhoun to fit himself for his future life work.

Mr. Richardson's political views are in harmony with the Democratic party, and he has served his community as township assessor

for the years 1910 to 1914. He is steward of the Methodist Church, South, and a member of same.

Abraham Wiley.—The late Abraham Wiley, born March 20, 1820, was one of the true pioneers of this section. He was one of the men who laid the foundations of the social, religious, political and industrial life of Henry County. He was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, a son of William and Margaret (Whitson) Wiley. They were the parents of six boys and three girls, all born in Tennessee ere the family left their home in the crude ox-wagon for their slow and perilous journey to Lafayette County, Missouri. This was in 1830, and they remained in that county until 1833, when they came to Henry County to homestead 160 acres in Tebo township. The first night of their arrival upon Tebo Creek, an unusual display of shooting star illuminated the sky and it was a source of delight and a means of remembering their first night near their future home.

In 1854, Abraham Wiley homesteaded 240 acres in Deer Creek township and for the following thirty-four years he made it his home, changing it from a wild timber land, where the deer and buffalo were in their native haunts, to the cultivated fields of waving grain. Mr. Wiley was a carpenter, a trade learned in his youth, and helped in the building of the Baptist Church in Clinton, Missouri, besides various other edifices. He was a leader in the organization of East District school and the South Methodist Church, not alone lending his financial aid but his strong arm as well, in its reconstruction. His moral and religious life was an asset to the community in which he lived and labored.

January 25, 1857, Abraham Wiley married Angeline Woolfolk, who was born April 25, 1833, in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, the daughter of Charles Thomas and Polly Ann (Payne) Woolfolk, natives of Kentucky. They emigrated to Boone County, Missouri, in 1840, and in 1856 they came to Henry County, where they homesteaded in Deer Creek township, where Mrs. Wiley has made her home since her husband's demise. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Wiley, as follows: Mrs. Nannie McElwrath, deceased wife of Alonzo McElwrath; Maggie, who was postmistress of the Lewis Station from 1902 to 1907, is now living with her mother; Robert G. lives two miles northeast of Clinton; Charles L., a sketch of whom is in this volume. Mrs. Nannie McElwrath left four children: Mrs. Mora Lillian Nesbitt, Deer Creek township; Charles L., merchant at Lewis Station; Helen N. and Hallie.

Mrs. Wiley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Woolfolk, were slave holders in Kentucky and brought their slaves with them to Missouri. They were in the family until their release after the Civil War. Abraham Wiley, in his capacity of carpenter, helped in the building of the first homes in Clinton, Missouri, and was influential in many of its affairs. He passed away in 1901 in Lewis Station, Missouri, where he had made his home since 1899.

Robert Lee Jones is a successful farmer and an extensive mule dealer of Tebo township, who owns and operates a farm in section 36. Mr. Jones is a young man who gives promise of being one of the leading agriculturists of his community. He was born June 26, 1885, in Tebo township, Henry County, the son of Reuben A. and Fannie (Parks) Jones, who are also farming in Tebo township.

Robert Lee Jones was reared on the home farm and attended the Highland district school and the Calhoun High School. In 1909 he purchased his present farm of sixty-five acres and is conducting a successful farming business. He also is dealing in mules, buying and selling them the year around.

February 17, 1909, Robert L. Jones and Maude Dannatt were united in marriage. She was born in Clinton County, Iowa, and is the daughter of Samuel and Amelia (Rice) Dannatt. Mr. and Mrs. Dannatt, with their family, came to Deer Creek township, Henry County, in 1904 and purchased 120 acres of land, which they farmed until their retirement in 1909, when they moved to Clinton, Missouri. In 1913 they moved to Calhoun, Missouri, where they now reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of four children as follows: Ethlyn Bonita, Floyd Kenneth, Ada Caroline, and Elsie Wonita. The family are members of the Baptist church and Mr. Jones votes the Democratic ticket. He is one of the substantial and progressive young men of Henry County.

Charles L. Wiley, a progressive farmer and stockman of Deer Creek township, is a descendant of the earliest pioneers of Henry County. Charles Wiley was born August 25, 1871, in Deer Creek township on the old homestead of his parents, Abraham and Angeline (Woolfolk) Wiley. A history of this family appears in this volume.

Charles Wiley received his education in the district schools and very early in life began for himself, by hard work as a farmer. He married Sallie Elizabeth Showalter October 3, 1895. She is the daugh-

ter of Jacob and Sarah Belle (Beaty) Showalter, the former born in Ohio January 8, 1840, and the latter was born in Henry County, Missouri, in 1838. Jacob Showalter served as a soldier in the 128th Indiana Infantry Regiment of Volunteers, fought in many battles and was wounded at Chattanooga. He came to Henry County not long after the Civil War closed. He died January 8, 1908, and his wife departed this life August 2, 1910. They reared their family in Deer Creek township upon the farm of 382 acres, where their daughter, Mrs. Wiley, now lives. Mrs. Wiley was born on this farm February 6, 1873, and received her education in the rural schools. She has one sister, Mrs. Lillie Diehl. Three children have come to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley. They are: Cecil, now a private in Rahe's Army School, Kansas City, Missouri; Mary and Walter.

Mr and Mrs. Wiley are the owners of 981 acres of land in Deer Creek and Tebo townships. They are farming 500 acres, and renting the rest to tenants. Mr. Wiley is president of the Bank of Calhoun and school director of district No. 41. He realizes the opportunities of feeding large herds of cattle in his vast acreage, and he does this from year to year, often shipping five and six carloads of beef cattle per year.

Mr. Wiley is a Democrat and a public spirited citizen. In the Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives, he spent many days of his valuable time looking after Uncle Sam's business, as well as his own.

Charles Newman.—For the past fifty years Charles Newman has made his home at his present residence in Deer Creek township. He was born July 1, 1860, in Vernon County, Missouri, the son of Jonathan and Martha J. (Prior) Newman. They were born in Cooper County, Missouri, and Tennessee, respectively. In 1866, they left their home in Vernon County, Missouri, and lived on land in Johnson County for two years; then they came to Henry County and rented the farm which was originally owned by Abraham Wiley for two years, after which they settled on the "Newman Homestead" in Deer Creek township, and followed their farming activities. Jonathan Newman was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Confederate Army. He passed away December 6, 1892, and his wife survived him until 1912.

Charles Newman attended the district school and has always remained on the home farm, looking after its interests and the numberless tasks of conducting it successfully. August 19, 1891, Mr. Newman was married to Columbia J. Goff, the daughter of Lewis I. and Sarah

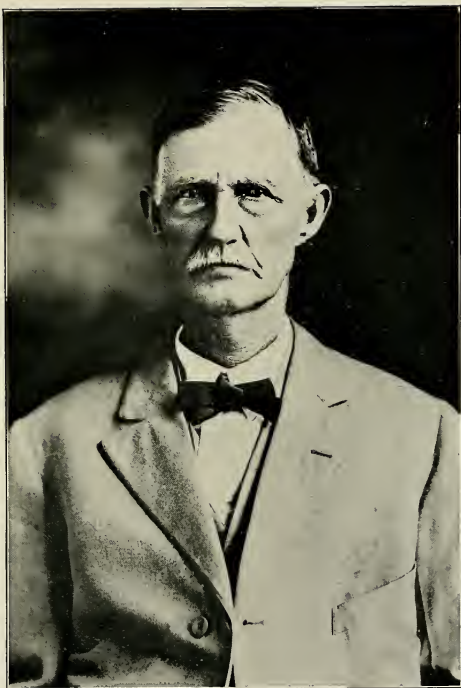
(Wiley) Goff, who were born in Henry County, descendants of pioneer settlers. Mrs. Columbia Newman was born in Tebo township, August 18, 1862, and received her education in the district schools. Twins, Lewis and Mary, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Newman. Mary died in infancy and Lewis, born April 21, 1893, became a private in the National Army February 26, 1918, and is now serving in the 354th Infantry Regiment, 89th Division of the United States Army, now "Somewhere in France." Lewis is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. and Mrs. Newman own 241 acres of land. He is not seeking political honors, but exercises his right of franchise by voting the Democratic ticket. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, South.

Joseph H. Smith.—Forty-eight years ago Joseph H. Smith came from his old Virginia home and settled upon a tract of timber land in the southwestern part of Leesville township, cleared the land, placed it in cultivation and in the course of time built a good home and beautified his surroundings. During all these years he has been well content to live upon his eighty acre farm engrossed with the duty of rearing and educating his large family of children. He has become well to do, gained wisdom with age, kept himself well informed on the events of the day and takes a keen interest in living and all that is going on in the world.

Joseph H. Smith was born April 21, 1845, in Patrick County, Virginia. He is the son of Foulks and Mary Ann (Handy) Smith, both of whom were members of old Virginia families, the former of English extraction and the latter of German descent. Foulks and Mary Ann Smith were parents of children as follow: Mrs. Lucinda Deatheridge, San Antonio, Texas; Samuel F., a soldier in the Confederate Army, killed in the fighting around Fort Donelson; Mary E., deceased; Ruth, died in early childhood; Joseph H., of this review; George F., a farmer in Leesville township; Mrs. Elitha Warner, living in Nebraska; Mrs. Sarah Alice Smith, deceased; John L. Smith, a bachelor, lives just south of his brother's place; Mrs. Ida Deatheridge, living on a farm one mile north. **Foulks** Smith came to Henry County, Missouri, in 1871 and spent his last days among his children, dying in October, 1878, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Joseph H. Smith enlisted in 1861 in Company A, 50th Regiment Virginia Infantry of the Confederate Army and served until the surrender of General Lee. He fought in the following battles: Fort Donelson, Fred-



JOSEPH H. SMITH

ericksburg, Sharpsburg, Winchester, Gettysburg, the Seven Days Battle of the Wilderness, besides many skirmishes and minor engagements. He was twice slightly wounded in battle. During a skirmish in Blackwater, Virginia, General Pryor was in command of the division. The Confederates were encamped near the enemy in a grove in the fall of the year. The night was rather chilly. Some of the soldiers woke up, stirred the smouldering fires, and before daylight the enemy captured the picket posts. An attack followed. The camp woke up and began to defend themselves. Shells began to come thick and fast. The Confederates were all surprised and excited but finally got in line for battle. Colonel Poague, commander of the regiment, was killed during the first part of the attack by the Unionists. As the men were lined up ready to begin the fight and repulse the Unionists and the firing was becoming faster and faster, all along the line, just at sunrise, General Pryor came riding down the line. Joseph H. Smith was standing munching away at a roasted sweet potato. He was still somewhat excited especially over the death of Colonel Poague, yet could find time to eat. As the general came near the young soldier he called out: "General, did you know that Colonel Poague was killed?" The general stopped his horse, eyed the soldier boy and his big sweet potato, and said: "Did you ever hear of a war but what somebody was killed? Please give me part of that potato." The general took half of the sweet potato and the fighting went on.

Returning to his home after the close of the war Mr. Smith found the whole country devastated, farms ruined, people penniless, business stagnant, and the outlook for the future so discouraging that he deemed it useless to try to make a new start. Added to these drawbacks was the restless feeling which possessed the returned soldier, who had been used to stirring outdoor life for four years. He decided to come West. Accordingly, in the fall of 1866, he came to Henry County, Missouri, with little capital and began the improvement of his fine farm, which he purchased in 1870, in Leesville township. During over half a century he has been one of the respected and influential figures in the citizenship of Henry County and is widely known for his progressiveness.

Mr. Smith was married in 1869 to Mrs. Frances Helen (Parks) Nichols, a widow. The children born to this marriage are: Ida Lee, a teacher in Colorado; Hugh A., holding a professorship as head of the department of romance and languages at Wisconsin University, Madison, Wisconsin, holds a master's and doctor's degree and has studied at Harvard Uni-

versity; Elmer, living in Iowa; Pinckney, who studied at the Missouri University; John M., a farmer in Leesville township; Audrey, wife of Professor Lionberger, Norris, Henry County; Mrs. Mary Jewett Poague, Benton County, Missouri; Norma, a teacher in the public schools of Colorado; Winifred and Helen, at home with their parents, and are teachers. Every member of this family has taught school, excepting Elmer. Each of the children has attended high school, either at Windsor, Clinton or Appleton City. Mrs. Frances Helen Smith, mother of this fine family, was born in Henry County in 1854, and is the daughter of Mrs. Catherine Nichols, a widow who came to Henry County during the early thirties.

The Democratic party has always had the firm support of Mr. Smith, and he has always taken a keen interest in political matters, although he has never been a seeker after political preferment. The cause of education has generally been uppermost in his desires and he has lent his energies and influence toward the building of good schools in his neighborhood and has always been emphatically in favor of better educational advantages for the young. He was one of the leaders in the movement which culminated in the erection of a more modern building in his school district and is a firm friend of good schools. He is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. Keen, intelligent, well posted on everyday events, he is a fine conversationalist who impresses one with his progressive ideas and broad outlook upon life.

Fred Batschelet.—Fifty-six years ago, Fred Batschelet, pioneer settler and large land owner of Davis township, left the old home of his parents in Switzerland and crossed the ocean to America in search of fortune and a permanent home. After some years, he found what he was desiring in Henry County, Missouri, and besides having accumulated a fortune in land and money, he has contributed one of the largest families of the county to the land of his adoption. Were the fact that he has reared a large family of fourteen children to sturdy manhood and womanhood the only thing which he had accomplished, he would still be worthy of an honored place in the historical annals of his adopted county. This is not all, however. Before Mr. Batschelet had learned the language and customs of his adopted country, and before he had obtained a foothold here in the making of his own career, he offered his services in behalf of the preservation of the Union, and is one of the few remaining Union veterans in Henry County.

Fred Batschelet was born July 10, 1842, in the Canton of Berne,

Switzerland, and is the son of Benedict and Elizabeth (Weber) Batschelet, who were parents of five children. Benedict and Elizabeth Batschelet lived and died in the land of their nativity. Fred Batschelet was reared to the life of a farmer, but learned the baker's trade in his youth. In 1862 he immigrated to America and first settled in Illinois where he remained for three years. During the last year of the Civil War he served in the Union Army in Company A of the 40th Missouri Volunteer Infantry Regiment. For a time he was detailed to provost guard duty in the South.

While a citizen of Illinois, he was married and sometime later he located in St. Louis. In the year 1870 he, with his brother John, came to Henry County and invested in a tract of 106 acres. The brothers cultivated this tract in partnership for about four years and then each undertook to farm for himself. From this small beginning, Mr. Batschelet has accumulated an entire section of land, or 640 acres.

Mr. Batschelet was married in 1866 at Highland, Illinois, to Miss Anna Pfister, who was born in Switzerland, April 30, 1848, and came to America when a child with her parents who settled at Highland, Illinois. Fourteen children have been born to this union, as follows: Fred and Godfred, twins, born in Illinois, are farmers in Davis township; John, a farmer, living near Lewis Station; Benedict, a farmer in Davis township; Minnie, wife of Daniel Dehn, Clinton township; Robert, lives in Oklahoma; Albert, a farmer in Bear Creek township; William, Davis township; Anna, wife of W. E. Hillebrand, Davis township; Mary, wife of Allen Mitchell, living on a farm near Montrose; Caroline, Bertha, Edward, and Rosa, at home with their parents.

Mr. Batschelet is a Republican and has been active in civic affairs in his township during his long years of residence here. He assisted in the organization of School District No. 42 and is a valuable citizen. Three years ago he retired from active farm labor, advancing years compelling him to relinquish much of his activity which had brought him prosperity during the years in which he has been farming in Henry County. He is a member of the Reformed Church. Few men can look back over a lifetime of endeavor and point to a better record of achievement than can Mr. Batschelet.

Jacob A. Marks.—In the death of the late Jacob A. Marks of Davis township, Henry County lost a good, industrious citizen, who stood high in the community and ranked among the real old settlers of this county, and western Missouri.

Jacob A. Marks was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1846, and departed this life at his home in Davis township, May 10, 1917. He was the son of John and Susanna (Schroeder) Marks, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction. The Marks family, consisting of the parents and six children, came to Henry County in 1866. During the first years of his residence here, Mr. Marks worked as a farm laborer. At the time of his marriage to Susan M. Hibler, he settled upon an eighty-acre tract which his wife had inherited from the Hibler estate. This tract, Mr. and Mrs. Marks improved and increased to a total of 200 acres. Mr. Marks was an industrious and enterprising farmer and stockman and a successful citizen. His death was a distinct loss to the county.

On December 11, 1876, Jacob A. Marks and Susan M. Hibler were united in marriage and this marriage was blessed with ten children, as follows: The first child died in infancy; Maud, wife of David Burdick, Nevada, Missouri, mother of four children, Roy Marks, Margaret Ellen, Mildred Ruth, Leland Wilson; Thomas H., Kansas City, Missouri; Charlotte, wife of G. L. Gregory, San Diego, California, has one child, Leon G.; Laura B., deceased; James B., farming the home place; Samuel, an enlisted man on the U. S. S. Wisconsin, United States Navy; Ruth V., Rolla B., and George Dewey, at home with their mother.

Mrs. Susan M. (Hibler) Marks was born in Walker township, Henry County, August 11, 1856, and is the daughter of Henry R. Hibler, one of the best known of the early pioneer settlers of Henry County, a sketch of whom appears in connection with that of Joseph F. Hibler of Walker township. Henry Hibler was an extensive stockman and a large land owner, who in the early pioneer days drove herds of cattle for the settlers to St. Louis and there disposed of them in the stock markets. Mrs. Hibler is capably managing her estate of 200 acres, and is also interested in the Dixie Oil Company, a producing and dividend paying oil company of Kansas. She is also a stockholder in the Sedalia Packing Company.

Mr. Marks was a Democrat and served as justice of the peace of Davis township. He was a member of the Methodist Church South and lived a Christian and upright life. He was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His descendants have just cause to be proud of his career as a citizen, an exemplary, honorable man in every sense that the words imply; he was likewise a kind husband and a good father.

Charles Jacobs Simonds, a successful dairyman of Henry County, was born March 16, 1873, in Palmyra, McCoupin County, Illinois, the son of Charles Granby and Mary J. (McConthey) Simonds. They were the parents of four children, and by a former marriage to Elizabeth McConthey, sister of Mary McConthey, Mr. Simonds had three children. Charles G. Simonds was born May 1, 1831, in Roodhouse, Green County, Illinois, and followed farming in that county until his removal to Cass County, Missouri, in 1878. He is a son of Joshua and Lulu Ann Simonds, the former a native of New York, where he was born January 8, 1802. In the very early days, and the opening up of Illinois, Joshua Simonds came to Roodhouse, Illinois, and conducted a general merchandise store, where he died September 10, 1834. Charles G. Simonds, his son, passed away November 12, 1902, in Ft. Scott, Kansas.

Charles Jacobs Simonds received his education in the rural schools of Cass County and the schools of Harrisonville and Warrensburg, Missouri. In 1899, he rented land in Cass County and continued to farm until 1902, when he came to Henry County and purchased the Thomas Gray farm, east of Calhoun. The following year he disposed of this land and purchased his present farm. He built a new house and made various other improvements.

The marriage of Charles Simonds and Lulu Alta Funk was solemnized, September 26, 1899, in Cass County. Mrs. Simonds was born May 9, 1878, in Cass County, a daughter of Joseph and Mary F. (Swank) Funk. Joseph Funk was born July 5, 1845, in Wheeling, West Virginia, and his wife was born November 22, 1850, in Virginia. They now reside on their farm in Cass County, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Simonds are the parents of six children: Marion Ashby, Joseph Charles, Mary Eunice, Perry Lawrence, Linneus Albert and Lulu Alta, all of whom are at home with their parents.

For the past six years, Mr. Simonds has been conducting a dairy business and his herd of Jersey cattle is increasing year by year with corresponding increase in the financial gains. He operates 250 acres of land, 200 acres of which he owns. Mr. Simonds is a Democrat, and is a member of the school board. He is a stockholder in the Farmers Elevator at Calhoun, and a member of the Mystic Workers.

John Tubbesing.—The rich farming lands of Henry County have been attractive to farmers of other counties and we find many men from other places coming here and purchasing this land for their homes. One

of those who has made Henry County his home is John D. Tubbesing, a prominent farmer and stockman, who was born May 23, 1866, in Franklin County, Missouri, a son of William F. and Anna Tubbesing. For a more complete record of this family, see sketch of William Tubbesing, which appears in this volume.

John Tubbesing was reared in Franklin and Jefferson counties, Missouri, and in 1890 came to Henry County, where he rented land for one year, and afterwards returned to Jefferson County.

In April, 1891, John D. Tubbesing and Zetta Fox were married and in 1897 came to Henry County to set up their home. They purchased eighty acres of land in Tebo township, section 30, and later purchased their present farm. In the years gone by sons and daughters have come to bless their home as follow: Freddie and Edward, deceased; Lena, Herman, Lizzie, William, John and Harry at home with their parents. The mother of this family was born in September, 1866, in Jefferson County, Missouri, the daughter of John Fox, an early settler in Jefferson County, where he and his wife now reside.

Mr. Tubbesing is a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and owns 292 acres of land. He is a stockholder of the Farmers Elevator Company of Clinton, Missouri, and one of the substantial citizens of Henry County. He is public spirited and enterprising and has made good.

Edward F. Cuthrell is a successful farmer of Tebo township, who owns 590 acres of well improved land. This farm of generous proportions had its nucleus in 240 acres purchased in 1902 and Mr. Cuthrell has added to it until he has 590 acres of good farm land. Mr. Edward F. Cuthrell was born in Davie County, North Carolina, December 17, 1875, the son of James F. and Nettie (McBride) Cuthrell. James Cuthrell was a native of North Carolina and served in the Confederate Army for a short while, but was discharged because of disability. He was a tiller of the soil and lived to an advanced age, passing away in 1911. His wife, also a native of North Carolina, survived him until June, 1917, when she was laid away.

Edward F. Cuthrell remained in his native State until he was seventeen years of age, when he came to Clinton, Missouri, in 1892 and received employment as a farm hand. After five years of work as a farm hand Mr. Cuthrell in 1897 rented land for himself, until by dint of hard labor and economy, he was able to purchase the 240 acres, the nucleus of the present farm, in 1902. He made needed improvements, building a large barn 64x100 feet in extent and various other outbuildings.

February 3, 1894, Edward Cuthrell and Emma Gilkerson were united in marriage, and are the parents of the following children: Hattie, wife of E. Wilson, farmer of Tebo township; Taylor, a soldier in the United States Army; Rolla, in the United States Navy; Elmer, in Iowa; Alpha, Edward, Effie and Pauline at home with their father. The mother of this family, Mrs. Emma (Gilkerson) Cuthrell, was born in 1878 in Fields Creek township, Henry County, the daughter of Charles and Mollie (Page) Gilkerson, the former a native of Henry County and the latter of Lafayette County, Missouri. They live in California. In June, 1910, Mrs. Cuthrell passed away and her younger daughters are shouldering the responsibility of the home making since her demise.

Mr. Cuthrell has been an extensive breeder of jacks, road horses, Percheron and Belgian horses for twenty years. He has been a member of the Methodist Church since childhood.

John H. Royston.—"Uncle John Henry" Royston, as he was lovingly called by his friends, was one of the upright and conscientious men who make for the betterment of mankind. He was a devout member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and always active in religious work. His friends and relatives who honor his memory say that he was never known to use profanity. Such a man was the late John H. Royston, who was born May 12, 1827, and departed this life February 2, 1898. John Royston left his birthplace, Caroline County, Virginia, with his parents, Thomas W. and Susannah Royston, when a very young child. They first located in Monroe County, Missouri, and remained there until 1841, when they came to Henry County, Missouri, locating on the Grand River in the southeastern part of the county. They were God-fearing people who put their whole trust in His care, knowing that He cared for them among the wild and uninhabited lands of Missouri, as well as the more thickly settled part of their native State. They impressed their lives upon their son, who followed so faithfully his early training.

John Royston was one of those "forty-niners" who left their homes and families and crossed the plains to California. He left Clinton April 16, 1849, and arrived in California August 8, 1849. Many never returned, but Mr. Royston came back to his old home and was married to Rachel Harris September 5, 1855. She was born June 29, 1836, in Charitan County, Missouri, and was reared by Major Daniel Ashby of Mexican and Indian War fame. Major Ashby was one of the early men in the county and won for himself, through his bravery and uprightness, a name honored by Henry County people.

Mr. and Mrs. Royston set up their home on the present farm in Deer Creek township and reared their sons and daughters, as follow: Mollie, at home; George, manager of the old home place, was born December 28, 1857, in Deer Creek township, educated in the district school and has devoted his best energies to the farming business, knowing Nature in all of her moods and how best to woo the crops from her unwilling hand. He owns 160 acres of land in partnership with his brother, John E., the farm being known as the Royston Brothers farm. The other children are Grace D., deceased; Samuel and Susan, deceased; Anna, at home; Thomas W., in Oklahoma; John E. and Mora at home. Mrs. Royston, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, is still active in her home and a blessing to her children.

Politically Mr. Royston was a staunch Democrat and served as county assessor two terms in the eighties. In every capacity that Mr. Royston served, he lent the color of his upright life, doing things in such a manner that while they were unobtrusive, still they lingered in the hearts of his friends and acquaintances.

Jasper M. Anderson, a Civil War veteran and a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Missouri, is a native of Henry County. He was born May 28, 1844, on the farm which is now owned by G. L. Park. He is a son of Isaac and Eliza (Sharp) Anderson, natives of Tennessee. The Anderson family came to Missouri and settled on the Blackwater River in what is now Johnson County in 1832. They remained there about one year, coming to Henry County in 1833 and settling in Big Creek township. The father died in 1858 and the mother in 1879. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Elizabeth Swift, Mrs. Jane Moody, Mrs. Sarah Middleton, James M., Francis Marion, Isaac, all deceased except J. M., the subject of this review; William P., deceased; Mrs. Carrie Murphy, Joplin, Missouri; Mrs. Eliza Ellison, Kansas City, Missouri; E. W., deceased, and Cynthia, died in infancy.

J. M. Anderson grew to manhood amidst the pioneer surroundings of Henry County and received his education in the old log school house of that time. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Confederate Army. He participated in the battle of Lone Jack and in that engagement received a gunshot wound in the left shoulder. After his recovery from the wound he rejoined his command and took part in a number of other engagements including the battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove and a number of other skirmishes and lesser engagements. He served



J. M. ANDERSON

under Gen. Sterling Price and when the war closed he was in Texas. Shortly afterwards he returned to Henry County, which has been his home ever since. He is one of the successful farmers and stockmen of Big Creek township, and one of Henry County's leading citizens. He has a splendid farm of one hundred fifty acres of well improved land, which is conveniently located three and one-half miles southeast of Blairstown.

Mr. Anderson has been twice married. He was first married in 1877 to Miss Hester Webster, a daughter of James Webster, a pioneer of Big Creek township, both of whom are now deceased. To Mr. Anderson's first marriage were born the following children: Claud, Maud and Stella, all deceased; Jessie, now the wife of Walter Waugh of Maurine, Missouri; Martha, who resides at home, and Richard, Urich, Missouri. Mrs. Hester Anderson died in 1888. Mr. Anderson's present wife, whom he married September 12, 1897, bore the maiden name of Bettie Cox, a daughter of Thomas Cox of Big Creek township. He was a native of Montgomery County, Missouri, and his wife of Shelby County, Kentucky. They are both now deceased. Mrs. Anderson is one of the following children born to her parents: Eugene, lives in California; Mrs. Ida Morton, Nevada, Missouri; Homer, California; Bettie, the wife of J. M. Anderson, and Charles, who lives in California.

In politics Mr. Anderson is an uncompromising Democrat and is a good, reliable citizen.

Frank P. Diehl, a progressive young farmer and stockman of Deer Creek township, has proven that this country is still a land of opportunity, that it is a land where one may start at the lowest rung of the ladder and by industry, succeed to an unexpected degree. Mr. Diehl is the owner of 935 acres of the finest improved land in Henry County. Eighteen years ago he purchased 160 acres of land in Deer Creek township. Prior to that he owned 335 acres of land from the estate of J. Showalter. Year by year he has added to his land holdings until he is now farming 935 acres of land won through his efforts and initiative. He has increased his herds of cattle each year as he has increased his acreage for their care and now is shipping from two to four carloads of cattle each year.

Frank P. Diehl was born February 20, 1869, in Monroe County, Ohio, the son of John C. and Sophia (Newhart) Diehl, who are retired farmers living at Clinton, Missouri. John C. Diehl was born July 3, 1835, in Germany and when an infant came with his parents to the United States.

They settled in Pennsylvania, later moving to Ohio, where they remained as leading agriculturists of their community. John C. Diehl answered his country's call during the Civil War and served in an Ohio regiment.

To John C. Diehl and Sophia Newhart were born twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity, eight boys and two girls. In 1881 Mr. and Mrs. John C. Diehl came to Deer Creek township, Henry County, and purchased 160 acres of land, tilling the soil until their retirement a few years ago. Frank P. Diehl was a lad of twelve years when his parents came to Henry County and he attended the district school, and later he supplemented his education by attending the Lamkin Academy at Clinton. After finishing school Mr. Diehl worked as a carpenter in southwestern Colorado. For some time he was employed as a bookkeeper in a lumber yard and was interested in silver mining. After spending six years in the west he came home on a visit and has never returned.

February 20, 1895, Mr. Diehl was married to Lillie Showalter, who was born in Henry County, February 23, 1869, the daughter of Jacob Showalter, who was amongst the earliest pioneers in Henry County, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Diehl as follow: Opal, now Mrs. H. Brockway of Calhoun; Hazel, Thelma and Virgil, residing at home.

Frank P. Diehl is an extensive buyer and feeder of beef cattle, shipping many carloads each year. He may be justly proud of his achievements during his short stay on the farm. He has one of the finest improved farms in the county and ranks high as a farmer and stockman. Politically he is a Democrat and he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a stockholder in the Bank of Calhoun.

John Batschelet, a successful and leading young farmer of Deer Creek township, Henry County, is following in the footsteps of his ancestors, who were tillers of the soil. They were among the early pioneer settlers of the township and John Batschelet is a native son of Henry County. He was born in Davis township, Henry County, November 13, 1870, a son of Frederick Batschelet, further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume.

John Batschelet was reared on a farm and received his education in the Willow Branch district school. He then engaged in farming as his vocation. In 1912 he purchased 200 acres in Deer Creek township and has made his home upon it since. He carries on general farming and

stock raising and has a well improved and valuable farm which bears testimony to his thrift and industry.

In 1911 Mr. Batschelet was married to Mary Neil, a daughter of Alex Neil of La Due, Missouri. She was born on a farm near La Due, Missouri, in 1882. One child, John K., has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Batschelet.

Mr. Batschelet is a stockholder in the Farmers Elevator of Clinton, Missouri, and he is one of Henry County's progressive, public spirited and substantial citizens. The success that he has attained is due to hard work and close attention to business.

David L. Burch, now deceased, was born in Putnam County, West Virginia, October 29, 1833, and came to Deer Creek township, Henry County, in 1851. He was only a lad of eighteen when he left the parental roof to homestead his land in this township. It was here that he met and married a daughter of one of the earliest pioneer families. She was Frances Finks, who was born February 15, 1832, and married David Burch December 18, 1856. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mark F. Finks, were natives of West Virginia and among the earliest of the brave pioneers of Henry County. Mr. and Mrs. Burch made their home upon the homestead the husband had acquired and prepared for his bride. They had two children, Thornton D. and George. Their lives after years of labor and joy in each others companionship were brought to a close upon their farm. Mr. Burch died February 21, 1915 and his wife June 7, 1896.

Thornton D. Burch was born October 14, 1857, in Deer Creek township, Henry County, on the farm on which he now resides. He attended the rural school of his district and in 1892 opened up a general merchandise store at Lewis Station, Missouri, continuing in this until he took charge of the estate of his deceased parents in November, 1916.

His brother, George Burch, was born January 18, 1859, in Deer Creek township and is now farming near Lewis Station. He married Bodicia I. Miller, born September 4, 1863. They are the parents of seven children, as follow: Rolla W., born September 23, 1883; Nannie E., born August 26, 1885, is the wife of Thomas Wiley, a farmer of Deer Creek township; Homer W., born April 10, 1888, farming the Miller farm in Deer Creek township; Lena, born February 6, 1890, died November 5, 1890; Marshall, born February 4, 1892, married Maude Carroll, at home with his parents; David A., born March 1, 1896, and Lyman are at home with their parents.

Thornton Burch and his brother, George, are interested in the breeding and raising of a herd of Polled Angus cattle, which are of a high grade.

The marriage of Thornton D. Burch and Nannie Spencer was solemnized February 27, 1883. Mrs. Burch was born October 27, 1855, in Perry County, Ohio, and with her parents, Francis M. and Martha (Wirick) Spencer, who were natives of Ohio, came to Henry County in 1868. They resided near Clinton for some time, but later made their home upon a farm in Deer Creek township, where their deaths occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Burch have no children. Politically Mr. Burch is a Democrat and he is a member of the Methodist Church, South.

David Burch and his good wife, who spent so many years upon their farm in Deer Creek township, were loved and honored by their friends and acquaintances. Their sons, Thornton and George Burch, are also progressive citizens, tilling the soil and adding to the financial and moral uplift of the community.

James S. Thomas.—The history of Henry County is founded on the histories of those intrepid men and women who came to her fertile lands when the buffalo and wild deer were unmolested in their native haunts. When the slow ox team was the safest and fastest means of locomotion, and neighbors few and far between. The homes were hewed from the native logs and the clearing plowed to plant the corn and wheat. Among such surroundings James S. Thomas was born March 21, 1856, the son of Cornelius and Sarah (Neathery) Thomas.

Cornelius Thomas was born in Virginia August 12, 1813, and was reared in Cumberland and Clinton Counties, Kentucky, where his parents lived during his childhood. Cornelius Thomas was married to Sarah Neathery, who was born in Clinton County, Kentucky, November 23, 1823. In 1844 they left their home in Kentucky and by steamship came up the Missouri river to Lexington, Missouri, where they loaded their household effects and farm machinery, such as it was, upon ox driven wagons. Upon their arrival in Tebo township they commenced their home building and Mr. Thomas was kept very busy in clearing the land and reclaiming it for the production of the corn and wheat which has placed Missouri in the front ranks of States excelling in the production of foodstuffs.

Cornelius Thomas did a great deal of carpenter work and helped the incoming settlers in erecting their buildings and was away from his

family over many days and weeks at a time. During the Civil War, the conditions were very hard for those left at home as well as for those at the front, but the men and women, by strict economy braved those stressful times and continued after the war in the rebuilding of the farms and homes. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas lived to see the results of their early struggles and enjoy the pleasures of peace and plenty in later years. Mr. Thomas was laid away May 15, 1876, and his wife survived him until February 12, 1898. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living, as follow: Elizabeth, resides with her brother, James; Exeoney, wife of Esley Hornbarger, living in Big Creek township; Martha A., widow of F. Land at Rockyford, Colorado; Harriet F., widow of W. M. McBride, Fort Morgan, Colorado; James, subject of this sketch; Walter, farmer of Tebo township; Charles, Denver, Colorado; Nannie, wife of Seymour S. Morgan, Juneau, Alaska.

James Thomas was reared and educated in Tebo township and knows every crook and cranny of his farm, as it has been his home all of his life. He began his farming career very young, as he was only nine years of age when he, with the help of an older brother, plowed, his brother guided the plow and he drove the oxen.

In 1890, Mr. Thomas commenced to buy the land of his present farm from the heirs and in 1898 it was all his own, consisting of 180 acres. He has since added 206 acres, making 386 acres in all. March 8, 1899, James Thomas and Addie McAfoose were married and have two children: Winona, born August 16, 1902, and Arthur, born June 9, 1909. Mrs. Thomas was born September 6, 1874, in Henry County, the daughter of Daniel and Maggie (King) McAfoose. They were natives of Pennsylvania and came to Henry County in 1868. They lived in Lewis Station and are now deceased.

Mr. Thomas has raised great numbers of hogs and cattle for the market but has not raised so many in recent times. He owns 386 acres of land, twenty acres of which is in the natural timber. He is a stockholder of the Calhoun Elevator and also a stockholder in the packing plant at Sedalia, Missouri. He fraternizes with the Modern Woodmen of America, located at Calhoun, Missouri, and politically is a Democrat.

James England.—Henry County is dotted with coal mines from east to west and from north to south. There are many men employed in this industry. Some of the owners have a number of mines in operation, others only a few, but wherever they are men are kept employed the

year around, mining this needful fuel. James England operates two mines near Deepwater, Missouri, in Clinton township. He was born November 24, 1862, in St. Louis, Missouri, the son of William England and Sarah (Eccles) England. William England was born in Nottinghamshire, England, in 1837 and in 1857 sailed from his native shores to the United States.

From the Mississippi Valley he set out afoot to the western part of Wyoming. He spent eighteen months in that vast wild unexplored land. Then, after many exciting experiences with the Indians, and no shelter over his head but the stars, he made his return trip on foot again, locating in St. Louis, afterward moving to Bellville, Illinois, where he made his home until 1885, when he came to Henry County, Missouri, locating four miles east of Clinton. He made improvements on the land which he purchased, and developed the mine of coal, which is still being operated. He was married to Sarah Eccles in St. Louis, Missouri. She was a native of Staffordshire, England, born in 1840. Her parents emigrated to this country in 1847, locating near Council Bluffs, Iowa, later moving to St. Louis. She passed away in 1889 and her husband in 1907. They had the following children: James, the subject of this sketch; William, Joseph, Edmund, Sarah Jane, Elizabeth Ann and Mary, all living on the old home farm except Mary, who departed this life in 1904, being the wife of James H. Cheatham at the time of her death.

James England received his education in Bellville, Illinois, and in company with his father had become interested in coal mining. After his marriage on June 28, 1884, to Hannah Jervis, who was born May 1, 1863, in Derbyshire, England, the young couple came to Henry County and located near Deepwater, Missouri. They are the parents of four children: Mary, a teacher of the Powersville, Missouri, school. She graduated from the Deepwater High School, Warrensburg Normal and was a student of Missouri University. Miss England was superintendent of the Powersville school and favorably known by Uel Lamkin, editor and author of this history. William C. and Harry are assisting their father in the work of the coal mines; Lillian, wife of Earl Huey, makes her home in Deepwater, Missouri. Mr. England is the owner of 117 acres of well improved land which he farms in connection with his mining interests. He leases 200 acres of land for the mining operations, in which he has two coal mines, employing thirty men. Mr. England is an independent Republican in his politics. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge and the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Walter Clifton is a well known and successful breeder of Shorthorn cattle who is farming 156 acres of land in Clinton township. This land was homesteaded by his parents, James and Mary (Clifton) Clifton before the Civil War. James Clifton was born December 25, 1819, in South Carolina, and his wife was born in the same State January 5, 1824. They were the parents of ten children. Walter Clifton, whose name introduces this review, is the only living member of this large family.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifton lived in Perry County, Missouri, where they were employed in farming and dealt in cattle previous to coming to Henry County. They homesteaded 160 acres in Clinton township, clearing the land of its native timber and building their log cabin in the clearing, where the sons and daughters were reared. Mr. Clifton would buy large lots of hogs and cattle and drive them across country to St. Louis, Missouri, for the eastern markets. On his return trip he brought freight for the settlers. Mr. Clifton was a public spirited citizen and ever eager to lend his influence to the organizations which were an uplift to the community. He was a charter member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Clinton. He passed away in Henry County January 15, 1879. His wife, who was born in South Carolina January 5, 1824, survived him nearly twenty years, passing away February 5, 1899. They were devout members of the Methodist Church.

Walter Clifton was born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 5, 1863, on one of the trips that his parents made to St. Louis with their cattle. His life was spent upon the farm and he was educated in the district school. His first employment as a farm hand netted him fifty cents a day and he often cut broom corn for seventy-five cents a day.

After his parents' death Mr. Clifton purchased the home place from the other heirs and built all new buildings in accordance with the modern needs. In 1916 he started his herd of Shorthorn cattle and expects to specialize in this breed.

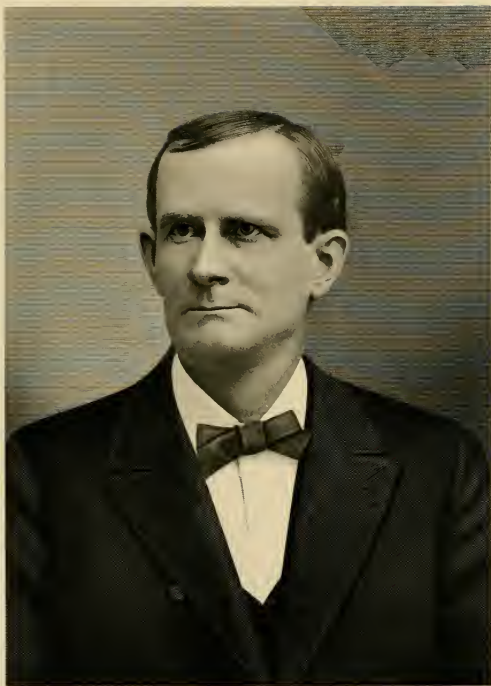
Walter Clifton married Miss Anna Neil November 21, 1894. She is the daughter of Alex and Augusta (Harnagel) Neil, the former a native of Iowa and the latter of Germany, coming to the United States with her parents when she was an infant. They are now retired and live at La Due, Missouri. Mrs. Clifton was born April 7, 1873, in Upton, Missouri, and was educated in the schools of this State.

Mr. Clifton is a Democrat and a member of the Christian Church. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Charles William Gaines.—In the passing of Charles William Gaines the city of Clinton and Henry County lost one of its most worthy citizens, judged by every standard of worth. Mr. Gaines was a man of strong and vigorous mind; a citizen who had the courage of his convictions and was ever ready to defend his expressed convictions which were usually of a decisive character. While modest, reserved to a considerable degree in his character and demeanor, he permitted his chosen friends to occasionally cross the threshold of his inner soul and they, the few who were admitted to this inner sanctuary, saw inherent, noble qualities which were generally hidden from the world. The real Charles W. Gaines possessed a fund of quiet humor, a wealth of good fellowship and made an ideal companion, joining good humor and good sense. In the bosom of his family he was a well read companion endowed with a literary taste, which led him to accumulate a store of literary knowledge and to fill his home with good books and literary treasures. He was possessed of a strong and practical mind, his logic and experience enabling him to make quick decisions and right conclusions. In every gathering of men, Mr. Gaines was esteemed and welcomed for his manly qualities and sterling worth.

His life was a success from practically every point of view with which we are apt to judge successful citizenship. A leader among the capitalists of Henry County and western Missouri, a diligent and practical agriculturist who tilled his broad acres so as to bring forth the acme of production, his life labors were of decided benefit to the community in which he was reared to manhood and where his life was spent.

Charles William Gaines, a late resident of Clinton, was the owner of valuable farming property in Henry County, his holdings aggregating two thousand acres. He was born in Henry County January 16, 1864, a son of Richard F. and Margaret (Stone) Gaines. The father, a native of Cumberland County, Kentucky, was born in 1839, while the mother's birth occurred in Henry County, Missouri, in 1841. She was a daughter of Judge John Stone, one of the ante bellum pioneers, a member of the famous Stone family, who removed to Henry County in 1839 from North Carolina. The Stone family were very prominent in the early history of Henry County. In early life Richard F. Gaines became a farmer and stockdealer. About 1854 he removed to Missouri, settling in Saline County, and in 1860 came to Henry County, where the grandfather of our subject purchased the farm which was owned by Charles W. Gaines. Rich-



Chas. W. Gaines

ard F. Gaines was largely reared in this State and became an extensive land owner and stock dealer. His father had been a large slave owner in the South. After the war Richard F. Gaines took charge of the estate and continued thereon until his death in 1891. He dealt extensively in cattle and also in mules during the Civil War. His father owned eight hundred acres of land, to which Richard F. Gaines kept adding from time to time, as his financial resources permitted, until he had about three thousand acres in Henry and St. Clair Counties, the extensive tract being devoted to general farming. He was a man of excellent business ability, energetic and far-sighted, and carrying forward to a successful completion whatever he undertook. He lost his first wife in 1868 and was married again to Emily D. Merritt, a daughter of Judge M. B. Merritt of Henry County. Mr. Gaines' death occurred in March, 1891.

Charles W. Gaines was a pupil in the district schools of Henry County and afterward attended the Fayette Central College. He was twenty-seven years of age when his father died and was made administrator of the estate, which was settled up two years later. He then engaged in the live stock business, feeding, shipping and selling stock, and, like his father, won substantial success. His business affairs prospered under his capable direction and in matters of business judgment he was seldom if ever at fault. He became owner of two thousand acres of valuable farm land and gave his personal supervision to its cultivation and management. He resided upon the old family estate until his marriage in 1899, when he purchased one of the most commodious and beautiful residences in Clinton. There he made his home while giving supervision to his agricultural and live stock interests. His death occurred May 24, 1918.

It was on the nineteenth day of July, 1899, that Mr. Gaines was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Josephine Hannah, who was born in Davidson County, North Carolina, near Salisbury, a daughter of J. P. and Nancy (Covington) Hannah, both of whom are deceased. To this marriage were born two children: Charles W. and Richard Pinckney, both attending school. The parents attended the Presbyterian Church, yet Mr. Gaines contributed to the support of all other churches. He was prominent in Masonic circles, and was a past commander of Boaneges Commandery of Clinton and a member of the Mystic Shrine at Kansas City. He was also identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics Mr. Gaines was a Democrat and received in 1898 his party's nomination for representative of Henry County, but declined. He was his party's candidate for the same office in 1914.

Mr. Gaines represented one of the old and prominent families of this section of the State and his lines of life were cast in harmony with this tradition. The work instituted by his grandfather and continued by his father had been carried on still further by him until his death, were of a character that had contributed to the general progress and prosperity of the community as well as to his individual success. At the same time he gained a place among the capitalists of Henry County and was recognized as a man of splendid business ability, whose enterprise found expression in his growing success. While Mr. Gaines sought no leadership in community activities, men naturally turned to him for guidance. His influence and his purse were ever at the command of the community for every worthy purpose. He was no passive patriot, but an American of vigorous assertiveness, and every call of his country found him answering promptly to her requests, whether for bond issues, the Red Cross or kindred war activities, in all of which he was greatly interested and liberal to a high degree. Mr. Gaines was charitably inclined and never allowed a call upon his purse to go unheeded when the object was worthy of help. As a valued member of the Elks Lodge he was always active in the usual holiday charity offerings made by this lodge. The Masonic fraternity held a strong place in his affections, the spirit of fraternalism and good fellowship being manifest in his relations not only upon the floor of these lodges but in his every day life. In the bosom of his family he was a kind and loving husband and father and had plans for the upbringing of his sons which will be carried to completion by the widowed mother. This community will long miss and mourn him as one of its best citizens.

Among the many tributes which came from men who were friends of Mr. Gaines and who sorrowed with his family in their bereavement the following extract from a letter from Congressman Dickinson, best portrays the man himself as he appeared to his friends. It says: "He had so many friends and his strong qualities and high character made him more than worthy of their friendship and esteem. He was a high type of citizen, and loved right and justice and truth. He was generous and warm hearted and high minded."

Karl Wittig, a successful farmer of Fairview township, is a native of Wittenburg, Germany, born April 20, 1858. He is a son of Frederick Wittig, who was a native of the home land and spent his life in her environs. Karl Wittig received his education under the parental room and

in the schools of his native land. In his early manhood he learned the blacksmith trade and upon his arrival in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1880, he was employed in this trade. He also worked as a farm hand, and thus prepared himself for his work as an owner of his own land. In 1883 he homesteaded 160 acres in Morton County, North Dakota, proving up on the same and made the necessary improvements. In 1889 he sold his homestead and moved to Cowley County, Kansas, where he rented land until he came to Henry County, Missouri. He purchased 120 acres of land in 1894 and has added to his land holdings as he was able, and now owns 239 acres of valuable land.

The marriage of Karl Wittig and Katherine Staib was solemnized in Seneca County, Ohio, September 9, 1883. Mrs. Wittig was born in Seneca County, Ohio, March 24, 1852, the daughter of Jacob and Katherine (Hauck) Staib, who were natives of Germany and came to America in 1836. Mr. Staib was employed in the clearing of the timber and brush in the natural timber of Seneca County. He spent his life in that county and he and his wife both died and are buried there.

Mr. and Mrs. Wittig are the parents of seven children, as follows: Theodore, lives in California; Fred, of Mansfield, Washington; Nettie, at home; Robert, a soldier in the National Army in France; Alma, wife of Lloyd Sanders of Fairfield township; Anna, deceased (Alma and Anna were twins); Albert, at home.

Mr. Wittig is a breeder of the Aberdeen Angus cattle and the Poland China hogs. His herd of pure bred hogs is favorably known in his locality and he raises them in great numbers. He is a stockholder of the Farmers Bank of Deepwater, Missouri. Mr. Wittig votes the Democratic ticket and has served on the township board two terms. He has also been school director for fifteen years of district No. 89. He and his family are members of the Reformed Lutheran Church.

George W. Walker.—The descendants of Calvin E. Walker, the first homesteader of Walker township, are scattered all through that township, and George Walker, whose name introduces this review, is a member of this family and a descendant of this hardy pioneer. George Walker was born October 19, 1883, in Walker township, Henry County, the son of Calvin Edward Walker and Emma (Moore) Walker, both of whom are from representative families of Walker township, their birthplace.

George Walker was united in marriage with Miss Pearl Steel in 1908, a native of Henry County and a member of one of the pioneer families

of this county. She inherited ninety acres of land from her father's estate which she and her husband are now farming. To Mr. and Mrs. Walker have been born four children as follow: Lillie M., May O., Claude and Ralph.

Mr. Walker carries on a general farming business and raises wheat and corn and also raises stock. In politics he is a Republican and one of Henry County's progressive and public spirited citizens. He takes a keen interest in local affairs. As a citizen of this county and State he stands ever ready to do his duty.

Calvin Edward Walker.—The late Calvin Edward Walker was born March 16, 1858, in Walker township, Henry County, the son of Calvin E. and Martha Walker. Calvin E. Walker was born in North Carolina and in the days when men were coming from the southern and eastern States to homestead Missouri land, Mr. Walker located in what is now Walker township, Henry County. The township was named in his honor, as he was the first homesteader that entered land upon the Government's list. His wife, Mrs. Martha Walker, was a native of North Carolina and she was the mother of eight children, who have made their homes in Henry County and have added to the moral and financial welfare of the county.

Calvin Edward Walker gained his education upon the old homestead and in the meager schools of his day. While they were not advanced as far as our educational institutions of today, still they learned the three R's and the practical work of the farm to earn a livelihood. Mr. Walker married Emily Moore, August 1, 1880. She was born March 19, 1861, in Walker township, Henry County. Her parents were among the early settlers of the township and are now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker are the parents of six children, all living in Walker township with the exception of Earl, who is serving in the National Army in Camp Funston, Kansas. They are as follow: Lillie M., deceased; George, whose sketch appears in this volume; Earl, in the service of the United States; Calvin P., twin to Earl, at home; Charles C., Walker township; Addie M., wife of Claude Jenkins, Lucas, Missouri.

C. Edward Walker passed away April 20, 1900, and since his demise Mrs. Walker has continued to operate the home farm with the help of her sons, who are filling the places of their respected father and grandfather in Walker township.

Willis M. Stevens, who is engaged in the real estate and loan business at Clinton, has been prominently identified with Clinton and Henry County for a number of years. Mr. Stevens is a native of Indiana, born in 1859 and is a son of James and Hannah B. (Pierce) Stevens, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of New York. The Stevens family came to Missouri in 1869 and settled in Springfield township, Henry County, where the father bought 240 acres of land and here spent the remainder of his life engaged in farming and stock raising. He and his wife are now deceased and their remains are buried in Mt. Olive Cemetery. They were the parents of twelve children, only two of whom are now living, Willis M., the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Sarah Pickord, who resides in Laclede County, Missouri.

Willis M. Stevens received his education in the public schools in Springfield township and Clinton High School, and shortly after leaving school he came to Clinton and entered the employ of Bledsoe and Lane as clerk, remaining with them about two years. He then was appointed city weigher and served in that capacity six years. He was then elected county treasurer of Henry County, serving for four years. At the expiration of his term of office as county treasurer he was elected county recorder and served four years. In 1899 he engaged in the real estate and loan business, succeeding M. C. Land, and since that time has been successfully engaged in that line, and during the course of his career in the real estate business he has handled many important transactions. He has served as a member of the city council of Clinton and is the present treasurer of Clinton township.

Mr. Stevens was married December 31, 1884, to Miss Bettie N. Wray, daughter of Tillman and Hannah Wray of Clinton, Missouri. Her parents were Virginians and came to Henry County prior to the Civil War. To Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have been born one child, Bertia A., the wife of Lieut. M. J. Sonnebeck, who is now serving in the National Army. To Lieutenant and Mrs. Sonnebeck have been born two children, Elizabeth K. and Willis R.

Mr. Stevens has rendered invaluable service to the city of Clinton in the capacity of president of the Commercial Club, a position which he has filled for the past five years. This organization is recognized as one of the live commercial clubs of the State, and Mr. Stevens is entitled to no small amount of credit for the many good results obtained by the progressive and aggressive work of the organization. Among the ac-

complishments of the Clinton Commercial Club within the past five years might be mentioned the obtaining of a \$6,000 bridge across the Grand River, south of Clinton, inducing the Overman Overall Factory to locate here, which gives employment to a large number of people, and the installing of the Clinton White Way. Of their work in connection with this accomplishment the "Daily Democrat" of June 17, 1915, had the following to say: "Mr. Stevens may be said very accurately to be the man who put it across, for while the credit is shared by every friend and subscriber to the movement, it was his untiring efforts that would not permit discouragement, that the White Way has been brought about. He had the Commercial Club loyally back of him and especially an executive, soliciting and ways and means committee consisting of Doctor Neill, Doctor Marseilles, J. S. Spore, G. S. Holliday, S. Degan, B. G. Phillips and Carl Jiacomini." The work of the Commercial Club in which Mr. Stevens has taken an active part has been far reaching in the building up and the betterment of Clinton. He is a live wire and the results of his efforts are to be seen on every side.

In addition to his other interests Mr. Stevens has been a director of the Citizens Bank of Clinton for the past ten years.

He is a Democrat and has been active in politics since boyhood. He is one of the substantial citizens of Henry County, who is able to get results when he devotes his time and ability to measures. Mr. Stevens has been very active in furthering patriotic work, serving as chairman of the organization committee having charge of the Liberty Bond campaign, and has been active in promoting Liberty Bond sales, as well as Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. work and promotion of the raising of funds for each organization in Henry County.

Aurelius L. Armstrong, a leading druggist of Clinton, Missouri, has been continuously engaged in business here longer than any other merchant. He is a native of Missouri, born in Quincy, Hickory County, August 8, 1854, a son of Andrew L. and Sarah Ann (Hancock) Armstrong. The father was born near Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1820, and about 1838 came to Missouri, first locating in Lincoln County, where he was married to Sarah Ann Hancock. He went from Lincoln County to Hickory County in 1852. Here he remained until 1855, when he came to Henry County and settled on a farm four miles northwest of Clinton. About two years later he came to Clinton, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until the time of his death in 1858. Although a resident of Henry

County but a few years he took an active part in local affairs and became prominent in local politics. He was a candidate for the State Legislature in 1856.

The Armstrong family are of old Pennsylvania stock and William Armstrong, grandfather of A. L., the subject of this sketch, came from Pennsylvania to Illinois at a very early date in the history of the latter State. Sarah Ann (Hancock) Armstrong, mother of A. L. Armstrong, whose name introduces this review, is one of the honored pioneer women of Henry County. She celebrated her ninetieth birthday on May 5, 1918, having spent sixty-three years of her life in Henry County. She is a woman of unusual physical and mental vigor and is as active as most people who are thirty years her juniors. She is a constant reader of the daily papers as well as current literature in general and carries on regular correspondence with a number of friends and acquaintances. She also does considerable fancy needlework, despite her advanced age.

A. L. Armstrong was the third and youngest child born to his parents. His older brother, Hannibal H., is an attorney in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Solon, the second born, died in infancy. A. L. Armstrong received his education in the public schools of Clinton and Kentucky University, Lexington, Kentucky. After returning from college, Mr. Armstrong entered the employ of C. C. Williams, who conducted a drug store at Clinton, and for two years was thus employed. He then entered the employ of Bolton and Davis, and two years later bought the interest of Mr. Davis in the drug store and the firm became Bolton & Armstrong. This business arrangement continued for a period of five years when Mr. Armstrong sold his interest to his partner and in the fall of 1879 engaged in the drug business for himself, and has been continuously engaged in that business in the town of Clinton to the present time. His first drug store was on the south side of the square, and in 1890 he moved to the north side and has remained in that vicinity since, having occupied his present place of business about ten years.

May 1, 1878, Mr. Armstrong was united in marriage with Susan May Henshaw, a native of Clay County, Missouri, and a daughter of Joseph P. and Melissa (Neely) Henshaw, both now deceased. They died in Johnson County.

To Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have been born one child, Atropa, now the wife of Charles A. Rutherford, Clinton, Missouri.

Mr. Armstrong is a Democrat and has taken an active part in his

party organizations since boyhood. He has served two terms in the State Legislature, representing Henry County in the Forty-sixth General Assembly in 1910, and was re-elected, serving as a member of the Forty-seventh General Assembly.

He has been mayor of Clinton. For a number of years Mr. Armstrong has been a member of the Henry County Democratic Central Committee and is at present chairman of the City Democratic Central Committee. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Neighbors of America and a member of the Christian Church, having been an elder in the local church for over twenty-five years. Mr. Armstrong is one of the progressive and public spirited business men of Henry County, and during his long career here has built a reputation for honesty and integrity that is rarely equaled by any man in any community.

John A. Rush, late of Blairstown, Missouri, was a Union veteran of the Civil War and one of the interesting pioneer settlers of Henry County. He was born in Greene County, Ohio, January 12, 1842, the only child of Alvah and Mary A. (Roberts) Rush, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Maryland. The father died in Big Creek township in 1874, the mother having passed away in Ohio in 1863.

John A. Rush was reared and educated in Ohio and spent his early life in the uneventful way of the average boy of his time. In 1863 he enlisted at London, Ohio, in the 154th Ohio National Guard and served about one year, being mustered out of service September 27, 1864, at Camp Denison. In 1866 he came to Missouri and first settled at Independence, where he remained two years. In 1868 he came to Henry County and settled on the present site of Blairstown in Bogard township. Here he built a log cabin in February, 1869. He lived in a tent for a time until his cabin was completed. Mr. Rush recalled that his log cabin was located about fifty feet southwest of where Shepperd's garage now stands. This log house was his home until 1875, when he built a frame house which was destroyed by fire, and he built his present residence in 1886. Mr. Rush remembered among the pioneer residents who helped him raise his first log cabin the names of Conrad Fisher, Jesse Fisher, Henry Lotspeich, Boone McCarty, Conrad McCarty, K. Elliott, John Cox, Wilson Redford, Elias Gilkner, James Jenkins, Thomas Jenkins, Ira Dunham and his brother and Daniel Quick. They are all dead now except Elias Gilkner.

Mr. Rush had been successfully engaged in farming and stock rais-



JOHN A. RUSH



MARY A. RUSH

ing and was the owner of one of the valuable farms of Henry County. It consists of four hundred eighty-one acres of well improved and productive land. Mr. Rush was one of the first to sow blue grass in Bogard township. He departed this life June 3, 1918.

Mr. Rush was united in marriage in 1874 to Miss Mary A. Wall, a daughter of Dr. Z. R. Wall, a Johnson County pioneer and a native of South Carolina, who was one of the very early settlers in the southern part of Johnson County, now deceased. Mrs. Rush has one brother now living, Robert Wall, who resides at Denton, Missouri. She has three sisters, Mrs. Fannie Hughes, Mrs. Margaret Simpson and Mrs. Cornelia Hubbard, all residing at Denton, Missouri. To John A. Rush and wife have been born the following children: Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wright, Kansas City; Mrs. Maudie Alice Urton, Kansas City, Missouri; John W., Blairstown, Missouri; Mrs. Lillie Eva Gilliam, Johnson County, Missouri; Mrs. Glennie Anderson, Johnson County, Missouri; Mrs. Maggie Hunt, Blairstown, Missouri, and Cliffie, who resides at home.

Mr. Rush always took an active part in local public affairs and was deeply interested in any movement for the improvement and upbuilding of the community. He was the original promoter of Drainage District No. 2 and was president of that company. This drainage system is thirteen miles long, running from the Judge Guyer farm in Johnson County southeast through Bogard township in Henry County to the W. S. Ward farm in Big Creek township. This drainage movement met with strong opposition at first but Mr. Rush with the assistance of some others who had the foresight to see the benefits to be derived from such a project, succeeded in overcoming the reactionary element. It is now universally conceded that the project was the proper thing. Mr. Rush saw practically all of the development of Henry County and played an important part in the progress in this, the banner county of Missouri. He was a man who always lived a clean and upright life and cultivated simple habits. He lived to be seventy-six years of age and physically and mentally was equal to the average man a score of years his junior. He was one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of Henry County. Mr. Rush was a member of the Christian Church for over thirty years and was affiliated with the Grand Army Post of Blairstown.

E. M. Goodwin, senior member of the firm of Goodwin & Harman, prominent real estate dealers of Clinton, is a native Missourian. He was born in Knox County in 1872, and is a son of W. E. and Rosa J. (Sharp)

Goodwin, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Indiana. W. E. Goodwin came to Moniteau County, Missouri, when a small boy with his widowed mother. They settled at Sandyhook and later removed to Knox County, Missouri, where he grew to manhood and was married to Rosa J. Sharp. In 1885 he came to Henry County with his family and located at Deepwater, which was the year that the town of Deepwater was laid out. W. E. Goodwin was an ordained minister and for a number of years was identified with the American Bible Society. He has always been active in religious work and was principally the founder of the Southern Methodist Church at Deepwater. He and his wife contributed liberally to the maintenance of this church and both felt a just pride and satisfaction in the results of their work. Some time after locating at Deepwater W. E. Goodwin became associated with the Keith & Perry Tile Company, and in fact helped build the factory. This company was later succeeded by the W. S. Dickey Clay Manufacturing Company and Mr. Goodwin remained with that company until 1903. He removed to Clinton about 1910, where he still resides. He took an active part in the building up and development of the town of Deepwater and served as its mayor three terms. He was also justice of the peace for a number of years and served as township treasurer two terms. His wife departed this life in 1911 and her remains are buried in Englewood Cemetery. W. E. and Rosa J. (Sharp) Goodwin were the parents of the following children: E. M., the subject of this sketch; Estella May, now the wife of Dr. E. A. Reeves, Kansas City, Kansas; Bessie, now the wife of Dr. E. H. Henry, dentist, Deepwater, Missouri; Oscar Lee, who died at the age of twenty-five years, and his widow, who bore the maiden name of Estella Millenbarger, is now a teacher in the public schools of Kansas City, Kansas. She has one son, Robert Goodwin, aged thirteen years.

E. M. Goodwin received his education in the public schools of Deepwater, Missouri, and for ten years was in the employ of the W. S. Dickey Clay Manufacturing Company at Deepwater. He then engaged in the real estate business at Deepwater as a member of the firm of Hearn & Goodwin. In 1904 he was elected county collector of Henry County, and removed to Clinton and after the expiration of his term of office he engaged in the real estate business with R. E. Harman under the firm name of Goodwin & Harman and since has continued in that business. They are one of the leading real estate firms of not only Clinton but this section of the State. They have done a great deal of emigration and coloni-

zation business in western Kansas and Colorado. In 1917 this firm bought 14,000 acres of land and sold 8,000 of it. They operate extensively in southern and western lands.

In addition to his activities in the real estate business, Mr. Goodwin has for the past five years operated a large stock farm and for fifteen years has been an active auctioneer and has conducted more sales during that time than any other auctioneer in Henry County. During the past year he has devoted his entire time to war activities, being sales director of the Third and Fourth Liberty Loan..

Mr. Goodwin was united in marriage in November, 1894, with Miss Hattie Davis, a native of Henry County and a daughter of M. B. Davis, who came from Illinois here and now resides in this county. Mrs. Goodwin's mother died when Mrs. Goodwin was an infant. To Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Goodwin has been born one son, Ray Davis Goodwin, a graduate of the Clinton High School and was a member of the class of 1919, University of Missouri, where he was specializing in agriculture. He is now a sergeant in the National Army.

Mr. Goodwin is representative of the substantial business men of Clinton and Henry County, and the Goodwin family stands high in the community.

L. E. Keyes, a progressive business man of Clinton, who is president of the L. E. Keyes Mill & Elevator Company, is a native of New York. He was born in Tioga County November 15, 1849, a son of Orlando and Lucinda Keyes. The father was a minister and served as chaplain in the Union Army for eighteen months during the Civil War, and while in the service lost his health and died at Climax, Michigan, in 1865 at the age of forty-three years. His widow now lives at Scotts, Michigan, aged ninety years.

Orlando and Lucinda Keyes were the parents of the following children: Irene, now the wife of James Powers, Scotts, Michigan; L. E., the subject of this sketch; Wilbur W., died at Scotts, Michigan, in 1907 at the age of fifty-five years; Sarah M., married H. O. Cline, who served as sheriff of Ingham County, Michigan, and she is now deceased; Etta M., married Doctor Jackson of Scotts, Michigan, and they are both deceased; Charles H., died in 1878 at the age of twenty-one years.

Mr. Keyes removed to Michigan with his parents when he was a boy and was reared in that State, receiving his education in the public schools at Climax, Michigan. When fifteen years of age he began work-

ing at the cooper's trade which he followed for three years. He then worked at the carpenter's trade, which he followed for two years. He then followed farming for a time and in 1879 came to Missouri, locating at Rolla, where he engaged in the milling business again and was foreman in a mill at Rolla for twelve years. In 1891 the concern with which he was associated moved their plant to Clinton and Mr. Keys continued with them until 1917, when he engaged in the milling business at Clinton, for himself as president of the Keyes Mill & Elevator Company, successors to the J. H. Krocke Milling Company, which was organized in April, 1907, to succeed the J. H. Krocke Grain Company which at that time failed. The Keys Mill & Elevator Company succeeded to this business February 6, 1917. Its officers are: L. E. Keyes, president; Charles Wonderlick, vice-president; and L. W. Keys, secretary and manager. The business is capitalized at \$10,000. During the year 1917 this company did over \$255,000 worth of business.

The Keys Mill & Elevator are well equipped to handle a large volume of business. The capacity of their elevator is eighteen thousand bushels of grain and besides this they are able to handle a large quantity of grain in their warehouses and cribs. They manufacture meal and feed on a large scale, and are jobbers in flour. The elevator is constructed of concrete and both the mill and elevator are equipped with all modern machinery and appliances.

L. E. Keyes was married in 1875 to Clara J. Dean of Scotts, Michigan, and the following children were born to this union: Dean W., engaged in the train service of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad; Paul C., a conductor on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway and resides at Sedalia, Missouri; L. W., secretary of the Keyes Mill & Elevator Company; and Clayton, who was accidentally killed while in the employ of the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield Railway Company, at the age of twenty-two years. All of Mr. Keyes' sons are interested in the business.

Mr. Keyes is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is one of the substantial business men of Clinton.

L. W. Keyes, secretary and manager of the Keyes Mill & Elevator Company at Clinton, is a native of Missouri. He was born at Rolla in 1885 and is a son of L. E. and Clara J. (Dean) Keyes, a sketch of whom precedes this article. L. W. Keyes was educated in the public schools

at Rolla and learned the cooper's trade with his father, and continued in the employ of the same company with which his father was employed until he became associated with the Keyes Mill & Elevator Company in the capacity of secretary and manager.

Mr. Keyes was married March 4, 1909, to Miss Nellie Raney, a daughter of Joe and Annilda K. (Pigg) Raney of Clinton, Missouri. To this union has been born one daughter, Clayta.

Mr. Keyes is one of the progressive young business men of Clinton, and has a wide business acquaintance.

J. C. Scott, head miller for the Keyes Mill & Elevator Company of Clinton, Missouri, has been a prominent factor in the milling business of Henry County, for a number of years. Mr. Scott was born in east Tennessee, January 21, 1868. He came to Henry County in 1888 and was employed as miller at Jackson's Old Water Mill, one of the historic old land-marks of Henry County, a cut of which appears in this volume. Mr. Scott was employed there for three years. He was later employed by the Krocke Milling Company for a time, and in 1912 entered the employ of the Keyes Mill & Elevator Company as miller, where he has since been employed.

Mr. Scott was united in marriage in 1891 to Miss Anna Ambrose, a daughter of J. C. Ambrose, now deceased. Mrs. Scott was born in Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Scott have been born seven children, as follows: William F., Denver, Colorado; Wilbur, with the Clinton Democrat, Clinton, Missouri; Oran, in the employ of Montgomery Ward & Company, Kansas City; Emmet, Helen, Mary Virginia and Howard. The four last mentioned reside in Clinton, with their parents.

Mr. Scott has followed the milling business for over thirty years and is one of the most competent men in that line of work to be found in this section of the State. He knows milling and mills from beginning to end. He is a capable mechanic, a conscientious man and a valuable citizen. The Scott home is located at 723 Franklin street, Clinton, Missouri, and Mr. and Mrs. Scott and their family stand high in the community.

Joseph L. Duckworth, of Clinton, is a native of Missouri, and belongs to a pioneer Henry County family. Mr. Duckworth was born in Warren County in 1854, and is a son of Lewis and Sarah (Baxter) Duckworth, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. They located in Warren County, Missouri, prior to the Civil War, and after

the close of that conflict they came to Henry County in 1865 and settled in Bethlehem township, where the father died in 1869. The mother survived him a number of years and departed this life in 1915 at Clinton. Their remains rest side by side in the Bethlehem Cemetery.

To Lewis and Sarah (Baxter) Duckworth were born the following children: James Lewis, who was a Civil War veteran, having served four years, and for some time after the war was in the United States secret service, died in Colorado; John, died in Warren County, Missouri; Joseph L., the subject of this sketch; Edward, present whereabouts unknown, and Mrs. Dora Butler, deceased.

Joseph L. Duckworth was reared and educated in Henry County. He was only fifteen years of age when his father died, and after that time he was unable to attend school to any extent, as his widowed mother required his assistance on the home farm in Bethlehem township. Here he was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1910, when he removed to Clinton, which has since been his home. He was engaged in the feed business for a time, and in 1915, he entered the employment of the Keyes Mill & Elevator Company, where he is at present employed.

Mr. Duckworth was married in 1886 to Miss Lula Counselman, a daughter of J. N. Counselman of Bethlehem township, Henry County. J. N. Counselman was a Henry County pioneer, he and his wife settling here in the sixties; they are both now deceased, and their remains are interred in the Bethlehem Cemetery.

To Joseph L. Duckworth and wife have been born four children, as follows: Gladys, a milliner at Holden, Missouri; Orva, manager for the Armour & Company poultry house at Duluth, Minnesota; Florence, a teacher, and Odessa, who resides at home with her parents. They are all graduates of the Clinton High School, and all have had the advantage of good educations.

Mr. Duckworth is interested in the welfare of his town and county and has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs. While a resident of Bethlehem township, he held the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and is now a member of the Clinton city council, serving his second term in the second ward. He is a substantial citizen and stands high in the estimation of his friends and neighbors who know him best.

Paul Tyler, the well-known cashier of the Citizens Bank of Clinton, has been prominently identified with the banking interests of Henry County

for a number of years, as well as his father before him. Mr. Tyler was born at Bloomington, Illinois, March 15, 1862, a son of W. D. and Adelaide (Warriner) Tyler, the former a native of Genesee, New York, and the latter of Illinois. The mother died in 1880. W. D. Tyler came to Clinton in 1866. He was then thirty-six years of age. He came to this country from New York State, and took a prominent part in the early affairs of Clinton and Henry County. He served two terms as mayor of Clinton and was elected county recorder in 1872, serving four years. He took an active part in educational matters and was a member of the Clinton school board for twenty-six years, twenty-two years of which he was president of that body. When the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad was constructed, he was paymaster for that company for a time.

W. D. Tyler was one of the organizers of the Citizens Bank of Clinton and was it's first cashier, serving in that capacity for twenty years. He died in 1913 at the age of eighty-three years and his remains are interred in Engelwood Cemetery.

The Citizens Bank of Clinton is the successor of the First National Bank of Clinton, which was organized in 1872 with a capital stock of \$50,000. The first officers were: J. G. Dorman, president; M. B. Merritt, vice-president, and W. D. Tyler, cashier, all of these gentlemen are now deceased. The First National Bank was succeeded by the Citizens Bank of Clinton in 1894, and the officers of the new organization were: J. M. Every, president; W. A. Hastain, vice-president; and Paul Tyler, cashier. The capital stock was then the same as now, \$25,000. The present officers of the bank are George S. Holiday, president; W. F. Smith, vice-president, and Paul Tyler, cashier.

Paul Tyler was the only child born to his parents. He received a good high school education and his life has practically been spent in the banking business. He began as bookkeeper in the Clinton National Bank and when the Citizens Bank was organized he became its cashier and has held that position to the present time. Mr. Tyler has had a long experience in the field of bankers and is one of the best posted men in Henry County in the intricate problems of finance and the system of modern banking.

Mr. Tyler was united in marriage in 1900 with Miss Louise Neil of Columbus, Ohio, daughter of Robert and Sarah Neil.

Mr. and Mrs. Tyler reside on the corner of Clinton and Second streets, and have a broad acquaintance and many friends in Clinton and Henry County, and the Tyler home is well known for its gracious hospitality.

John B. Wehmeyer, of Bogard township, is one of the successful farmers and stockmen and leading citizens of Bogard township, which has been his home for over half a century. He was born in Germany in 1838 and when four years of age (1842) was brought to this country by his parents, who settled in Warren County, Missouri. In 1867 John B. Wehmeyer came to Henry County and shortly afterwards bought his first land in Bogard township, which consisted of seventy acres, for which he paid seventeen dollars and ten cents per acre. He prospered and from time to time, as the opportunity presented itself, he acquired more land. His next purchase was one hundred sixty acres at ten dollars per acre, then eighty acres at nine dollars per acre, eighty acres more at nine dollars per acre, and forty-two acres at twenty dollars per acre. In recent years Mr. Wehmeyer has divided most of his land between his children, although he now owns one hundred ninety acres of some of the best land in Henry County. For a number of years he was extensively engaged in feeding cattle and was very successful in this branch of the stock business. He has also generally been engaged in stock raising and farming and is regarded as one of the successful men of the county.

On March 6, 1867, Mr. Wehmeyer was united in marriage with Miss Mary Single, a native of England. She was the widow of Samuel Studley. To John B. Wehmeyer and Mary (Single) Studley Wehmeyer were born the following children: William H., a farmer in Bogard township, married Pearl Forsythe and the following children were born to this union, Mary, Ruth, John, Fred and Robert; George S. Wehmeyer, farmer in Bogard township, married Etta Schnorf, and the following children were born to them, Glen, Harmel, Wilbur and LeeRoy; Robert W. Wehmeyer, a farmer in Bogard township, married Jessie Schnorf and they have two children, Clarence and Chester; and Anna, married George Wisely and died in Texas, leaving two children, Ruth and Fred.

On January 25, 1862, Mr. Wehmeyer enlisted in Company F, 3rd Missouri Cavalry and was engaged in the service until February 8, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. During the course of his military career, Mr. Wehmeyer participated in eighteen battles and skirmishes. The most of his service was in Missouri and Arkansas. He was a good soldier and always did his duty faithfully and well and earned a military record without a blot upon it.

Mr. Wehmeyer is truly one of the pioneers not only of Henry County but of the state of Missouri. He was in the city of St. Louis before there



J. B. WEHNIYER



MRS. J. B. WEHNIYER

were any street cars, and when a young man he clerked in a store in that city for twelve years. During his boyhood days in Warren County, Missouri, railroads were unheard of there and in fact there were none in the State when the Wehmeyer family settled here.

Everett Single, a grandson of Mr. Wehmeyer, is now serving in the National Army in France. Mr. Wehmeyer was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Blairstown.

James T. McKee, now deceased, the founder of McKee's Book Store was a pioneer merchant of Clinton, and prominently identified with the interests of Henry County for many years. He established the McKee's Book Store in 1870, and conducted this business for forty years, until the time of his death. The store is still owned and conducted by his estate under the management of his daughter, Miss Inez L. McKee, who took charge of the business at the death of her father in 1909. This business which is now in the forty-eighth year of its existence, is one of the oldest mercantile establishments in Henry County, and during all this time, McKee's Book Store has never permitted its methods to grow old. The stock and store is kept up to date, and everything usually found in a first-class, well-conducted book store in any city is within reach of the customers of this store.

James T. McKee was a native of Darke County, Ohio, born in 1845. He grew to manhood in his native State and received a good education. In 1867 or 1868 he came to Missouri, driving most of the way with a team and wagon, and settled at Clinton. He taught school here for a time, teaching at the old Union school district. Later he served as assistant postmaster, under Postmaster Fike. In 1870, he established McKee's Book Store, and was engaged in that business until his death as above stated.

In 1873 James T. McKee and Frances Ricketts were united in marriage. She was a native of Findlay, Ohio, born in 1845. She died in 1895. To James T., and Frances (Ricketts) McKee were born the following children: Dr. Ralph H., a graduate of Clinton Academy, and Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio, University of Chicago, and is now professor of chemistry in Columbia University, New York City; Inez, L., a graduate of Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio, and was engaged in teaching until her father's death, when she took charge of the business in Clinton, and has conducted it since; Charles Romney, chemist with the United States Glue Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; he is a graduate of Lake Forest College, Chicago, Illinois.

George S. Holliday, president of the Citizens Bank of Clinton and a well-known abstracter and man of affairs in Henry County, is a native of Illinois. He was born at Carlinville, Illinois, October 12, 1854, a son of George H. and Cinderella (Chisn) Holliday, the former a native of Conneaut, Ohio, and the latter of Kentucky. George H. Holliday, the father, was a highly educated man and a civil engineer by profession. He followed civil engineering in early life and later engaged in newspaper work, and for several years published a newspaper at Carlinville, Illinois. He took an active part in politics, and for a number of years served as county clerk in Ohio. He died in 1870, at the age of forty-eight years. His wife, after his death, removed to Clinton, where her son, George S., the subject of this sketch, had preceded her. She died in 1915, aged eighty-three years.

George S. Holliday had the advantages of a very good education. After receiving a thorough common school education, he took a course in Blackburn University at Carlinville, Illinois, and later attended Sanders Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He then studied law at Carlinville, Illinois, under the preceptorship of Hon. William R. Welch, and was admitted to the bar at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, in 1878. He was then employed in the abstract office of J. L. Plain, Carlinville, Illinois, for a period of two years. Then, in 1880 he came to Clinton, Missouri, and purchased the abstract books and business of Cheek & Kimbrough, and since that time has been engaged in the abstract business in Clinton, a period of thirty-eight years. There is no better posted man in the abstract and title business in Henry County than George S. Holliday. In addition to his busy career as a professional abstracter, Mr. Holliday has successfully directed his energies to other financial and industrial channels. He was one of the organizers of both the Cottage Building & Loan Association and the Henry County Building and Loan Association, and has been actively identified with both of these enterprises since their organizations, and served as president of both organizations for a number of years. He is also interested in the banking business, having been identified with the Citizens Bank of Clinton for sometime, and is now the president of that well-known and substantial Henry County bank.

Mr. Holliday has given much thought and study to the subject of civic improvement, and has been an active factor in all matters for the betterment and upbuilding of Clinton and Henry County. He served as president of the Clinton Commercial Club for a number of years, and it

was through his efforts and co-operation that Clinton secured such a splendid Federal building, which is perhaps better than in any other town the size of Clinton in the southwest.

Mr. Holliday was united in marriage January 16, 1887, to Miss Alice Ray, a native of Berry, Illinois. She is a daughter of James W., and Virginia A. (Gregory) Ray of Parsons, Kansas.

Mr. Holliday is a Democrat, although he takes no particular active part in politics. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is one of the substantial citizens of Henry County and for nearly forty years his interest and those of Clinton and Henry County have been mutual. He is of the type of citizen who has given Henry County the appropriate title of the "Banner County of Missouri."

Robert Lewis Covington, general insurance, Clinton, Missouri, the son of Robert W. and Lucy B. (Lewis) Covington was born in Honey Creek township, April 7, 1874. He is a descendant of a pioneer family of Henry County, his father, Robert W. Covington, having been born in Big Creek township September 30, 1846, died July 9, 1910.

Robert W. Covington was the son of John O. Covington, native of Delaware, who settled in Henry County in 1840. When he came here he entered a large tract of land consisting of about three thousand acres in Shawnee, Big Creek and Honey Creek townships. When the Civil War broke out he was a staunch supporter of the Confederacy, giving practically all he had to the support of the lost cause. At the beginning of the war, he went South to what was then known as Indian Territory, and died at what is now McAllister, Oklahoma, and his remains were buried there. The wife of John O. Covington bore the maiden name of Eliza A. Barker, and her parents were among the very first settlers in what is now Henry County. They came here in 1832 and settled near Calhoun. She died October 25, 1907, in Henry County, and her remains were buried in Englewood Cemetery. Robert W. Covington and Lucy B. Lewis were married December 30, 1869. To this union were born four children, Edwin S., farmer and stockman, Deepwater, Missouri; John O., merchant, Cockrell, Missouri; Daisy, now the wife of Morris Lane, Garland, Missouri; and Robert L., the subject of this sketch. Lucy B. Lewis Covington was born in St. Louis County, Missouri, November 13, 1848. She was the daughter of Robert Lewis. Her grandparents having settled here as early as 1811, her family is related to familiar names, among the first settlers of Mississippi Valley, as the Bacons, Longs, Bates and Woodsons.

Robert Lewis Covington was educated in the district schools of Henry County, and Clinton Academy, and in early life engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Covington was united in marriage May 20, 1896, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Gilmer, a daughter of Robert and Anna Alexander Gilmer, natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Covington was born May 18, 1876, at Columbia, Adair County, Kentucky, and moved with her parents November, 1884, to Henry County. She was educated in the district schools of Henry County, and Clinton Academy. Her parents now reside near Texhoma, Oklahoma.

To Mr. and Mrs. Covington have been born five children, Helen E., Robert Merritt, now serving in the United States Navy; Louise O., Lucy Lewis and Anna Gilmer. Mr. Covington is the owner of a valuable farm in Honey Creek township.

Neither John O. Covington or his son, Robert W., ever held office, but both in their time were among the leading influential citizens of this county, strong men of robust, vigorous individuality. Robert Lewis Covington, the subject of this sketch, is a Democrat of influence and was Circuit Clerk for eight years, and filled that office with faithfulness and ability. He is now engaged in insurance business and is one of the prominent men of Clinton, aiding in the public welfare and especially active and useful in all patriotic work.

This pioneer stock of these generations mentioned represents faithfully the highest type of the moral and civic virtues of the old-time citizenship of this county.

W. A. Driggs, president and manager of the Peoples Hardware Company at Clinton, Missouri, is one of the well-known and successful business men of Henry County. Mr. Driggs was born in Woodsfield, Monroe County, Ohio, September 28, 1854, and is a son of William and Sarah Louise (Boyd) Driggs, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Alexandria, Virginia. William Driggs, the father, came from New England to Ohio with his parents when he was a child. In 1868 he came from Ohio to Missouri, and settled in Henry County. At that time the nearest railroad to Henry County was at Warrensburg, and when he came here he made the trip from Warrensburg to Clinton by stage. He purchased a farm adjoining the city of Clinton on the north for which he paid forty dollars per acre. Here he followed farming and stock raising, the remainder of his life, with the exception of the last few years, when he built a home in Clinton and practically retired. He died April 28,

1891, age seventy-nine years, and his wife departed this life December 23rd of the same year. Five of their children are now living, Estella, the wife of John H. Lust, Altamont, Kansas; W. A., the subject of this sketch; Sopha, the wife of John C. Goodell, Mound Valley, Kansas; A. L. Baldwin, Kansas; Mary Frances, the wife of E. L. Redding, San Francisco, California.

W. A. Driggs was educated in the public schools of Henry County, receiving a good common school education. When he was nineteen years of age he went to learn the tinner's trade and for thirteen years worked as a journeyman tinner. He then engaged in the hardware business in Clinton, in partnership with G. W. Thomas, under the firm name of Driggs & Thomas. This firm did business about one year, when Mr. Driggs purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business alone until 1897, when he went to Nebraska. After remaining there about a year he went to Kansas and in 1901 returned to Clinton, where he engaged in the furniture business, under the title of the Clinton Furniture Company. Three years later he disposed of the furniture business and bought the hardware business which had been conducted by Thomas & Foster, and in 1910 incorporated this business under the corporate name of the Peoples Hardware Company, and since that time has been president and manager of this institution. This is one of the extensive hardware establishments of Henry County, and it is seldom that one finds such a complete line of hardware made up of such clean stock as is found in this establishment. The store is located on the east side of the square and has a frontage of twenty-three feet and is one hundred feet deep. Two stories are occupied by the hardware business besides a large warehouse in the rear.

Mr. Driggs was united in marriage, June 12, 1888, to Miss Nanna R. Holliday, a daughter of George H. Holliday, deceased. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Driggs, Mary Louise, who resides at home with her parents and John, who now holds a commission as first lieutenant in the National Army of the United States.

Mr. Driggs is a member of the Independent Order of United Workman, Modern Woodmen of America and the Methodist Episcopal Church. One of the greatest bereavement of Mr. Driggs' life occurred December 13, 1914, when Mrs. Driggs departed this life.

W. A. Martin, one of the most extensive and successful merchants of Clinton, whose mammoth store is known as the "Home of Low Prices,"

is located on South Artesian avenue. Mr. Martin is a native of Illinois. He was born in Marshall, Clark County, November 23, 1862, and is a son of Andrew J. and Jane Caldwell Martin, the former a native of Missouri, and the latter of Illinois. Andrew J. Martin, the father, was a soldier in the Civil War and died at Nashville, Tennessee while in the service. His wife died at Pierce City, Missouri. They were the parents of three children as follows: Lewis, now deceased; Mrs. Sarah McHenry of Clinton, Missouri, and W. A., the subject of this sketch.

W. A. Martin was reared near Versailles, Morgan County, Missouri, and educated in the public schools, and for a number of years was engaged in the sawmill business and later farmed in Saline County. He came to Henry County in 1884, where he was engaged in farming and gardening until 1892, when he engaged in business at his present location. He first started in a small way with a limited stock of goods in a store building 16 by 20 feet. After two years he found it necessary to enlarge his store room to accommodate his rapidly growing business, and as his business has developed he has added more store room, more warehouse room and more clerks until his business has grown to be one of the largest commercial enterprises in Henry County. His present store building is 44 by 66 feet, with basement, and he has two warehouses, 30 by 40 feet and 36 by 40 feet. When Mr. Martin began business at his present location it was outside of the city limits, but in 1902, the city limits were extended which included the Martin store.

There are many contributing elements to the success of such a business as Mr. Martin has built up in Clinton. Square dealing and strict honesty and integrity are fundamentally the basic principles of success. These Mr. Martin has closely followed and in addition he has given close attention to details. He buys for cash and thereby gets the advantage of discounts. Owing to the rapid growth of his business he has been able to buy his goods in large quantities, which has given him an advantage in prices over smaller buyers, and thus enabling him to sell to his customers lower than his competitors and at the same time make a reasonable profit. Mr. Martin is a capable business man and his square methods have won the confidence of the people.

May 6, 1881, W. A. Martin was united in marriage with Miss Mollie L. East of Pettis County, Missouri. She is a daughter of Thomas W. and Camelia W. East. Her father was a Union veteran of the Civil War and was in the service four years. To Mr. and Mrs. Martin have been

born the following children: Lewis, a painter, Clinton, Missouri, married Lula Thomas; Walter L., in business with his father, married Rosa Hoppe; Laura, wife of W. D. Hunt, Clinton; Charles, farmer, Clinton, Missouri, married Mabel Cook; George, proprietor of the Martin Green House, Clinton, Missouri; Minnie, married Edwin Bennett, Clinton, Missouri; May, married James Dodson, Calhoun, Missouri; Ralph, Clinton, Missouri; Nellie, Pauline and Albert, residing at home with their parents.

In addition to his mercantile business, Mr. Martin is interested in breeding Hereford cattle, and at this writing has about forty head on his farm which is situated four miles south of Clinton. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Clinton and he is recognized as one of the progressive citizens of Henry County.

Rolla W. Burch, one of Clinton's leading merchants, is located on the corner of Fifth and Elm streets, and his merchandise is well known in Clinton and vicinity as "Quality Groceries." Mr. Burch is a native son of Henry County, born at Lewis Station, September 23, 1883, a son of George M. and Boadicia (Miller) Burch. George M. Burch was a son of David L. Burch, a Henry County pioneer, who came here in 1854 and entered Government land in Deer Creek township, near Calhoun, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died February 21, 1915, aged eighty-two years. He was prominent in the affairs of Henry County and a member of the Methodist Church, and devoted much of his time and talent to the up-building of the church in this county. He was prominent in Masonic circles, being a thirty-third degree Mason. David L. Burch was married to Frances E. Finks December 18, 1856 and the following children were born to this union: Thornton D. and George M. The mother of these children died June 7, 1895, and in 1899 David L. Burch married Jennie Finks, a sister of his first wife.

George M. Burch has made general farming and stock raising the principal occupation of his life, but for some years has been an invalid. Boadicia (Miller) Burch is a daughter of Alexander and Eliza Jane (Gaskill) Miller. Alexander Miller was born in St. Clair County, Illinois, April 27, 1837, and died March 18, 1915. He married Jane Gaskill March 7, 1859, and the following children were born to this union: Dan W.; Boadicia, the wife of George M. Burch, and Mrs. W. P. Thornton. Alexander Miller came to Missouri in 1867 and settled on a farm in Henry County near Drake's Chapel.

Rolla W. Burch is the eldest of six children born to his parents.

as follow: Homer W., a farmer near Drakes Chapel; Marshal M., on the home place with his father; Arthur and Lyman, also at home with the father, and Mrs. Edith Wiley, Lewis Station.

Rolla W. Burch received his education at Lewis Station in the public schools and remained on the home place until he was about twenty years of age. He then spent three or four years in the Dakotas, Montana and Colorado and when he returned to Clinton and bought out the Noman E. Peckstein store, which is his present location. Here he engaged in the grocery business and has built up one of the best trades in Clinton. His stock of goods are never below the standard in quality and his business slogan "Quality Groceries," means just exactly what the term implies.

On March 3, 1910, Rolla W. Burch was united in marriage with Miss Fornia S. Julian, a daughter of W. G. Julian, of Clinton, who at one time was the largest produce dealer in Clinton. He died November 24, 1910, and his widow, who bore the maiden name of Alice Phillips, now resides at Langdon, Alberta, Canada. Mrs. Burch was educated in the public schools of Clinton and at one time was a pupil of Uel W. Lamkin, the editor of this work. At the time of her marriage she was a teacher in the Clinton public schools. She and Mr. Burch have a broad circle of acquaintances in Clinton and Henry County and are justly popular. Mr. Burch is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Woodmen of the World and Modern Woodmen of America.

William H. Wehmeyer, well known as a leading farmer and stockman and enterprising citizen of Bogard township, is a native son of Henry County and a descendant of pioneer parents. Mr. Wehmeyer was born in the township where he now resides in 1868, a son of J. B. and Mary (Studley) Wehmeyer, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

William H. Wehmeyer was reared on the home farm in Bogard township and educated in the public schools, attending school at the old Bee Branch school district in Bogard township. He began farming and stock raising in early life, which has been his life's work. In 1891 he bought one hundred sixty acres of land from Benjamin Coke. Since that time he has added three hundred forty acres to his original purchase and is now the owner of a splendid farm of five hundred acres. The place is well improved. The residence, a modern eleven room structure, is equipped with water, lighting plant and all other conveniences. Mr. Wehmeyer follows farming and stock raising on an extensive scale. He raises horses,



WILLIAM H. WEHMEYER AND FAMILY

cattle and hogs, specializing in Shropshire sheep and Duroc Jersey hogs.

In December, 1892, William H. Wehmeyer was united in marriage with Miss Pearl Forsythe, the only daughter of Andrew G. and Nellie (Foreman) Forsythe, both of whom now reside at Creighton, Missouri. Andrew G. Forsythe was born in Stark County, Ohio, December 26, 1840. His parents were John F. and Anna (Thornburg) Forsythe. John F. Forsythe was a native of Tyrone County, Ireland, born in 1780. He immigrated to America when a youth, locating in Ohio. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife, Anna (Thornburg) Forsythe, was a native of Ohio. Andrew G. Forsythe was reared in Ohio and educated in the public schools of that State. About the time he reached his majority the Civil War broke out and he enlisted in 1861 in Company H, 105th Illinois Infantry. He was mustered out of service after a long and honorable military career, June 17, 1865. He participated in the battle of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Ezra Church and was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea.

To William H. Wehmeyer and wife have been born the following children: Mary, married Roy Hunter; John, married Bonnie Farnsworth and lives on part of the home place; Ruth, Fred and Robert, at home with their parents. Mr. Wehmeyer takes a deep interest in the civic welfare of his township and county and has served as township treasurer for four years. He is progressive and public spirited and stands ever ready to co-operate with any project for the betterment of the community. He is a Republican.

B. G. Phillips, a well-known and successful dry goods merchant of Clinton, is a native of Missouri. He was born near Maryville, Nodaway County, Missouri, February 10, 1867, a son of Samuel and Adeline (Myers) Phillips, the former a native of Indiana, and the latter of Jackson County, Missouri. Adeline Myers, was a daughter of B. G. Myers, who was a very early settler in western Missouri, locating in Jackson County about the time the Mormans were here, and when they were deported. During Samuel Phillips' active career, he was engaged in the mercantile business at Barnard, Missouri, and was regarded as a successful merchant. He died in 1917, aged eighty-three. His wife and the mother of B. G. Phillips preceded him in death a number of years, having departed this life in 1874. They were the parents of four children, three of whom are living: Charles C., Barnard, Missouri; Mrs. Gertrude Meislahn, Colorado Springs, Colorado; and B. G., the subject of this sketch.

B. G. Phillips was educated in the public schools and the Northwestern Normal School of Missouri. After finishing school he engaged in clerking at Bernard, Missouri, and for twelve years was employed there. He then was a traveling salesman, following that vocation until 1900, when he came to Clinton and entered the employ of Lindley & Shackleford. A few months later he engaged in the dry goods business for himself, and has to his credit eighteen years of honorable and successful mercantile life in Clinton. Mr. Phillips began business on the north side of the square and during the course of his business career there, he has moved his place of business three times, each move having been made necessary by the growth and development of his business, which necessitated larger quarters. His store is still located on the north side in about the center of the block. His store building has a frontage of forty-two feet with a depth of one hundred feet. Mr. Phillips carries a complete line of dry goods, ladies' ready-to-wear garments and shoes. The Phillips mercantile establishment occupies the first and second floors, and there is no wasted space. He employs a corps of from nine to fifteen capable and courteous clerks, and the mercantile trinity of success: service, quality and square dealing, are the precepts of the Phillips store.

Mr. Phillips was united in marriage February 16, 1890, to Miss Alice Hurd, a native of Andrew County, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have been born two children: Ona, married Lester H. Stewart, Clinton, Missouri, and Samuel Everett, a member of the Medical Corps of the National Army, and at the time of this writing he is stationed at Ft. Riley, Kansas. Mr. Phillips is a Democrat and a member of the Fraternal Aid Society. He and Mrs. Phillips are members of the Christian Church. Since the organization of the Clinton Commercial Club, he has been one of its active members and has ever been an advocate of improvement, and has been a member of the Executive Committee and an ardent and insistent worker for the betterment and upbuilding of Clinton and Henry County. He is an advocate of municipal improvement and good roads, and is ever ready to co-operate with any worthy enterprise. He believes in advertising; he is public spirited, and a stickler for square-toed business methods.

John J. Geraghty, who is engaged in the plumbing and heating business at Clinton, is a native of Missouri. He was born in St. Louis in 1860 and is a son of John and Bridget (Gray) Geraghty, both natives of Ireland. When a young man the father located in St. Louis, coming from New York City. The mother came to America when a young girl with

her parents. The father followed steamboating on the Mississippi River, and was accidentally killed while thus engaged at the St. Louis docks. The mother died in St. Louis.

John J. Geraghty was one of two children born to his parents. The other, a twin brother, died in infancy. Mr. Geraghty was reared and educated in St. Louis and when seventeen years of age, began learning the plumber's trade and followed this line of work as a journeyman in St. Louis until 1886. He then came to Clinton in the employ of Hasler & Sherpy, and took charge of the plumbing department of their hardware store. When Mr. Geraghty came to Clinton he had no intention of remaining here permanently, but at that time the big trades strike was on in St. Louis and Mr. Hasler was there looking for a plumber and upon meeting Mr. Geraghty, induced him to come to Clinton, as above stated. Mr. Geraghty remained with that concern for sixteen years, or until they sold out in 1902, at which time Mr. Geraghty bought their plumbing and heating department and Henry Baum, who was also in the employ of that company, in charge of the tinning department, took over that branch of the business and from that time until 1905 Mr. Geraghty and Mr. Baum continued their respective departments, although no partnership existed between them. In 1905, Mr. Geraghty required more space for his business and removed to his present place in the Cozart building, where he has since continued with his plumbing and heating business. Two of his sons who are plumbers, assist him.

Mr. Geraghty was married in June, 1885, to Miss Elizabeth Heffernan, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Daniel and Bridget (O'Boyle) Heffernan, both natives of Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Geraghty have been born eight children, as follows: Catherine, married Ray Kuhn of St. Louis, and they have one child, Thelma; John, a plumber employed by his father; Elizabeth, employed in the Clinton National Bank; Frank, plumber, with his father; Josephine, married Paul Carney of Clinton; Ellen, Paul and Daniel, all at home.

Politically, Mr. Geraghty is a Democrat. He was appointed plumbing inspector for Clinton, but refused to serve in that capacity, although he promoted the adoption of a set of plumbing and sanitary rules which were adopted by the city of Clinton. These rules are known as the Memphis, Tennessee, rules, and Mr. Geraghty regards them as the best sanitary rules in the country. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective order of Elks, Knights of Columbus and the Woodmen of the World, and he and his family belong to the Catholic Church.

B. F. Wright, a successful grocer located on West Allen street in Clinton, is a native son of Missouri. He was born in Pettis County in 1864 and is a son of Jefferson and Martha J. (Emery) Wright, both also natives of Pettis County and descendants of Pioneer families of Missouri. The father died in Pettis County in the prime of life and his widow married Samuel Wilson, who is now deceased, and she resides in Duarte, California.

B. F. Wright was reared and educated in Pettis County and was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1900. In 1901 he came to Clinton and entered the employe of George Wert, and after remaining with him two years, he was employed by Charley Markle in his grocery and feed store for four years, William Leonard buying Markle's grocery. He still remained with the firm for four more years. In 1915 he engaged in the grocery business for himself at his present place of business on West Allen street. He began with limited capital and borrowed some, and gradually increased his stock. Although his aim has never been to carry an unusually large line, but by close attention to business and square dealing he has built up a large trade and prospered. Since engaging in business he has built a comfortable residence, where he now resides, and also five other residences which he rents.

Mr. Wright was married in 1891 to Miss Millie May Roberts of Pettis County, Missouri. She is a daughter of Zachariah and Ella (Ramey) Roberts of Lamonte, Pettis County, Missouri. Mrs. Wright's parents are both deceased. The father died when Mrs. Wright was four years of age and her mother died eight years later. Thus Mrs. Wright was left an orphan at an early age. She was reared by an aunt, Mrs. E. K. Canaday. She received her education in the public school at Lamont, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have one little daughter, Laura Etta Wright, who is nine years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright are deserving of the success which they have made of their mercantile venture. They strive to please their vast number of customers and from the continual growth of their business, the only conclusion is that their methods meet with public approval.

John R. and Luke W. Peckenpough, enterprising Clinton merchants who are engaged in the grocery and dry goods business on the southeast corner of the public square, are sons of Henry and Elizabeth (Bowen) Peckenpough, the former a native of Illinois and the mother of Henry County. Mrs. Henry Peckenpough is a daughter of Richard Bowen, a pio-

neer coal operator of Henry County, and the organizer of the Bowen Coal Company. He opened the first coal mine at Lewis Station, and later operated at Windsor. He is now living retired in Kansas City at the age of seventy-eight years.

Henry Peckenpaugh came from his native State, Illinois, to Missouri, just after the close of the Civil War. At the time of his tragic death, in 1899, he was thirty-five years of age. He was United States marshal, residence at McAllister, Oklahoma, and was killed while in the performance of his duty as an officer. While arresting two postoffice robbers, he was shot by one of them. He had arrested one and the other, who was secreted behind a telephone pole, shot Mr. Peckenpaugh in the back, the effect of which caused instant death. His widow now resides in Clinton.

To Henry and Elizabeth (Bowen) Peckenpaugh were born the following children: Mrs. C. E. Brown, Clinton; John Richard, engaged in the grocery and dry goods business in Clinton; Mrs. E. K. Roberts, Clinton; Mrs. George F. Jones, Omaha, Nebraska; Luke W., who is engaged in the dry goods and grocery business with his brother, John Richard. Luke W. was born at McAllister, Oklahoma, February 11, 1897, and received his education in the public schools of Clinton. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is one of Clinton's well-known and popular young men.

John R. Peckenpaugh was educated in the public schools of Clinton, and began his mercantile career as a clerk in the store of S. Degan of Clinton, at the age of fourteen years. In 1911, he and his brother, Luke, engaged in their present business. They were first located on the south side of the square and moved to their present place in 1913.

June 14, 1913, John R. Peckenpaugh was united in marriage with Miss Lura Hart of Clinton, and they have one child, Ada Elizabeth.

Mr. Peckenpaugh is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Woodmen of the World.

The Peckenpaugh brothers are progressive and up-to-date merchants. They carry a first-class line of goods and their courteous manners and square dealings has won for them a generous portion of the patronage of Clinton.

O. W. Knisely, of the firm of Knisely & Chastain, well-known grocers, located at 701 East Ohio street, Clinton, is a native son of Henry County. He was born in 1871, a son of Lewis and Minerva (Knisely) Knisely, both natives of Ohio. They came to Henry County, Missouri, in 1870,

and bought a farm in Osage township, where the father still resides. The mother died December 24, 1915, and her remains are buried in Mt. Zion Cemetery. Lewis and Minerva Knisely were the parents of the following children: U. C., engaged in farming near the home place; W. H., deceased; O. W., the subject of this sketch; Dr. A. L., member of the Medical Corps of United States Army and is now located at Ft. Worth, Texas; A. A., deceased; and two children who died in infancy.

O. W. Knisely was educated in the Columbia Hall School, and when twenty-two years of age came to Clinton and worked at broom-making for two years, and in 1895 he entered the employ of W. H. Edwards, who conducted a grocery store. Later Dr. A. L. Knisely bought the store which he afterwards sold back to Edwards, and Edwards in turn sold out to H. G. Scott. O. W. Knisely continued to be employed in the store by various owners until July 6, 1916, when he and J. H. Chastain bought the store and conducted the business in partnership until J. H. Chastain was inducted into the National Army July 23, 1918. Shortly afterwards, on August 8, 1918, Mr. Chastain sold his interest in the store to his brother, J. W. Chastain. J. H. Chastain died while in the service at Ft. Riley, Kansas, and his remains were brought to Clinton for burial October 12, 1918. Mr. Knisely and J. W. Chastain have conducted the business in partnership since and they have a large and growing business. They are among the live and progressive merchants of Henry County.

Mr. Knisely was united in marriage in 1896 with Miss Kate L. Scott. The wife and mother died in 1911, leaving two children, Corlus and Lewis. In June, 1914, Mr. Knisely was united in marriage with Miss Emma Chastain and to this union two children have been born, Marvin and Charles.

Mr. Knisely takes an active interest in local political and civic affairs and has served as Councilman from his ward two years. He is a Democrat.

J. H. Chastain, formerly of the grocery firm of Knisely and Chastain, of Clinton, Missouri, now deceased, was a native of Missouri. Mr. Chastain was born at Wheatland, Hickory County, Missouri, in 1888, and was a son of John, and Caldona (Coons) Chastain, both of whom were reared in Barton County, Missouri. The father died in that county and the mother now resides at Brownington, Missouri. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Ida Austin, Roseland, Missouri, who succeeded J. H. Chastain as a member of the firm of Kniseley and Chastain, Clinton, Missouri; Emma, Clinton, Missouri; and J. H., the subject of this sketch.

J. H. Chastain was united in marriage November 22, 1917, with Miss Lula Fry of Osceola, Missouri, where her mother now resides.

J. H. Chastain and O. W. Knisely engaged in the grocery business in partnership at No. 701 East Ohio street, July 6, 1916, and were successfully carrying on the business when Mr. Chastain was inducted into the National Army July 23, 1918. He was in training at Ft. Riley, Kansas, where he died, and his remains were taken to Clinton, Missouri, for burial, October 12, 1918.

T. H. Raney, postmaster and general merchant at Garland, Missouri, is a native son of Henry County. He was born in Springfield township, five miles south of Calhoun in 1882, and is a son of A. G. and Martha M. (Goff) Raney. A. G. Raney, the father, is a native of Kentucky, and was brought to Missouri by his parents when he was two years old. He was reared and educated in this State and settled in Henry County, prior to the Civil War. He and his wife now reside on their old home place in Springfield township.

A. G. and Martha M. (Goff) Raney are the parents of the following children: Robert Arthur, a grocer at Fairmount Park, Kansas City, Missouri; T. H., the subject of this sketch; Albert D., a farmer in Springfield township.

T. H. Raney was educated in the public schools of Springfield township. He remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age, when he engaged in farming, which he followed for four years. In 1909 he purchased the J. T. Cheatham store at Garland, Missouri, and since that time he has been successfully engaged in the mercantile business here. He carries a very complete line of groceries, dry goods, shoes and hardware, and in fact, everything usually found in a modern department store, only his is known as a general store. The difference between a department store and a general store seems to be that the former is located in the city, while the latter is found in the country. Mr. Raney has built up a large trade in the village of Garland, and the rich surrounding country tributary to that trading point. He is a capable business man and a progressive merchant, and the success that has come to him is well merited.

Mr. Raney was married March 15, 1905, to Miss May Louise McAllister, daughter of James and Sarah Young McAllister of Springfield township, Henry County. Mrs. Raney's mother is a native of Missouri, and her father was born in Indiana; he came to Missouri about fifty years ago, shortly after the close of the Civil War, and now resides in Henry

County, about seven miles south of Windsor. Mrs. Rainey is one of the following children born to her parents: Ed; Elsie; Mrs. Archie Ferguson, Windsor, Missouri; William, Windsor, Missouri; Mary Louise, wife of T. H. Raney, the subject of this sketch; Maud, married Mark Dewey, Gridley, Kansas; Herman, now in the Aviation Corps of the United States Army, and D. Roy, a student in the University of Missouri.

John W. Robinson, now deceased, was a prominent pioneer of Henry County and a Union veteran of the Civil War. He was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1834, a son of James and Sarah (Johnson) Robinson. When John W. Robinson was a child his parents removed from Pennsylvania to Wayne County, Ohio, where they both lived until 1869 and then moved to Henry County, making a permanent settlement in Bogard township on the present Robinson homestead.

When the Civil War broke out John W. Robinson enlisted in the 102nd Ohio Infantry and served until the close of the war. He was mustered out of service and honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, by general order of the war department.

On July 1, 1868, John W. Robinson was united in marriage with Miss Matilda E. VanKirk, a native of Wayne County, Ohio, and a daughter of Reuben and Agnes VanKirk, natives of Washington County, Pennsylvania, who removed to Ohio and spent the latter part of their lives in Wayne County. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Robinson came to Henry County, Missouri, the same year that they were married and on October 24, 1868, settled on a small place in Bogard township. Their first home was a small cabin fourteen by sixteen feet. This was their home for two years and their eldest daughter, Clara, was born in this pioneer home. Later they built a more modern and commodious residence which is now the Robinson home. The Robinson family endured the many inconveniences incident to pioneer life, and for a number of years after being discharged from the army Mr. Robinson's health was poor. However, they managed to get along very well and made a comfortable home in the new country. Mrs. Robinson now has eighty-seven acres of land and a very comfortable home. John W. Robinson died in 1904. To John W. Robinson and wife were born three children: Mrs. Clara Single, Bogard township; Nellie, a prominent Henry County teacher, who makes her home with her mother, and Vernon V., who married Eunice Gourley of Webster County, Missouri, and operates the home place. Mrs. Robinson has eight grandchildren: Lowell, Curtis, Harley, Robert, Paul, Mary Matilda, all single, and John Gourley and Frances Matilda Robinson.



JOHN W. ROBINSON AND FAMILY

Mrs. Robinson has seen much of the development of Henry County from the uninhabited plains to the present well cultivated fields and busy towns. She and her late husband, John W. Robinson, are entitled to enrollment among the honored pioneers of Henry County, who did their duty nobly and well.

S. W. Robison, the veteran agent of the Frisco Railway Company at Harvey Station, is a Henry County pioneer. Mr. Robinson was born in Windsor township, Shelby County, Illinois, in 1849. His parents were David and Elizabeth Ann (Warren) Robison, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Tennessee. The father died in 1872 and the mother departed this life in 1889. They were the parents of four children: Peter, Lakewood, Illinois; David, Butler, Missouri; John, Johnstown, Missouri; and S. W., the subject of this sketch.

S. W. Robison was reared and educated in his native state. In 1882 he came to Missouri, and located in Honey Creek township, Henry County, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising for four years. Before coming to Missouri, Mr. Robison taught school in Illinois for a number of years, and also was engaged in teaching after coming to this county and was a very successful educator. On April 7, 1900, he was appointed agent for the Frisco railroad, and since that time has held that position. During the course of his career, in dealing with the public as a representative of the railroad company, Mr. Robison has acquired an extensive acquaintance and by his courteous manner and accommodating methods in dealing with the public, has made many friends. He not only has won the good will and esteem of the public, but the confidence of his employers in the carrying out of the trust and responsibilities imposed in him.

Mr. Robison was united in marriage in 1882 with Miss Anna Miller of Honey Creek, a daughter of John and Rebecca Miller, and to this union have been born five children: George M., an electrician; D. B., employed by the Western Electric Company, Chicago, Illinois; Edgar S., State agent for the Westinghouse Electric Company, located at Dallas, Texas; Mary, resides at home with her parents, and Margaret, Clinton, Missouri.

Mr. Robison has seen much development in the county since he settled here thirty-six years ago. He has seen the town of Garland grow up from the beginning. He is now in his sixty-ninth year and as active in the affairs of every-day life as the average man many years his junior. He is a representative citizen of Honey Creek township and one of the substantial men of his community.

John Owen, of Honey Creek township, is a Henry County pioneer and perhaps the oldest settler in Honey Creek township, where he has lived for sixty-five years. He was born in Kentucky in 1844, and is a son of David Owen, who was born near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and spent a large portion of his early life in Louisiana and Kentucky, leaving home when a boy, and for forty years his people heard nothing from him. He came to Lexington, Missouri, in 1848, and to Henry County in 1853. He located in Fields Creek township, where he entered six hundred twenty acres of Government land and bought three hundred eighty acres, and at one time owned one thousand acres. Before his death he deeded all his land to his children. He died in 1893 at the age of eighty-three years, and his remains were buried in Fields Creek Cemetery. His wife, Sarah Ann Campbell, was born in Russell County, Kentucky, in 1826, and died in Honey Creek township in 1865. The Owen family is of old American stock. David Owen's father, grandfather of John Owen, was with General Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. He enlisted in Tennessee. David Owen was a nephew of David Crockett's wife, and he was named for David Crockett. Sarah Ann Campbell, was also a descendant of old American stock, of Scotch and Irish descent who served in the Revolutionary War. To David and Sarah Ann (Campbell) Owen were born the following children: John, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Augusta Chrisman, Clinton, Missouri; Mrs. Alice Blackwell; Mrs. Edna Bush, deceased; Quitman resides in Montana; Mrs. Josie McBride, Mountain View, Oklahoma; and Charles, Sherman, Texas.

John Owen was reared amid the scenes of pioneer life, receiving a limited education. He bought his first piece of land in Honey Creek township, where he has spent sixty-five years of his life and where he has built up a reputation for honesty and integrity that might well be the envy of any man.

In 1875, Mr. Owen was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Waddell, daughter of James and Louisa Waddell, both now deceased. To this union were born twelve children, as follows: Nancy, Oles P., Jurina, William, Louisa, Emma, Nichols, Belle, Ada, Ella, Lizzie, and George.

During his sixty-five years of residence in Henry County, John Owen has seen this section develop from an unsettled waste to a populous community. When he came here in 1853, a boy of nine years, Indians were plentiful here, and he remembers of having seen them capmed in the vicinity of Cook's old mill, where they were engaged in fishing and hunting.

The Indians offered for sale venison at ridiculously low prices, compared with the high cost of living of today. Mr. Owen is one of the honored pioneers of Henry County, who is entitled to much credit for the part that he has taken in the development of the banner county of Missouri.

Jesse D. Croley, a well-known Henry County educator, now at the head of the Garland schools, is a native of Henry County, and belongs to a pioneer family of this county. Mr. Croley was born in Walker township, June 30, 1884, in an old house that was built August 10, 1861, the day of the battle of Wilson Creek. He is a son of Joseph and Rebecca (Short) Croley, both natives of Henry County, the father being born and reared in Bethlehem township. He died in 1887; he was a son of Berry Crowley, who was a very early settler in Henry County, locating near where La Due now stands at a very early day. Joseph Croley served in the Union Army during the Civil war and participated in the Battle of Wilson Creek. Rebecca Short, his third wife, was born in Bates County and also belongs to pioneer Missouri stock. Her parents were William D., and Susan Jane Short. Joseph and Rebecca (Short) Croley were the parents of the following children: Jesse D., the subject of this sketch; Thomas A., deceased; and Ada May, now the wife of Walter S. Schroeder, Urich, Missouri.

Joseph Croley was married three times. By his second marriage were born the following children: Albert Henry, Olney Springs, Colorado; and Alice, now Mrs. Seaman, Chicago, Illinois. And to the first marriage were born: William James, Lawson, Missouri, and Charles Edward, Brookfield, Kansas.

Jesse D. Croley was educated in the public schools of Henry County and the Urich High School. Later he took a commercial course in a Kansas City business college. He has been engaged in teaching in Henry County for fifteen years, his first school being in American school district, and for the past six years he has taught at Garland district No. 33. He is one of the well-known and successful teachers of Henry County, and has taught twelve terms in Honey Creek township. He received his first certificate to teach from Uel W. Lamkin, the editor of this work.

Mr. Croley was united in marriage May 12, 1908, to Miss Clara Horrell, a daughter of C. W. and Viola (Mitchell) Horrell of Clinton, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Croley have been born two daughters, Dorothy May, and Clara Bernice. Mr. and Mrs. Croley are well known in Henry County, and have many friends.

John T. Cheatham of Garland, is a descendant of a pioneer family of this State, who settled in Henry County at an early date. Mr. Cheatham was born in Carroll County, in 1859. He is a son of James M. and Anna (Millsaps) Cheatham. The family removed to Saline County, Missouri, when John T. was a child and resided there during the Civil War, and in 1869 came to Henry County, and settled in Honey Creek township, which was then known as Flat Foot. Here the father bought two hundred eighty acres of land at ten dollars per acre. There were only a few settlers in this section of the county at that time, and among those who lived in the Flat Foot district when the Cheathams came were George Crank, William Daly, J. C. Nighbarger, David Simms, James Wiles, and a few others.

James M. Cheatham died in Honey Creek township in 1893, and his remains are buried in Fields Creek Cemetery. His wife now resides in Garland at the advanced age of eighty-seven. They were the parents of the following children: James P., died at the age of twenty; W. C., Garland; Charles, died in Los Angeles, California; John T., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Catherine Beauregard Brown; Anna Lee; Amanda J., and Madora.

John T. Cheatham received his education in the old Flat Foot school district, in Honey Creek township. He has been interested in farming and stock raising practically all his life. For eight years he conducted a general store in Garland, which was the second mercantile establishment there. He was succeeded by Thomas H. Raney. Mr. Cheatham is now interested in farming and has property interests in Windsor.

Mr. Cheatham was married in September, 1889, to Miss Janet G Mastin, a daughter of William and Mary Mastin, and to this union the following children were born: Julia D., now Mrs. G. Gilbert, and James Thomas, who is in the National Army and has been in military service in France since October, 1918.

Mr. Cheatham is a Democrat and has always taken an active interest in political matters.

W. C. Cheatham, of Honey Creek township, was born at Brunswick, Chariton County, Missouri, and is a son of James M., and Julia Ann (Millsaps) Cheatham. The father was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1815; he died in 1893. His wife was a native of Cooper County, Missouri, born in 1831. During the Civil War the family lived in Saline County, and in 1869, came to Henry County. At that time there was no railroad in Henry

County, and they drove here by wagon. The mother is now eighty-seven years of age and lives at Garland, Henry County. She is an interesting pioneer woman, and has a store of war-time and pioneer experiences. She says that at one time when they lived in Saline County, that the settlers had to take the calves inside the house at night to keep them away from the wolves. During the Civil War she relates that William Quantrill and the James and Younger boys had a hiding place on the Cheatham farm, in Saline County, where they camped when they were operating in that section, and that she frequently cooked for them and furnished them with food. She says she also cooked for the Union men, when she was compelled to do so.

W. C. Cheatham received his education in the public schools and has always followed farming, until a few years ago when his health failed, and since that time he has not been actively engaged in any kind of work. When James M. Cheatham and wife settled in Henry County they bought two hundred eighty acres of land in the vicinity of Garland, and the Garland school house now stands on a portion of this land. The Cheathams were among the very early pioneers here, and practically saw Henry County develop almost from the beginning.

Lawrence P. Young of Honey Creek township, is a Union veteran of the Civil War and an interesting pioneer of Henry County. He was born in Athens County, Ohio, August 16, 1843, and is a son of Dr. William, Young, and Judith (Boyles) Young. Doctor Young was also a native of Athens County, Ohio, and removed to Illinois in 1845, when Lawrence, the subject of this sketch, was two years old. In 1867 he came to Henry County, and located at Calhoun, and practiced medicine there and in that vicinity for a number of years. He was one of the pioneer doctors of Henry County; he died in 1882 and his remains are buried at Cardville, Missouri. His wife, was also a native of Ohio and she departed this life in 1872, and her remains are buried at Brownington, Missouri. They were the parents of the following children: Lawrence P., the subject of this sketch; William, deceased; Walter, lives at Blue Jacket, Oklahoma; Charles, deceased.

Lawrence P. Young was educated in the public schools of Illinois and spent his boyhood days not unlike the average boy of that time. After the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in the spring of 1862 at Clinton, Illinois, in Company E, 117th Illinois Infantry, and served in the Union Army for three years, lacking nine days. His regiment was with Sherman's army

when they started on the memorable campaign to the sea, but the 117th Regiment was ordered back to St. Louis for the defense of that city. Mr. Young saw much hard service during the course of his military career and participated in a number of important engagements and skirmishes. At the close of the war he was mustered out by general order of the War Department at Springfield, Illinois.

In 1867, Mr. Young came to Henry County, Missouri, and first settled at Brownington, his mother having bought land prior to this time, adjoining the townsite of Brownington. Here he resided until 1874, when he removed to Big Creek township and in 1883 purchased a farm in Honey Creek township, upon which he now resides. He has a valuable farm of one hundred thirty acres, located a short distance southwest of Garland.

Mr. Young was united in marriage in 1885 to Miss Anna Eli, daughter of William and Margaret Eli, pioneer settlers of Big Creek township, who settled in Henry County in the forties. The father was a native of Indiana and the mother of Kentucky. He died in 1874 and his wife died in, 1872, and their remains rest in the family cemetery in Big Creek township. They were the parents of the following children: Anna, the wife of Lawrence P. Young, the subject of this sketch; Aaron, lived in Kansas; Mrs. Nancy DePew, Bogart township; Mrs. Mary Shideler, lives in California; and Mrs. Sarah Trent, Moberly, Missouri; Edwin, Banning, Colorado; and Reuben, Dalton, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Young have been born the following children: Edna, deceased; Ethel, resides at home with her parents; Henry, married Lena Howard, resides at Clinton, Missouri; Monti, married Bessie Middaugh, Honey Creek township.

Lawrence P. Young is well entitled to be classed among the pioneers of Henry County. When he first came to Honey Creek township, which was long after he settled in the county, there was not a railroad in that township, nor a bridge. He has frequently hauled goods from Warrensburg, the nearest railroad point, to Clinton, for fifty cents per hundred, and when he hauled goods from Sedalia to Brownington he received \$1.25 per hundred. During the early days he did a great deal of freighting. He recalls when Cook's Old Mill and Jackson's Mill were the only places in this section where the settlers could get their flour and meal ground. He says that the early settlers came from great distances to get their grinding done at Jackson's Mill and frequently the mill was so crowded with work that settlers would have to camp and wait two or three days to get their grinding done.

Mr. Young is now in his seventy-fifth year and he says he does not remember of ever taking a dose of medicine in his life. He is one of the few Union veterans of the Civil War now living in Henry County, and the only one left in Honey Creek township, and he says he can recall only one Confederate veteran now living in that township, Thomas Cowden. Mr. Young and Mr. Cowden have been what he terms "old cronies" for many years.

John A. Overbey, a prominent newspaper man of western Missouri who is now editor and proprietor of the Urich "Herald," is a native Kentuckian. He was born in Trigg County in 1853, a son of Stephen N. and Margaret C. (Reed) Overbey. The father was a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in Company D, 8th Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry, and later served as captain of Company C, 17th Regiment, Kentucky Cavalry. He came to Henry County in October, 1867, and located three miles east of Urich in Henry County. He spent the remainder of his life in this vicinity and died April 10, 1913; his wife departed this life January 15, 1905. They were the parents of the following children: John A., the subject of this sketch; William W., Mineral Wells, Texas; Eugene R., died August 3, 1914; Mrs. Alvin C. Giltner, Creighton, Missouri; Robert A., Creighton, Missouri; and Mrs. Maggie Starkey, Sedalia, Missouri.

John A. Overby was reared amidst pioneer surroundings and received his education in the public schools. From boyhood days he was in a position to get a practical view of real life and by his natural inclination for close observation he laid the foundation for his future newspaper career. In 1889 he purchased the Urich "Chronicle" and published this paper for three years. Later he was interested in the banking business in Urich, and has also been interested in the insurance business. In 1913 he bought the Urich "Herald," which is one of the live newspapers of Henry County. A newspaper merely reflects the individuality and ability of the editor, and those who read the Urich "Herald" cannot help but be impressed by the ability of the man who published it. Mr. Overby is thoroughly alive to every movement for the best interest of his town and county and for seventeen years he served as mayor of Urich.

Mr. Overby was united in marriage August 23, 1874, with Miss Serapta A. Redford of Henry County, a daughter of A. B. and Hannah Redford. To Mr. and Mrs. Overby have been born the following children: Mrs. Van W. Hall, Urich, Missouri; William N., foreman of the "Herald" office; John A., Jr., Wooster, Massachusetts, in the employ of the United States

Government as an inspector of army equipment; Dick R., born May 15, 1886, a sergeant in the United States Army with the 110th Ordinance Automobile Repair Company; Clinton S., born December 14, 1887, a second lieutenant in the United States Army, trained at Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma. Both Dick R. and Clinton S. are now in France with the Thirty-fifth Division. Dick R. first enlisted in July, 1916, with the Missouri National Guard and first trained at Nevada, Missouri as a member of the Sedalia Machine Gun Company. Clinton S. enlisted in May, 1917, and was called to service August 5, 1917.

Mr. Overby is one of the progressive citizens of Henry County and may justly be proud of his family.

Herman Schmidt.—The Schmidt farm in Clinton township, bordering on the Grand River, is one of the most fertile and the best improved tracts in western Missouri and embraces 450 acres. For the first five years Herman Schmidt, the proprietor, rented the land and in 1895 bought a tract of thirty acres as a modest beginning. To this was added eighty acres, then forty acres and a little later he bought another eighty acres. Still he prospered and added another 160 acres. The last two additions to the estate were forty acres and twenty acres, respectively. In 1908 the Schmidts erected a beautiful residence of seven rooms, the grounds surrounding which are very attractive and dotted with evergreens and locusts. The home sets well back from the highway. Upon the Schmidt land are three sets of improvements. The crops for the year of 1918 are as follow: twenty-nine acres of wheat which yielded 320 bushels; ninety acres of corn; forty-five acres of oats, which averaged twenty-five bushels to the acre; seventy-five acres of grasses and forage crops. The balance of the large farm is in pasture and timber land.

Herman Schmidt was born in Baden, Germany, December 4, 1864, the son of Herman and Minnie Schmidt, the former of whom died in 1865. His widow then married Rudolph Bratzler and the family emigrated to America in 1884 and made a settlement south of Clinton in Henry County, Missouri. The mother of the subject of this sketch died in Clinton March 23, 1918, at the age of seventy-seven years. Mr. Schmidt has two half brothers: Alex and Rudolph Bratzler, living in Clinton.

Herman Schmidt immigrated to America in 1882 and located in Henry County, where he worked at farm labor for the first three years. For the next two years he devoted his services to his parents. He then married and began his own successful career, which has resulted in placing him in a state of comparative wealth in the short period of twenty-eight



HERMAN SCHMIDT AND FAMILY

years. Few men can accomplish more than Herman Schmidt, coming as he did to this country without a dollar which he could call his own, and rapidly rising to the front rank of successful agriculturists in Henry County. No country on earth offers such opportunities as America, and western Missouri seems to be the land of opportunity for the sturdy Americans of foreign birth who have settled in Henry County.

January 31, 1887, Herman Schmidt and Miss Emma Gaupp were united in marriage. To this marriage have been born children as follows: Otto, born November 17, 1887, married Lizzie, daughter of August Hoppe, and has two children, Ruth, aged six, and Clyde, aged two years; Roy, born August 3, 1895, married Cecil, daughter of Al Rhoads. Mrs. Emma (Gaupp) Schmidt was born January 31, 1866, in Henry County, the daughter of Jacob and Caroline (Cruse) Gaupp, natives of Pennsylvania and Germany, respectively. The Gaupps came to Henry County in 1866. Jacob Gaupp first came to Missouri with his parents in the early fifties and they made a settlement in Gasconade County. When the Civil War broke out he offered his service to the Union and enlisted in a Missouri regiment, serving until the close of the war. After his marriage at Sedalia, Missouri, Mr. Gaupp came to Clinton township, Henry County, and purchased a farm which served as his home until his death, March 19, 1917, at the age of eighty-four years and five months. Mrs. Caroline Gaupp was born in 1841 and resides in Clinton. There were eight children in the Gaupp family: Mrs. Herman Schmidt; Mrs. Tumecie Bratzler, Clinton; Mrs. Nola Cale, Clinton; Mrs. Cora Minert, Oklahoma; Mrs. Lena Mullins, Kansas City; Jacob and Otto, living in Colorado; Oscar, resides in Clinton.

Mr. Schmidt is a Democrat but has never taken an active part in political matters. He and Mrs. Schmidt and the children are members of the Lutheran Church. When Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt began their married life all the property they had in the world was two mules, one colt, one sow and seven pigs and one cow with calf. During their first year they endeavored to pay cash rent for the farm but run \$100 in debt, through crop failures. They were forced to borrow money and were compelled to pay fifteen per cent. interest on the loans. It required several years of hard work, pinching economy and good financial management to start them on the road to their present prosperous situation. They are an intelligent, refined and agreeable couple who are proud of their family and love their home, which they have actually created from the very beginning.

John W. Morgan, a well-known farmer of Honey Creek township, is a member of a Henry County pioneer family. He was born on the place where he now resides, in 1864. His parents were Reuben and Amanda J. (Addison) Morgan, both natives of Kentucky. They came to Henry County in 1862, although the father had purchased land here in 1859. At one time he owned 420 acres. He died in 1908. His wife preceded him in death a number of years, having departed this life in 1884. They were frugal and industrious people and did their part nobly and well in the opening up and development of this section and laying the foundation for the present and future greatness of Henry County. They were the parents of the following children: James, deceased; John W., the subject of this sketch; and R. M., a farmer and stock raiser who occupies a part of the old home farm in Honey Creek township.

John W. Morgan received his education in the district schools and has made farming and stock raising the chief occupation of his life. He has always resided on the old home place which his father purchased upon settling in Honey Creek township; he has a good farm of 110 acres, which is located on Big Creek, six miles east of Urich.

Mr. Morgan was married in May, 1903, to Miss Amanda Belle Hendricks, a daughter of James and Mary Hendricks. The father was born in Henry County and now resides in Big Creek township. The mother died in 1901. The following children have been born to them: Charles, John, James, Lizzie, Martha and Sarah, Millie Hendrick.

Mr. Morgan has seen over half a century of development in Henry County and few if any of the later generation have any conception of the marvelous changes that have been brought about within the scope of his memory and observation. He has seen Henry County grow up, and as an industrious, conscientious citizen and a good neighbor he has contributed his part to the upbuilding of his township and county,

T. B. R. Hackney, a well known and progressive real estate and loan man of Urich, is a native of Henry County and a descendant of a pioneer family of this section. Mr. Hackney was born in White Oak township January 28, 1871, a son of George H. and Joseph E. (Riggins) Hackney, both natives of Cole County, Missouri. George H. Hackney served in the Union Army during the Civil War, being a member of Company E, 10th Regiment Missouri Cavalry, serving four years. He died in 1906 and his wife departed this life in 1914. George H. Hackney was prominent in the affairs of Henry County and for a number of years was one of its best known

citizens. He served as a justice of the peace for many years and was county judge from the north district at one time. He served as a member of the Legislature in the Forty-third General Assembly. He was a man of unusual ability, capable, conscientious and won the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

George H. Hackney and wife were the parents of the following children: Emmett Z., died at the age of sixteen; Jennie C., died at the age of two years; T. B. R., the subject of this sketch; Nannie C., died at the age of twenty-one years; and William L., died at the age of twenty-seven years; Dr. George B., of Magdalena, New Mexico, is now a member of the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army; Berthner B., manager of the Kauns Department Store, Urich, Missouri; and Grace B., died at the age of twenty-two years. T. B. R. Hackney received his education in the common schools of Henry County and later attended the University of Missouri at Columbia. He then returned to Henry County and was engaged in farming and stock raising for fifteen years. In 1909 he engaged in the real estate and loan business at Urich and is one of the successful men in his line of endeavor in Henry County. During the course of his real estate and loan business he has handled many important transactions.

Mr. Hackney was united in marriage in 1895 with Miss Mary B. Harness, daughter of William and Mary (Mullen) Harness of Walker township, Henry County. They were among the early pioneers of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Hackney have been born three children, Nannie May, Marie A., now the wife of S. R. Taylor, Magdalena, New Mexico; and Jessie G., who resides at home.

Mr. Hackney is one of the substantial business men of Henry County and the Hackney family are well known and highly respected in the community.

H. B. Ingham, a Union veteran of the Civil War and an interesting pioneer of Henry County, is a native of Ohio. He was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, September 22, 1842, the son of Jonathan and Mary (Miskimins) Ingham, both natives of Ohio. The Ingham family moved to Indiana about 1848 and in 1868 came to Missouri, locating in Henry County in White Oak township. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Nancy J. McClure, died in Topeka, Kansas, in 1915; H. B., the subject of this sketch; William, deceased; Oliver Perry, deceased; Rachel M., now living in Urich, Missouri; Mary C., Urich, Missouri; Clara, married Doctor Hodsell, Clinton, Missouri; and J. C., Urich, Missouri.

H. B. Ingham received his early education in the public schools of Indiana, and about the time he reached maturity the great Civil War broke out, and he enlisted in September, 1861, with the warring legions of the North, serving in all four years, lacking two months, in Company B, 46th Indiana Infantry Regiment. His regiment was attached to the army of the Cumberland and he participated in many important engagements, including Island No. 10, Fort Pillow and Memphis. He was in the campaign against Vicksburg, Mississippi; Lexington, and numerous other engagements and skirmishes. He was at the battle of Champion Hills. Mr. Ingham was wounded in the left leg by a rifle bullet and lay in the camp hospital for a week, and thence to hospital at Millikin's bend, a few miles north of Vicksburg, recuperating there until Vicksburg surrendered. At the close of the war he was mustered out of service and honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Indiana, in July, 1865. He then went to Ohio, where he remained about two years and in 1868 came to Henry County, Missouri. He settled on a farm in White Oak township and for over a half century this was his home. In 1914 he removed to Urich and since that time has acted in the capacity of superintendent of the City Park. However, he retains his farm and is interested in farming and stock raising.

Mr. Ingham takes a special pride in keeping the standard of the Urich Park up, which has a far-famed reputation for the excellency of the landscape and its general beauty. This park has a special historic interest in Henry County from the fact that the annual reunion of the "Blue and the Gray" is held here, and here once a year is recounted from the lips of those who know the various trials incident to laying the foundation of Henry County—the banner county of Missouri. In this park have met in friendly reunion the old soldiers on the third Tuesday in August each year for the past twenty years. Those who wore the blue and those who wore the gray—no braver men on either side ever fought for a principle or principles which they believed to be right than these battle-scarred veterans of a great national misunderstanding. No doubt it was all worth while. Many of these things are beyond our understanding, and no doubt was beyond theirs. At any rate these brave men of the sixties did their duty as they saw it, and today it would be difficult to find an instance in which they did not commend each other for their valor.

Mr. Ingham is unmarried and his sister, Mary C. Ingham, and he reside together in Urich. Mr. Ingham is one of the substantial citizens of Henry County. He was one of the instigators and promoters of the

"Blue and the Gray" reunions, and for several years served as the adjutant. For the past eight years he has been commander of the association.

W. C. Norris, a prosperous and progressive farmer and stockman of Honey Creek township, comes from a family of Missouri pioneers on both his maternal and paternal sides. Mr. Norris is a native son of Henry County, and was born in Honey Creek township November 3, 1862. He is a son of W. A. and Nancy V. (Beck) Norris.

W. A. Norris, the father, was born in Cumberland County, Kentucky, in 1831. His parents removed to Warren County, Kentucky, at an early day and here he was reared to manhood and educated. In 1860 he went to Cooper County, Missouri, and in 1861 came to Henry County, and located in Honey Creek township. He was a Democrat and during the Civil War served in the Home Guards. He was a prosperous farmer and stock raiser and at the time of his death owned about 400 acres of land. He died November 24, 1907, and his remains rest in the Norris Cemetery. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge and a man of broad acquaintance and prominent in the county. He married Nancy Virginia Beck October 6, 1853, and his widow now resides on the old home place at the ripe old age of eighty-three, and is one of the noble pioneer women of Henry County. The Norris family experienced all the hardships and privations common to the lot of the early pioneers of Henry County. When they settled here trading points and grist mills were inaccessible and they frequently went as far as Holden to mill. They were among the very first to settle in that section of Henry County.

To W. A. and Nancy V. Norris were born the following children: Perlina F., married S. O. Lotspiech, Yelton, Oklahoma; Nancy, married Noah Redford, Urich, Missouri; J. N. C., Urich, Missouri; W. C., the subject of this sketch; Anna, married J. W. Hendricks, Big Creek township, Henry County; Lucy, married L. C. Redford, Bates County, Missouri; S. C., Honey Creek township, Henry County, Missouri; Cora, now Mrs. C. A. Hendricks, Big Creek township; Effie, married George A. Moore, who resides on the home place.

W. C. Norris spent his boyhood days on the home place with his parents and received his education in the district schools. When he reached the age of twenty-five years he located on the place where he now resides, which he bought from his father. At first he had forty acres. This he has increased from time to time until he now owns 165 acres. His place is located three and one-fourth miles east of Urich, and is one of the best

improved places in that vicinity, which bespeaks the thrift, industry and prosperity of its owner. The place is well equipped with a good, modern residence, splendid barns and an up to date silo, and the general layout of the farm in so far as natural advantages are concerned makes of it an ideal stock farm. Mr. Norris is extensively engaged in raising cattle and hogs and has some registered stock. He is an up to date stockman and recognized as one of the leaders in his section of the county.

Mr. Norris has been twice married, his first wife being Goldena Redford, of Bogart township, to whom he was married in 1887. She died in 1891. He was married to Miss Olive Ayers February 21, 1906. She is a daughter of H. S. and Martha J. (Keener) Ayers of Hartwell, Missouri. The following children have been born to this union: H. S.; Martha J. (Keener) Ayers; Olive, wife of W. C. Norris; Elmer E., deceased; Herschel L.; Clara Myrtle, deceased; Pearl, deceased; Lucy, deceased; W. G., Garden City, and Ruth, Hartwell.

Mrs. Norris comes from a pioneer family. Her grandfather, Israel Keener, was a pioneer of Bourbon County, Kansas, and located in that section of the Territory of Kansas on Mill Creek, near what is now the Crawford County line, long before the Civil War. He died in 1895. His wife bore the maiden name of Hannah Decker, and she died at Mineral, Cherokee County, Kansas, in January, 1918.

W. C. Norris and wife have one son, William Glen. Mr. Norris is one of the substantial citizens of Henry County and he and Mrs. Norris have an extensive acquaintance and many friends in this section of the State.

William E. Dunn, a well known and progressive farmer and stockman of White Oak township, is a native of Henry County and was born in the township where he now resides. Mr. Dunn is a son of James A. and Jemima (Herrington) Dunn, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri, and both members of pioneer families of this State. James A. Dunn was born in 1844 and came to Henry County with his parents when he was ten years old in 1854. He was a son of Major Dunn, who settled in White Oak township and who was among the very first settlers of this section. Major Dunn frequently recalled the fact that the day he first came to this vicinity a large band of Indians were on a deer hunting expedition and they killed a deer about where the town of Hartwell now stands. Major Dunn was one of the prominent pioneers of Henry County and was among the influential men of the early days. He died in 1869 and was followed in death by his wife three years later in 1872.

James A. Dunn, father of William E. Dunn, spent his early boyhood days in Honey Creek township and during his lifetime acquired considerable land, owning about 700 acres. When the Civil War broke out he was a man of deep southern sympathy and cast his lot with the cause of the Confederacy. He joined General Price's army and among the first engagements in which he participated was the battle of Lone Jack and continued his service in the Confederate army until the close of the war. He died in September, 1911, his wife and the mother of the subject of this sketch having preceded him in death many years. She passed away in 1878. They were the parents of the following children: William E., the subject of this sketch; Georgia, died in childhood; Nathan James, whose present whereabouts is known; Mrs. Eliza Maude Blevins, now deceased; and Mary Elizabeth, now Mrs. Thomas Childers, Blairstown, Missouri. After the death of the mother James A. Dunn was married to Martha Tarter, and the following children were born to this union: Mrs. Ida Jagerman, Garland, Missouri; Mrs. Stella Coe, who resides in Oklahoma; Mrs. Tina Swart, Blairstown, Missouri; Grady, Ola, Temple, Mabel and John, all residing at home with their mother.

William E. Dunn received his education in the public schools of Henry County, attending school at the Victor school house. At the age of twenty-two years he began farming for himself. In 1897 he purchased his present place of 240 acres in White Oak township. Mr. Dunn has added to his original purchase from time to time until he now owns a splendid farm of 440 acres, under a high state of cultivation. He ranks among the leading farmers and stock raisers of Henry County, and is recognized as a leader. In addition to farming and stock raising he is one of the extensive cattle feeders of this section of the country and his feed yards are usually occupied by about 100 head of marketable cattle. The Dunn home presents an appearance of the thrift and progress of its owner and is one of the fine and imposing appearing homes of Henry County.

Mr. Dunn was united in marriage in 1893 with Miss Belle Walker of Shawnee township, Henry County, a daughter of Washington Walker, a worthy pioneer of that section of Henry County, who is now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Dunn have been born the following children: Florence, Opal and Edward.

Mr. Dunn is one of the leading farmers and stockmen of his section of Henry County and the Dunn family are prominent in the community. In politics he is a Democrat and he and Mrs. Dunn are members of the Baptist Church.

William F. Standke, old settler and prosperous citizen of Henry County, is proprietor of one of the prettiest and best kept eighty acre farms in Henry County. His home is a handsome white cottage surrounded by shrubbery and trees, orchards and vineyards, with all kinds of fruits and everything to make a man pleased with himself and make his outlook on life one of pleasant retrospection and undismayed by what the future may hold for him. The man who owns a plot of ground which will produce his living and something over for a rainy day in these times of war and high prices of commodities is fortunate indeed, and Mr. Standke, in spite of a misfortune which resulted in the loss of one hand and part of his arm which renders most farm work impossible for him, is happy and contented, for the simple reason that he has a devoted and capable wife who is able and willing to take much of the work from his shoulders which he is unable to do.

William F. Standke was born in Brandenburg, Germany, January 18, 1853, the son of August and Christina Standke, who immigrated to America in 1871 and made a settlement in Ottawa County, Ohio. August Standke made his home with his oldest daughter in Ohio when old age came upon him and died at her home. There were four children in the Standke family: Mrs. Minnie Frank, Oak Harbor, Ottawa County, Ohio; Mrs. Hannah Myers, died at Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio; William F., subject of this sketch; Mrs. Augusta Tenke, Pendleton, Indiana.

William F. Standke was educated in the schools of his native land and after coming to America with his parents he was employed in a saw mill in Ottawa County, Ohio, at a wage of \$1.75 per day. This was much larger wages than he could ever have received in Germany, a country of notoriously low wages, and he made the best of his opportunity to save a competence. In 1881 he came to Missouri and bought a farm of sixty acres, to which he later added forty acres, upon which he placed every stick and shrub, every vine, and every flower, with the assistance of his capable wife, and also built the cottage home and other farm buildings. It can be truly said that William F. Standke created his own farm from the prairie.

In 1875 he was married to Caroline Neumeister, who was born in Germany, January 28, 1859, and came to America when a child with her parents, Schik and Christina Neumeister. Seven children were born to this marriage: Charles, a farmer in Clinton township; Mrs. Clara Louise Blatt, Toledo, Ohio; William F., New Orleans, Louisiana; George, Indian-



WILLIAM F. STANDKE AND FAMILY

apolis, Indiana; Mrs. Emma Neif, Toledo, Ohio; Otto, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Minnie Brawn, Fairview township.

Mr. Standke is an independent voter. He and Mrs. Standke are members of the Evangelical Association and are a contented and congenial couple who have the esteem and respect of their neighbors and many friends.

Henry F. Miller, a pioneer merchant of Urich and a member of one of the pioneer families of Henry County is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Bedford County August 8, 1842, and is a son of Jonathan Miller and Sarah A. (Gump) Miller, both natives of Pennsylvania. The Miller family removed from Pennsylvania to Illinois in 1853 and after remaining there four years they came to Missouri and settled in Bogard township, Henry County, and here the father purchased a farm of eighty acres to which he added from time to time until he owned 400 acres. He was born June 3, 1818. He died in 1892 at the age of seventy-four years. His wife departed this life in April, 1918, at the advanced age of ninety-six years, three months and seven days, and their remains rest side by side in the Urich Cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: Henry F., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Mary E. McCoy, Creighton, Missouri; J. J., Urich, Missouri; Mrs. Susan Coolidge, who resides in North Dakota; George W., lives in Barton County, Missouri; Mrs. Rebecca Wells, Urich, Missouri; W. C., Urich, Missouri; James, died at the age of two years; R. F., Urich, Missouri; and Mrs. Emma Howard, Kansas City, Missouri.

Henry F. Miller received his education in the public schools of Pennsylvania, Illinois and Missouri. He was seventeen years of age when the family came to Henry County. He spent his boyhood days not unlike the average boy of that time, and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted in Company G, 7th Regiment Missouri Cavalry. Most of his military service during the war was in Missouri and for a long time his regiment was stationed at Warrensburg. He was also with his command in Arkansas and at the close of the war he was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service. He then engaged in farming for five years, when he engaged in the mercantile business at old Urich in partnership with a brother. The new town of Urich came into existence in 1885 and he sold out to his brother, R. F. Miller, and opened a general store in the new town where he has since been engaged in the general mercantile business. Mr. Miller is the pioneer merchant of Urich and has to his credit over a third of a

century of successful mercantile experience, and during the course of that time he has done business with thousands of people and his honesty, integrity and square business methods have never been brought into question. He has never had an ambition to be a merchant prince of the large centers of trade, but he has always derived a great deal of satisfaction from the fact that his large circle of patrons and customers have learned to regard his representations with absolute confidence and fidelity.

Mr. Miller was united in marriage March 7, 1875 with Miss Nancy E. Poge, a daughter of William and Delaney Poge, pioneers of Big Creek township, who settled here prior to the Civil War and are both now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born the following children: Mrs. Inez O. Duncan; J. F.; Erastus, all living at Urich, Mrs. Amy Blevins.

Mr. Miller is a member of the Masonic Lodge and also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a charter member, and he has belonged to the Baptist Church for over fifty years.

Mr. Miller is one of the pioneers of Henry County. He recollects when a boy that goods were hauled from Lexington a distance of over sixty miles, to supply the early settlers of Henry County. He has seen Henry County develop from an unbroken plain to the garden spot of the gods, and has done his part nobly and well in this great transformation that has taken place during his sixty-one years of residence within the borders of this, one of the great political subdivisions of the state of Missouri.

James A. Kerr, a prominent druggist of Urich, belongs to one of the pioneer families of Henry County. He was born in Greenville, Ohio, April 17, 1859, and is a son of Hugh C. and Anna M. (Cromer) Kerr, both natives of Pennsylvania. The Kerr family came to Henry County in 1879, where the father bought 208 acres of land, and was engaged in farming and stock raising until the time of his death in 1885. His widow now resides in Darke County, Ohio, on a place which her father bought in 1824. To Hugh and Anna M. Cromer were born the following children: William J., deceased; James A., the subject of this sketch; J. C., deceased; Mrs. Azora May Livingston, deceased; and John H., deceased.

Hugh C. Kerr, father of James A. Kerr, was one of the early day advocates of good roads more than fifty years ago in Ohio, and was one of the promoters of what was known as the National Turnpike through his section of the country. It is but recently that men have been brought to the proper conception of the value of good roads. Methods of transportation have always been one of the world's great problems and the

wonder and pity of it is that mankind is so short sighted that they cannot, or will not, see the value of road improvement.

James A. Kerr received his education, principally, in the public schools of Darke County, Ohio. After coming to Henry County he followed farming and stock raising until 1885, when he came to Urich and opened a drug store, in partnership with Dr. J. Noble. He studied pharmacy under the preceptorship of Doctor Noble and their business relations continued for three years. At the expiration of that time, Mr. Kerr bought the interest of his partner in the business which he has since conducted. The Kerr drug store is not only the pioneer drug store of Urich but is the principal one there. Mr. Kerr is up to date. He not only aims to cover the field of the retail druggist, but in his store is found a complete line of what is known to the trade as druggists sundries, a line as complete as can be found in any town.

James A. Kerr was united in marriage June 1, 1896, to Miss Rachel Gillson, a daughter of D. Gilson of Appleton City, Missouri. Her father who was well known throughout western Missouri as Captain Gillson, is now deceased, as is also his wife, and their remains are buried at Appleton City, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Kerr have been born two children, Edith, the wife of R. C. Glenn, a son of Judge Allen Glenn of Harrisonville, Missouri, and they reside at Powersville, and Hugh Chester, who resides at home with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Kerr are members of the Presbyterian Church and they have a broad social acquaintance in western Henry County and are of the representative and highly respected citizens of this county.

Harry A. Stewart.—Great enterprises and conceptions of projects for the benefit of future generations, as well as those who are here today, require self-sacrifice, and while it may not be considered an important event in the progress of general civilization and the stride of the world's events, the reclamation of a large portion of the most fertile part of Henry County is and has been an important question, locally. When men conceive the possibilities of even a thousand per cent. dividends return upon an investment, and offer a plan to bring about such a condition, scoffers and the pessimistic doubters always question the possibility of success in such a project. The reclamation of the overflow district of Henry County has met with this opposition but it has had behind it the best men in this locality, men of broad visions, men capable of foresight, and it would appear that the matter of reclaiming the overflow land of Henry County

has been like that of reclaiming the district of the Nile in Egypt. It seems that men who have favored this project and given to it their best endeavor, have been students of the world's ancient history, but at all times they have had their troubles in impressing upon their short sighted neighbors the value and the immensity of the project at hand. Mr. Stewart early recognized the value of reclamation in Henry County and has devoted much time to this work, which was begun in 1909. The plan was to furnish suitable drainage to an area of seven thousand acres. The main ditch is nine miles long with laterals of about two and one-half miles, the expense of the entire project being about \$90,000. Mr. Stewart has been one of the hard workers for the successful carrying out of this project, serving as secretary and treasurer of the drainage district, and has devoted much time, energy and financial assistance, and with great gratification he has seen the reward of his efforts in Henry County.

H. A. Stewart is a native son of Henry County. He was born about eight miles south of Clinton, August 27, 1860, and is a son of Dr. John W. Stewart and Caroline (Sanders) Stewart. The father was a native of Mississippi and was one of the pioneer physicians of Henry County. He read medicine in St. Louis, Missouri, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and practiced medicine in this county for over twenty years. He was a veteran of the Mexican War and came to Missouri in the early sixties. He and his wife are now deceased, and their remains are interred in the Englewood Cemetery at Clinton, Missouri. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Blanche Mitchell, now deceased; H. A., the subject of this sketch; John W., deceased; Mary, married B. N. Stewart; Naomi, married B. L. Tisdale, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Harry Nelson, who lives in Oklahoma; G. L., Urich, Missouri, and Mrs. Kate Sigel, Clinton, Missouri.

Harry A. Stewart was united in marriage to Miss Margaret E. Mullins, a daughter of William Mullins, a pioneer of White Oak township, now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Stewart have been born the following children: John B., who enlisted in the United States army in 1917 and is now in the service in France; William L., who enlisted in the United States Navy in 1912 and is now in the service in Navy hospital department; Mildred, married Harry Allen, Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Stewart is one of the progressive and patriotic citizens of Henry County, and is devoting much time and labor to war work. He has much to his credit in the great world struggle for democracy, and is one of Henry County's citizens who

can be counted on all the time in furthering the interest of his Uncle Samuel, regardless of the cost to himself. He is a member of the time honored Masonic Lodge and also holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America. Henry County has many good citizens of whom it is justly proud, but none stands higher than H. A. Stewart.

Harry P. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Graham, leading furniture dealers and undertakers of Urich, Missouri, and mayor of Urich, is a native son of Henry County. He was born in Bogard township, this county, December 21, 1871, and is a son of William L. and Selina (Dewberry) Smith. The father was a native of western New York, born in 1823, and his wife was a native of England, who came to America with her uncle and Rasha Black when she was fifteen years of age. The father died in March, 1881, and the mother died in January, 1911, and the father is buried in Grant Cemetery in Cass County, Missouri. Mrs. Smith's remains were interred in Urich Cemetery. The Smith family settled in Henry County shortly after the Civil War, locating in Bogard township. The father was a plasterer by trade and after coming to this county he worked at his trade at intervals. He served for six years in the United States Navy and during the Civil War he served in the Union Army, being a member of Company F, 78th Regiment Illinois Infantry. During the course of his military service he participated in many important battles and campaigns, among which might be mentioned Sherman's march to the sea. After the close of the war he was mustered out of service by general order of the war department, June 7, 1865. To William L. and Salina (Dewberry) Smith were born the following children: Mrs. Maria Helms, Creighton, Missouri; G. R., Greencastle, Indiana; Edward C., deceased; C. F., farmer in Bogard township; Mrs. Susie Depew, Urich, Missouri; Harry P., the subject of this sketch; Albert E., died in 1896, and Mark D., farmer in Bogard township.

Harry P. Smith was reared to manhood on the home farm in Henry County and received his education in the public schools. He began his mercantile career in Urich in the confectionary business, which he followed for three years. He was then clerk in a dry goods store about three years in Urich, and then in partnership with Charles L. Graham, he bought out the furniture and undertaking business of Ray & Clarey. This was in 1911, and he has successfully been engaged in that business since that time.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage March 8, 1896, with Miss Amanda

E. Graham, a daughter of James L. and Irene (Brooks) Graham. A sketch of Mr. Graham appears in this volume. Mr. Smith is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights and Ladies of Security. He is one of the substantial and progressive business men of Henry County and stands high in the community. Mr. Smith has served as alderman of Urich for two terms and is now filling the post of mayor of the city, serving his second term in this office.

Charles L. Graham, well known real estate dealer of Urich, and a member of the firm of Smith & Graham, furniture dealers and undertaking, is a native of Henry County and a member of one of the well-known pioneer families of this section of Missouri. Mr. Graham was born in Bogard township, Henry County, February 17, 1872, and is a son of James L. and Irene (Brooks) Graham, both natives of Missouri. The father was one of the pioneer settlers of Henry County, locating in Bogard township at a very early day. He was prominent in local affairs and during his time was considered one of the successful farmers and stockmen of this county. To James L. and Irene (Brooks) Graham were born the following children: Mrs. Mary Lawrence, resides on the home place; B. S., Urich, Missouri; Charles L., the subject of this sketch; Amanda, now wife of H. B. Smith, Urich, Missouri.

Charles L. Graham was reared in Henry County and spent his early life on the farm. He received his early education in the public schools and for a number of years followed farming and stock raising, later he engaged in clerking in a store in Urich. He then entered the real estate, loan and insurance business and for a number of years has been successfully identified in that line of industry. In 1912 he entered the furniture and undertaking business in partnership with H. P. Smith and since that time he has successfully been engaged in that line of endeavor, in addition to his real estate, loan and insurance operations.

Mr. Graham was united in marriage July 20, 1903, with Miss Nannie Sadler, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Terrill) Sadler, natives of Appleton City, Missouri. Her father now resides at Urich, Missouri, and the mother is dead, having passed away in 1904, and her remains are interred in the cemetery at Appleton City, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Graham have been born the following children: Leonard, Rolla, Scott and Henry E.

Mr. Graham is one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of Urich, a man who does things and his citizenship is worth while to Henry

County. He always stands ready to co-operate with and support any commendable enterprise, having for its object the development or betterment of his town or county.

George C. Herrold, owner and proprietor of the George C. Herrold Hardware Company at Urich, Missouri, is one of the progressive business men of Henry County. Mr. Herrold was born in Knoxville, Illinois, in 1877 and is a son of T. C. and Violetta (Biggerstoff) Herrold. The father was a native of Indiana and during the excitement attending the discovery of gold in California he made the trip overland. In 1872 he settled in Illinois and some years later removed to Iowa. In 1899 he came to Missouri, settling in Bogard township, Henry County. He now resides at Urich at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

To C. C. and Violetta (Biggerstoff) Herrold were born the following children: Mrs. J. B. Hollister, whose husband is now a first lieutenant in the United States Army; George C., the subject of this sketch. By a former marriage to Melvina Cherrington there were born to C. C. Herrold the following children: Henry, deceased; Daniel, John, Emma, Rachel, Marshall, Ida, Ada and Nettie.

George C. Herrold was educated in the public schools at Afton, Iowa, and when a boy began working in a hardware store at Altona, Iowa, and later worked in the hardware store at Larimer, Iowa. He came to Urich, Missouri, in 1899. He was engaged in farming for some years and in 1913 engaged in the hardware business at Urich, where he has since been engaged in business. Mr. Herrold carries a complete line of hardware, and is one of the leading dealers in Henry County.

Mr. Herrold was united in marriage September 20, 1902, with Mrs. Sallie M. Cheek, a daughter of Frank and Elizabeth (Bradford) Winkler, of Creighton, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Herrold has been born one son, Harold C. Mr. Herrold is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

J. H. Nuckles.—Every town not only in Missouri but elsewhere depends for its success upon the energy, capability and enterprise of certain men. One of the leading industries not only of Urich but of other towns in Missouri too numerous to mention is the Hurley Lumber Company, and wherever the Hurley Lumber Company is found is a recognized factor in the commercial and industrial development of that locality. Their business at Urich is no exception, unless of the possibility of it being above.

the standard. J. H. Nuckles, who represents the Hurley Lumber Company here, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Bates County in 1866 and is a son of J. B. Nuckles, an early settler of western Missouri, who is a native of that part of Virginia which is now West Virginia. The father was engaged in farming and stock raising in Bates County until 1887. He then went to Appleton City, Missouri, where for four years he was engaged in the lumber business. He then removed to Brownington and for four years was engaged in a similar enterprise. He then went to Urich, took charge of the Hurley Lumber Company's local affairs, representing them until 1890. A few years after that he retired. He died in 1907. He was a man well known in this locality, prominent in lodge circles, being a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife survived him until June 29, 1915, when she too passed to the great beyond. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Minnie Curran; Mrs. Libbie Garrison, deceased; John H., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Minta Blanchard, Dallas, Texas; J. R., Osceola, Missouri; Fannie Fraley, Vogue, Kansas; T. O., Creighton, Missouri; Mrs. Nessie Littlejohn, Meyronne, Canada; and two who died in infancy.

J. H. Nuckles was united in marriage in June, 1892, with Miss Anna Scarife, a daughter of Thomas B. and Mary Ann (Kent) Scarife, both natives of England, and now reside at Monticello, Nebraska. To J. H. Nuckles and wife have been born the following children: Kent B., Evelyn, Madge, John Raymond and Shirley N.

Mr. Nuckles affiliates fraternally with the time honored Masonic Lodge and also holds membership with the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his family are progressive members of the community and the kind of citizens that are worth while.

George M. Stout.—The Stout stock farm in the southwestern part of Fairview township is admirably adapted for the purpose of raising large numbers of live stock. This farm consists of 480 acres in one body, well equipped with good buildings, the large farm residence of nine rooms being located on a high point of land which overlooks the entire ranch. Although Mr. Stout has been in possession of this splendid place for but a short period of nine years he has the place well fenced and in fine condition, and is constantly making improvements. In addition to the stock farm Mr. Stout owns a finely improved tract of 160 acres which he has recently purchased and which is situated near the town of Deepwater, where he intends to make his home in the near future. The Stout farm



GEORGE M. STOUT AND FAMILY

is endowed with rich pasturage and is well watered with a flowing stream. Mr. Stout keeps from 150 to 200 head of cattle on the place each year and during the winter of 1917-1918 he fed 100 head of prime cattle for the markets. He also raises over 300 head of hogs annually. During the past spring and summer he has completed the erection of a new barn 40x50 feet in dimension, all of the work being done by himself and his sons. The entire farm is fenced with the best of woven wire fencing material and shows all the ear marks of a progressive farmer and stockman. Mr. Stout is also engaged in the buying and shipping of grain at Deepwater.

George M. Stout was born June 2, 1866, in Tazewell County, Illinois, near the city of Pekin, and is the son of George W. and Eliza Bailey Stout, natives of Licking County, Ohio. Each went to Tazewell County, Illinois, with their parents in the early pioneer days and were there married.

George W. Stout was a soldier in the Union Army and served during the Civil War. He enlisted in an Illinois regiment of volunteer infantry and fought throughout the conflict. He died in 1906, only lacking seventeen days of attaining the age of ninety. Eliza Stout, his wife, died in 1907, aged seventy-five years. They were parents of ten children, seven of whom are living: Benjamin C., Nevada, Missouri; John H., Guymond, Oklahoma; Amos, Burlington, Iowa; Mrs. Maggie Lux, Parsons, Kansas; Mrs. Sarah J. Pierce, Pratt, Kansas; Mrs. Clarinda B. McNett, Nevada, Missouri; George M., subject of this review. George W. Stout removed to Missouri from Illinois in 1881 and settled at Shelbina, Missouri, where both he and his wife died and are buried in the Shelbina Cemetery.

George M. Stout followed agricultural pursuits in Shelby County, Missouri, until 1909, when he came to Henry County, and purchased his large farm of 480 acres. In the spring of 1918 he bought a finely improved place of 160 acres near Deepwater in Fairview township.

George M. Stout was married in 1893 to Miss Emma Thomas, who was born January 27, 1877, in Adams County, Illinois, the daughter of William and Frances (Kessler) Thomas, who located in Shelbina, Missouri. Ten children have been born to George M. and Emma Stout, as follow: Ruth, born November 1, 1893; Roy, born August 26, 1896; Retha, born December 27, 1897; Ralph, born May 30, 1899; Russell, born August 16, 1901; Reason, born August 27, 1903; Ruby, born August 16, 1905; Rachel, born December 30, 1909; Edith Reva, born September 20, 1912; Reta, born July 12, 1915. Ruth Stout married Frank Davis, who resides

on a farm one mile south of the Stout homestead, and has two children, Georgie and Lola. Retha married Burt McGhuey and lives in Iowa, has one child, Alberta.

During the past season of 1918 Mr. Stout has harvested 150 acres of wheat which yielded 18.5 bushels to the acre. He has harvested forty acres of oats which yield 26.5 bushels to the acre. Fifty acres of corn are in fine growing condition and promise a great yield.

Mr. Stout is a Democrat and he generally takes a warm interest in matters political and civil. For the past nine years he has served as school director of his district. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while Mrs. Stout and the children are Baptists.

Julius H. Schweer, assistant cashier of the Bank of Blairstown, is a native of Missouri and belongs to a pioneer family of this State. Mr. Schweer was born in Franklin County, January 24, 1862, a son of John H. and Katherine E. (Horstman) Schweer, both natives of Germany. The father came to America to escape the military system of Germany, and for many years was engaged in the mercantile business at Shotwell, Franklin County. He was prominently identified with that section and held the office of postmaster, justice of the peace and other positions of trust. He died in 1899 and his wife passed away two years later, and their remains are buried in the cemetery at Windsor. The following children were born to John H. and Katherine E. (Horstman) Schweer: Mrs. Elizzie Henneke, Gerald, Missouri; Mrs. Emma Steineker, Gerald, Missouri; Mrs. Carrie Martin, Johnson County, Missouri; G. W., Clinton, Missouri; Julius H., the subject of this sketch; John W., died at the age of fifty-two years; Mrs. Kate A. Farrar, Windsor, Missouri; Henry A., Jamesport, Missouri; George H., Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Julius H. Schweer was educated in the public schools of Franklin County, and succeeded his father in the mercantile business at Shotwell, where he remained until 1892. He then came to Blairstown, continuing the mercantile business there until 1901, when he entered the employ of the Bank of Blairstown as assistant cashier, which position he still holds.

The Bank of Blairstown was organized in 1891 with the following officers, G. R. Hindman, president; R. O. Atkins, vice-president, and H. R. McCutcheon, cashier. The capital stock was \$10,000, the same as it is now. The present officers of the bank are: R. O. Atkins, president; J. C. McCalmon, vice-president; W. R. Phipps, cashier, and Julius H. Schweer,

assistant cashier. The surplus and profits are \$15,000 and present deposits about \$130,000.

Mr. Schweer was married September 29, 1887, to Miss Dora E. Roedder of Franklin County, Missouri. She is a daughter of John F. and Margaret (Rapps) Roedder, both now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Schweer have been born three children: William, died in infancy, and Otto F., born in Franklin County April 20, 1891. He received his education in Blairstown High School and the Clinton High School and is a graduate of the Missouri Valley College at Marshall, Missouri, and is now serving in the United States Army as quartermaster sergeant; and Ida D., a graduate of the Clinton High School and a member of the class of 1918 of the Warrensburg State Normal School; resides at home with her parents.

Mr. Schweer is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is one of the substantial men of Henry County, and the Schweer family stands high in the community. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a Republican in politics.

W. R. Phipps, a well known banker and financier of Blairstown, Missouri, cashier of the Bank of Blairstown, is a native son of Missouri and comes from a pioneer family of this State. Mr. Phipps was born in Johnson County January 5, 1869, and is a son of David and Cornelia J. (Wall) Phipps. The mother was a daughter of Dr. R. Z. R. Wall, one of the very early pioneer doctors of Johnson County, who located in Chilhowee township in 1839, and had much to do with the early history of Johnson County, not only from the standpoint of a physician, but a pioneer settler and citizen, who had a great influence in molding the sentiments and shaping the destiny of western Missouri in the early days. David Phipps, father of W. R. Phipps, settled in Johnson County, Missouri, in 1866. He came from Indiana and was a potent factor in the early history of Chilhowee township, Johnson County. After a well spent and useful life he died here in 1888, and his widow now resides in Chilhowee township, Johnson County. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Ida Rice, Chilhowee township, Johnson County; W. R., the subject of this sketch; Oscar D., Rose Hill township, Johnson County, Missouri; Josie, died in 1894; Walter, lives in Chilhowee township, Johnson County; Albert, died in 1901, and Harry, who is engaged in the mercantile business at Denton, Missouri.

W. R. Phipps received his education in the public schools and took a

course in the business college at Sedalia. In 1889 he engaged in the hardware business at Blairstown, and continued in that line of mercantile enterprise for about two years. In 1893 Mr. Phipps became assistant cashier of the Bank of Blairstown and in 1901 became cashier, a position which he has since held. Mr. Phipps has had a long and varied experience in the banking world, and possesses the requisite qualifications of a successful banker. He is conservative enough for safety and progressive enough for all purposes of modern banking. For a number of years he has been a student of the difficult problems of finance and banking, and his idea of a modern, successful bank is an institution that is big enough to accommodate its customers and not too big to appreciate them. There is a lesson in banking for the average banker in Mr. Phipp's philosophy.

Mr. Phipps was married in January, 1899, to Miss Mary L. Orr, a daughter of Rev. Z. T. Orr, formerly of Blairstown, now of Lock Springs, Missouri. Her father was a prominent Presbyterian divine and her mother is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Phipps have an adopted child, Martha. Mr. Phipps is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is prominent in Henry County and he and Mrs. Phipps rank among the leading people of their community. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Blairstown, Missouri.

H. C. Whitaker, the well known cashier of the Farmers Bank of Blairstown, is a native of Missouri. He was born at Weaubleau in Hickory County, October 28, 1889, a son of Rev. John and Emeline (Ernest) Whitaker, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Kentucky.

Rev. John Whitaker served in the Union Army during the Civil War and afterwards came to Missouri. He taught a private college at Weaubleau for thirty years. This college was under the direction of the Christian Church. Reverend Whitaker was not only prominent in educational and religious work, but also took a leading part in politics. He represented St. Clair County in the Legislature and represented Hickory County two terms in that body. He was a Republican, and the nominee of that party for Congress from the Seventh District. Notwithstanding that this was a strong Democratic district, Mr. Whitaker lacked but a few votes of being elected. He died in January, 1909, at Weaubleau, and his wife preceded him in death about five years. They were the parents of the following children: O. B., who lives in Hickory County, Missouri, and is now a member of the Missouri State Legislature; Minnie, married Ed Buller and is now deceased; Unie, died in childhood; S. W., cashier of the State Bank

of Brownington, Missouri; J. S., lumberman, Walnut Grove, Missouri; Jessie, deceased; Effie, wife of Cyrus Paxton, Strome, Alberta, Canada; and H. C., the subject of this sketch.

H. C. Whitaker was reared in Hickory County and educated in the Weaubleau Christian College, where he was graduated in 1906. He then taught school at Weaubleau and Brownington for two years, after which he was engaged in the lumber business in Oklahoma for one year. He was then assistant cashier of the Bank of Brownington until April 15, 1911, when he accepted the cashiership of the Farmers Bank of Blairstown and has served in that capacity to the present time.

The Farmers Bank of Blairstown was organized November 20, 1909, with a capital stock of \$10,000. Its first officers were: W. W. Johnson, president; W. R. Farnsworth, vice-president; and J. S. Stover, cashier. The present officers are W. W. Johnson, president; C. L. Farnsworth, vice-president, and H. C. Whitaker, cashier. The Farmers Bank is a substantial institution and has had a gradual growth since its organization. Its officers are safe and conservative financiers. To illustrate the increase in business of this bank the deposits of March 7, 1911, were \$19,803.14, and on June 28, 1918, the deposits had increased to \$90,717.53.

Mr. Whitaker was united in marriage March 20, 1912, with Miss Ruby Shepperd, a daughter of D. E. and Susie Fisher Shepperd, of Blairstown, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Shepperd reside at Blairstown, where the father is successfully engaged in the automobile, implement and hardware business. To Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker has been born one son, Valgean.

D. E. Shepperd, a well known hardware merchant and automobile dealer of Blairstown, Missouri, is a native of Ohio. He was born at Moxahala, Perry County, Ohio, December 23, 1865, and is a son of G. W. and Martha J. Shepperd, both natives of Ohio. The father was born November 27, 1841, and died April 25, 1905, and his wife departed this life several years before the death of her husband. She died in 1868 when D. E. was about three years of age. The following children were born to G. W. and Martha J. Shepperd: Mrs. W. H. Larick, Dally, Iowa; Mrs. M. Penman, Glouster, Oklahoma, and D. E., the subject of this sketch. After the mother died the father was again married and two sons and a daughter were born to that union: W. B., McKeesport, Pennsylvania; C. S., Moxahala, Ohio, and Mrs. Alice Stallsmith, who died at Zanesville, Ohio, in May, 1916.

D. E. Shepperd was reared in Perry County, Ohio, and educated in

the public schools. When he was twenty-one years of age he went to Pittsburg, Kansas, where he was employed about five months, when he went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he entered the employ of I. D. Clapp, a wholesale commission dealer. After remaining there about a year he came to Blairstown and engaged in the harness business. A few years later he added a hardware stock and later added the automobile business. He is one of the successful merchants of Blairstown and has built up a large trade. In 1906 he bought the J. H. Schweer building, where his hardware stored is located. In addition to his other business enterprises he is now erecting a large garage.

Mr. Shepperd was united in marriage in February, 1893, to Miss Susan Fisher, a daughter of C. S. and Martha J. Fisher, Henry County pioneers. They settled in Big Creek township at a very early date. The father was a native of Missouri and the mother of Virginia. C. S. Fisher died in 1903 and Mrs. Fisher resides at Blairstown with their daughter, Mrs. Shepperd. To Mr. and Mrs. Shepperd have been born the following children: Ruby L., the wife of W. H. Whitaker of Blairstown, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Lelia and Ronda, both of whom reside at home with their parents.

Mr. Shepperd served as postmaster of Blairstown for nine years, receiving his appointment from President Roosevelt. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Shepperd has been successful in his business undertaking. When he came to Blairstown he only had \$500 capital, and today he is one of the well-to-do men of Henry County, and in addition to his prosperous business institution, he and his wife are the owners of 360 acres of valuable land in Big Creek township. He is one of Henry County's substantial citizens.

J. S. Pollock, a prominent merchant of Blairstown, Missouri, and senior member of the firm known as the Blairstown Mercantile Company, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Chilhowee, Johnson County, December 27, 1872, and is a son of W. P. and Susan M. (McFarland) Pollock. W. P. Pollock was a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and an early settler in Johnson County. Susan M. McFarland was born in Centerview, Missouri, and belongs to one of the oldest pioneer families of Johnson County. Her mother was a daughter of Levi Simpson, who was prominent in the early history of Johnson County and Simpson township of that county was named in his honor. W. P. Pollock and Susan M. McFarland were married in Johnson County in 1869 and after nearly fifty years of wedded life they

reside at Chilhowee. This venerable couple are the parents of the following children: James, Chilhowee, Missouri; J. S., the subject of this sketch; C. W., Chilhowee; Arthur, a merchant, Chilhowee; Rev. L. N., Arrow Rock, Missouri; Mrs. E. B. Strasburg, Strasburg, Missouri; Mildred, Kansas City, Missouri; and W. P., Jr., Mullinville, Kansas.

J. S. Pollock was reared in Johnson County and educated in the public schools and the State Normal School at Warrensburg. He began his mercantile career when a boy as a clerk in the store of G. K. Christopher at Chilhowee. He worked for two months without pay and then his employer started him at \$10.00 a month. This store changed hands a number of times and young Pollock remained with the store each time until it was finally discontinued. In 1896 J. S. Pollock, in partnership with his father, opened a general store at Chilhowee and continued until 1898, when, after disposing of his business, J. S. Pollock went to Butler and was with the McKibben Mercantile Company about one year, when he resigned and came to Blairstown. Here he entered the employ of J. N. Schweer, and after remaining here three years he accepted a position with the Holden Mercantile Company at Holden, Missouri. One year later he returned to Blairstown and has been connected with the Blairstown Mercantile Company ever since. This institution was organized as a stock company by J. H. Schweer in 1904 and incorporated the same year with a capital stock of \$8,000.00. The business is now owned by J. S. and C. W. Pollock. This is one of the important mercantile houses of Henry County. They carry a complete line of general merchandise, including groceries, dry goods, etc. It is a popular trading place and has a good business.

Mr. Pollock was united in marriage August 16, 1900, with Miss Nellie Cobb, a daughter of Rev. W. B. Cobb and Elizabeth (Davis) Cobb of Butler. Rev. W. B. Cobb was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, April 13, 1844, and died July 16, 1916. He was a son of James M. Cobb, a pioneer of Lafayette County, who was prominent in the early day affairs of that county. Mrs. Pollock has a half brother and a half sister living: Mrs. J. H. Hereford, Kansas City, Missouri; and W. T. Cobb, LaMonte, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Pollock has been born one daughter, Virginia Elizabeth. Mr. Pollock has an extensive acquaintance in Henry and adjoining counties and he is that type of man who makes friends for the old reason, that he is a good loyal friend himself.

Thomas P. Prouse.—In the southeastern part of Clinton township are some splendid farms, nearly all of which have been built up and created by their owners. It is a picturesque and fertile region, bordering on the Deepwater River, the banks of which are heavily timbered. The Prouse farm of eighty-four acres is among the best in the country and very fertile. Mr. Prouse is owner of four tracts of land, eighty-four acres, forty acres, sixty acres and eighty acres, making a total of 264 acres, besides a six acre tract. He has resided upon his home place since 1879 and rented the land during his first year's residence. He then paid \$1,700 for 140 acres, and has placed all of the existing improvements upon his farms. It was necessary for him to clear away considerable timber before he could place the land in cultivation. He paid \$1,500 for his home tract of eighty-four acres and \$900 for forty acres. This land is now worth \$75 an acre and Mr. Prouse is in very comfortable circumstances. Much of the land is underlaid with coal and much coal has been mined from the Prouse land.

Thomas P. Prouse was born in Ross County, Ohio, November 10, 1851. He is the son of Thomas and Barbara (Kellar) Prouse, both of whom were born and reared in Ohio. They went to Edgar County, Illinois, in 1855, and after a residence of fourteen years there they came to Henry County and settled on the Deepwater, where Thomas died in 1874. To Thomas and Barbara Prouse were born seven children, three of whom are living: Thomas P., subject of this review; George, a farmer in Clinton township; Daniel, Denver, Colorado.

Thomas P. Prouse was married October 15, 1879, to Serilda Moyer, born December 25, 1861, in Illinois, the daughter of Solomon (born 1830, died 1893) and Elizabeth Moyer (born November 24, 1831, died April 9, 1905), natives of Kentucky who came from Illinois to Henry County, Missouri, in 1870. Solomon Moyer died near Osceola, St. Clair County, Missouri. Five children were born to Thomas P. and Serilda Prouse, as follow: James A., living on the home place, married Maggie Raper and has one child, Percy Thomas Prouse; Mrs. Callie Lee Schmidt, Clinton township; Celeste, deceased; Effie, wife of Isaac Arnold, living in Oklahoma, has three children, Thomas Jefferson, Gladys and Beulah; Nora, married Forrest Caldwell and has three children, Paulline, Edna and Kenneth Forrest.

Since 1870, when she was nine years of age, Mrs. Thomas P. Prouse has lived on this farm and has witnessed the wonderful development of



THOMAS P. PROUSE AND FAMILY

this great county. She and Mr. Prouse have seen the country emerge from a wilderness state to become one of the thriving and richest portions of the great state of Missouri, and best of all they have progressed and prospered with their home county. Mr. and Mrs. Prouse are members of the Evangelical Church and are kindly, hospitable folk of the true Missouri type, and have a host of friends and well wishers in Henry County.

John J. Munsterman, a well known and prosperous farmer and stockman of White Oak township, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Montgomery County in 1861, a son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Wucherpennig) Munsterman, natives of Germany. The father came to this country when he was sixteen years old and Elizabeth Wucherpennig came to America with her parents when she was five years of age. They both died in Illinois, the father at Edwardsville in 1871 and the mother at Raymond in 1918. They were the parents of the following children: John J., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Anna Walpe, Clinton, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Brockamp, deceased; Mrs. Caroline Tonsor, Monroe, Missouri; Caroline, died in infancy, and Mrs. Louise Crockwell, St. Peters, Missouri. By a former marriage to Caroline Brockamp the following children were born to Anthony Munsterman: Henry, Theodore, Josephine, Katherine and Caroline, all deceased. After the death of Mr. Munsterman his widow married Conrad Weller, and to this union the following children were born: Mrs. Minnie Poggenpohl, Henry, Joseph, Mrs. Elizabeth Back and Mrs. Rosa Eickoff, all of whom reside at Raymond, Illinois.

John J. Munsterman was educated in the public schools of Montgomery County, Illinois, and was engaged in farming there from 1881 to 1903, when he came to Henry County and located one mile west of Urich. He has a splendid farm of 450 acres with a good residence and other good farm buildings. The place presents a very attractive appearance and bears mute testimony on every hand of the thrift and industry of its owner.

Mr. Munsterman was united in marriage September 28, 1881, with Miss Catherine Brockamp, a daughter of John and Louisa (Lappe) Brockamp of Christian County, Illinois. Mrs. Munsterman was born in Illinois. Her parents both died in Christian County. To Mr. and Mrs. Munsterman have been born the following children: Mrs. Elizabeth Bergschneider, Urich, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Weitekamp, Raymond, Montgomery County, Illinois; Joseph M., Urich, Missouri; Henry M., Urich, Missouri; Lawrence, Clinton; William, Urich; Rosa, Kansas City; Catherine and Luella, at home.

Mr. Munsterman is a progressive citizen and always one of the first to give his support to any worthy enterprise for the betterment or up-building of his county. He was one of the first advocates of the drainage district plan, and he and Mr. Hinote guaranteed the expense of the preliminary survey, which was the first actual step in the inauguration of this great drainage project that means so much to Henry County now, by which thousands of acres of otherwise practically worthless land has been reclaimed. The Munsterman family are all members of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Munsterman is a Democrat.

William E. Long, a substantial farmer and stockman of White Oak township, is a native son of Henry County and a descendant of a pioneer family of Missouri. Mr. Long was born in Walker township February 17, 1871, a son of John and Louisa (Burgess) Long, both natives of Missouri, the former of Miller County and the latter of Pulaski. John Long was a captain in the Home Guards in Miller County during the Civil War. He organized a company after his two brothers, George and William, were killed by bushwhackers. Shortly after the Civil War he came to Henry County and bought land in Walker township for which he paid one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. He was a successful farmer and stockman, and at the time of his death was a large land owner. He died in 1914, his wife having preceded him in death a number of years. She died in 1902 and their remains were buried in White Oak Cemetery. John and Louisa (Burgess) Long were the parents of the following children: George, who died in 1912; Mrs. Mollie Dunlap, Montrose, Missouri; William E., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Rosa B. Harrison, Walker township, and Herman B., who resides on the home place.

William E. Long was reared on a farm and received his education in Camp Branch district school in Walker township. He started out in life for himself, farming rented land, when he was eighteen years of age. He moved onto his present farm which he rented at the time of his father's death. It contains 160 acres of well improved, productive land four miles southwest of Urich, which was formerly known as the James Roe McDaniel farm. The place is well improved with a good eight room farm residence and commodious and convenient barns and other buildings. Mr. Long is extensively engaged in the stock business as well as general farming.

On January 28, 1894, Mr. Long was united in marriage with Miss Martha A. Harness of White Oak township. She is a daughter of William

and Mary A. (Mullen) Harness, both now deceased. The father was born in St. Charles, Missouri, and died in 1912, and the mother was a native of Kentucky and died in 1896. They came to Henry County in 1858. William and Mary A. Harness were the parents of the following children: William A., La Due, Missouri; A. L., Kansas City, Missouri; Joseph, Montrose, Missouri; Sterling, Altona, Missouri; H. M., Walker township; Mrs. Mary Hackney, Urich, Missouri; Mrs. Sarah Wirt, Preston, Kansas, and Frances Jennings, Maxwell, Kansas.

To Mr. and Mrs. Long have been born four children, as follow: Mrs. Inez Graef, White Oak township; James Edward; Chester Lee, and Ermel Hadley, residing at home.

Theodore E. Hall, a progressive farmer and stockman of Honey Creek township, is a native of Henry County. He was born in Bogard township in 1877, a son of A. J. and Juliza J. (Cornett) Hall, both natives of Missouri. The father was born in Moniteau County and the mother in Jackson County. A. J. Hall was a Confederate veteran and served throughout the Civil War. He came to Henry County shortly after the close of the war and located in Bogard township, where he now resides. To A. J. and Juliza J. (Cornett) Hall were born the following children: Mrs. Ida May Hudson, Urich, Missouri; Van W., Urich, Missouri; Mrs. Lula May Elliott, Moniteau County, Missouri; T. E. and E. W., twins; T. E., the subject of this sketch and E. W., a farmer and stockman in Honey Creek township.

T. E. Hall was reared in Henry County and received his education in the public schools. He remained at home with his father until he was twenty-eight years of age. He now owns a valuable farm one-half mile north of Hartwell, which contains 340 acres. This was formerly known as the John W. Page place and is regarded as one of the best farms in western Henry County.

Mr. Hall was married in 1905 to Miss Bessie Page, a daughter of John W. Page of Big Creek township. Later the family moved to Honey Creek township, where the parents both died and their remains are buried in the Page Cemetery in Big Creek township. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall have been born three children, two of whom are living: Florence May and Frances Lee, living; Bessie Ethel Hall, died January 8, 1910, buried at Norris Cemetery, Honey Creek township.

Mr. Hall is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Urich and one of the substantial citizens of Henry County.

J. M. Patt, a well known farmer and stockman of White Oak township, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, in 1850 and is a son of Jackson and Mary W. (Dunn) Patt, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Kentucky. The father died about the time that J. M. was born and the mother came to Cooper County, Missouri, in 1853, with the following children: Mary E., who was born August 8, 1839; Charles Richard, born December 23, 1841; William F., born April 28, 1844; Henry Clay, born December 24, 1846, and Jackson M., the subject of this sketch, born February 8, 1850. In 1854 the Patt family came to Henry County and located in White Oak township. A brother of the mother, Nathan Dunn, accompanied them.

J. M. Patt was reared to manhood in Henry County and received his education in the district schools. He has made his own way in life since he was fifteen years of age. He purchased his present place in 1882 and now owns 200 acres of valuable land, which is one of the best improved and prettiest places in western Henry County. The residence is situated on an elevation overlooking the surrounding country for a number of miles, which gives the place a very imposing appearance.

Mr. Patt was united in marriage March 9, 1871, to Miss Mattie L. Carver, a daughter of Noah and Nancy (McIntire) Carver of White Oak township. They settled in Henry County in 1866 and the mother died here in 1868 and the father in 1885. They came from Iowa.

To Mr. and Mrs. Patt have been born eight children, as follow: Louella J., married James Sever, White Oak township; Muzetta A., now the wife of William C. Sampson, White Oak township; Mary I., married Albert Barth, White Oak township; Ida F., married Alonzo Long, Walker township, and Fannie Geraldine, married Harvey Harness, Walker township; James Franklin Patt, lives in Bates County; Lee J., White Oak township, and Richard, White Oak township.

Mr. Patt has lived in White Oak township for sixty-three years and is one of the substantial pioneers of Henry County. He and his family are members of the Christian Church.

B. Adler, an extensive produce dealer of Clinton, Missouri, has been identified with the business interests of Clinton and Henry County for a number of years. Mr. Adler is a native of Germany, born in 1855, a son of Samuel and Regina Adler, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Adler came to America in 1872 and first located at Charleston, South Carolina. Eight years later he went to Jacksonport, Arkansas. He remained there

until 1881, when he came to Clinton, Missouri. He obtained employment here with a Mr. Hirst, who was engaged in the produce business, and a year later engaged in the huckstering business for himself, dealing in eggs, produce and hides. He was an absolute stranger to Clinton when he came here and really it was not his original intention to remain here when he stopped. He intended going to Iowa. Mr. Adler opened his first produce store in Clinton on the northwest corner of the public square and since that time has done business at different locations here and has been at his present location, 126 North Main street, about twelve years. He owns this building, besides considerable other business and residence property in Clinton. He is probably the most extensive produce dealer in Clinton, and also deals in rubber, metal and other kindred products.

Mr. Adler was married December 15, 1884, with Miss Julia Kohner of Meridian, Mississippi, a daughter of Doctor Kohner. To Mr. and Mrs. Adler have been born two children: W. S., a member of the firm of B. Adler & Company, and Regina, a teacher in the public schools of Clinton.

Mr. Adler is a liberal, enterprising citizen and has the best interests of his city and county at heart. He is a liberal contributor to all patriotic causes and a staunch supporter of every movement for the up-building of Clinton and Henry County. He is one of the substantial citizens of this County.

T. L. Snodgrass, the well known florist of Clinton and proprietor of the Snodgrass greenhouses, is at the head of one of the interesting enterprises of Henry County. The Snodgrass greenhouses, which are located at 905 East Ohio street, is an extensive institution and a model of its kind. Here one finds the most modern equipment and the application of the best methods for the production of all kinds of flowers, bulbs and plants generally found in an up-to-date greenhouse. There are over 12,000 feet under glass. The product of this institution is not confined to Clinton and Henry County, but flowers are shipped from here over a large radius of country. Much credit is due Mr. Snodgrass for the development of this business. While he is thoroughly experienced in this line of work, having devoted about twenty-one years of his life to it, the Snodgrass greenhouses of Clinton dates its beginning only about seven years ago.

T. L. Snodgrass is a native Missourian. He was born in Cooper County in 1875 and is a son of S. F. and W. E. (Timms) Snodgrass, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Georgia. The father was a soldier in the Confederate army and served throughout the war. He died in 1915

and his remains were buried in Englewood Cemetery. His widow now resides at Clinton. They were the parents of the following children: T. L., the subject of this sketch; Etta, resides in Clinton; Lillie, married Walter Landaker; S. O., an engineer, Clinton, Missouri; Minerva, married Jack Cound, Toledo, Ohio; Fannie and Carl, deceased.

Mr. Snodgrass received his education in the public schools at Clinton, Missouri, and attended Clinton Academy, when Professor Lamkin was principal. Since leaving school Mr. Snodgrass has practically devoted his life to the florist's business, and in his broad range of experience in this line of work, has covered every detail of the practical side of flower and plant culture of which he is making such a well merited success.

Mr. Snodgrass was married in 1913 to Mrs. Nona Cherry of Nevada, Missouri, and a daughter of Dudley and Lula (Thomas) Thomas. The father and the mother reside in Clinton. Mrs. Snodgrass has one sister, Daisy, now the wife of James Grant, and a brother, Taylor Thomas, who resides in Nevada, Missouri.

Mr. Snodgrass is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and he and his wife have an extensive acquaintance in Clinton and are popular.

Samuel Biggs, a well known stock dealer of Clinton, Missouri, is a native of Henry County. He was born near Alberta in Bethlehem township, October 8, 1875. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Arnold) Biggs, both natives of Kentucky, the former born in Rockcastle County, September 5, 1833, and the latter born in Warren County, December 24, 1840, and now reside in Clinton, Missouri. John Biggs left his native State in 1849 and went to Illinois and in 1868 came to Missouri. John and Elizabeth (Arnold) Biggs were married in Illinois March 22, 1857, and the following children were born to them: Mary, now the wife of Allen Faith, Clinton, Missouri; John; Jane, now the wife of John Ellis, Versailles; Ed B., Montrose, Missouri; James and Charles, twins, died in infancy; Laura, now the wife of Decatur Jennings, Kansas City, Missouri; S. D., lives at Buffalo, Kansas; Samuel, the subject of this sketch, and Minnie, married Horace Houtes.

Samuel Biggs was reared on a farm in Henry County and educated in the district schools. He engaged in farming, which he made his principal occupation until 1911, when he came to Clinton, and since that time has been engaged in buying and selling mules and cattle, and today is one of the extensive live stock dealers of the county. His operations are by

no means confined to Henry County. He is one of the well known buyers of southwestern Missouri.

Mr. Biggs was united in marriage April 21, 1911, with Miss Oka McLane, a daughter of F. E. and Matilda F. (Wynn) McLane. The former was a native of Missouri and the latter of Indiana. The father died in 1909 and the mother now resides at Windsor. They were the parents of the following children: Stella, married R. E. Stiff, Boise City, Idaho; Pearl, married Jack Oaks, Bates County, Missouri; Oka, the wife of Samuel Biggs, the subject of this sketch; Bert, Kansas City, Missouri; Roy, Hot Springs, Arkansas; Finis, Kansas City, Missouri; Grover, Benton County, Missouri; Ida, married Fred Gray, Calhoun, Missouri; May, married Joe Brodley, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Ethel, married Grover Stone, Marshall, Missouri, and Ruby, Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Biggs reside at 811 East Ohio street and are among the leading people of Clinton.

Calvin Luallen, of the firm of Luallen & Tally, well known automobile dealers of Clinton, Missouri, is a native of Laclede County, Missouri. He was born in 1869, a son of Alex and Mary (Bilderbeck) Laullen, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio, both now deceased. The mother died in 1869 and the father departed this life in 1915. Calvin was the only child born to his father's first marriage. By a second marriage of Alex Luallen the following children were born: Henry P., Laclede County, Missouri; Foster and Homer, deceased, and Elmer, who lives in Kansas City, Missouri; and Lucy, now the wife of Garrett Scheer, Deepwater, Missouri.

Calvin Luallen was reared in Laclede County and educated in the public schools. He followed farming and stock raising and also bought and sold stock there until 1893, when he came to Henry County, locating near Mt. Zion. In 1913 he bought 170 acres three miles southeast of Clinton, and also owns 300 acres near Mt. Zion. Both places are well improved and are two of the valuable farms of Henry County. In 1916 Mr. Luallen engaged in the automobile business in Clinton in partnership with Mr. Tally. They specialize in handling the Buick car and also operate an automobile repair shop in connection with their sales garage.

Mr. Luallen was married in 1898 to Miss Emma Marsh of Mt. Zion, Henry County, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Suttmiller) Marsh, both of whom are now deceased. The Marsh family were early settlers in the vicinity of Mt. Zion. Mrs. Luallen was one of the following children born to her parents: Henry, Kansas City, Missouri; John, Bushy-

head, Oklahoma; Mary, the wife of Garrett Scheer, Mt. Zion, Missouri; Mrs. Caroline Hillegas, Twin Falls, Oklahoma, who is now deceased; and Emma, the wife of Calvin Luallen. To Mr. and Mrs. Luallen have been born three children: Fay, now a student at William Woods College, Fulton, Missouri; Clifford, and Dorris, at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Luallen reside on the home farm near Clinton. He holds membership in the Masonic Lodge and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is one of the progressive and substantial business men of Henry County.

Joshua Carney of White Oak township is one of the pioneers of Henry County, who has done his part in reclaiming this county from an unbroken plain and making of it one of the leading political subdivisions of the state of Missouri.

Mr. Carney was born in Pendleton County, Kentucky, April 4, 1832, a son of Thomas and Mary (Hunt) Carney, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. Joshua Carney and his mother left their Kentucky home in 1850 and went to Illinois. After spending two years in that State they came to Missouri, settling in Scotland County. Here they remained until the Civil War broke out. Joshua Carney being a Southern man, his sympathies were with the South and he enlisted in the Confederate Army, and after about a year of active campaign in behalf of the lost cause, in which he participated in five important battles in Missouri, he returned to civil life. In 1862 he went to Platte County, where he remained four years. He then settled in Johnson County, near Holden, and in 1869 came to Henry County. He settled on a farm in White Oak township, and for forty-nine years this place has been his home, and he has added acreage from time to time until he owned five hundred thirty-five acres, half of which is owned by his son, Robert, who owns three hundred acres of the home place. This is said to be one of the most productive farms in Henry County and Mr. Carney raises large quantities of corn, wheat and oats, and he is also one of the important cattle raisers of the county. Mr. Carney now owns two hundred acres. Robert and George W. own twenty acres in partnership.

Mr. Carney was united in marriage in 1854 to Miss Margaret Cline, a daughter of Peter and Katherine Cline of Scotland County. Mrs. Carney was born in Kentucky and died in White Oak township September 10, 1910. To Joshua Carney and wife were born the following children: Mrs. Eleanor Bell Godwin, deceased; Mrs. Anna Hill, lives in Bates County;



JOSHUA CARNEY AND HIS DESCENDANTS

Jack S., lives at Urich, Missouri; Mrs. Sarah C. Gilbert, lives in Oklahoma; Mrs. Virginia Connor, Bates County; Dr. Ira, Blairstown, Missouri; Mary Elizabeth, resides at home; Robert Lee, at home; Emma, at home; George W., Walker township; and William L., Bates County.

Mr. Carney has observed many changes in Henry County during the forty-nine years of his residence here. When he came here all kinds of wild game, including deer, turkey, geese and ducks, were plentiful. There were no roads and the country was unfenced, wire fences being unheard of at that time. Transportation in the county depended upon the freighter who hauled goods from Warrensburg or Sedalia. The present towns, the most important ones of today, were mere hamlets or settlements and others were not thought of. There were no railroads in the county. He has lived to see all this change, and when he reflects on all the development and progress that has been made in the short period of less than half a century, he marvels at the wonders of the accomplishment of man.

Mr. Carney has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for over forty-five years, and it may be truthfully said of him that he is living a Christian life and is one of Henry County's most valuable citizens.

H. N. Kibbey, a prominent merchant of Clinton, Missouri, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Abington in 1869, a son of W. H. and Mary (Briggs) Kibbey, both natives of Clinton County, Ohio. W. H. Kibbey served in the 17th Ohio Infantry for three and one-half years during the Civil War. He was engaged in the mercantile business in Illinois after the war and later went to Nebraska, and in 1894 came to Clinton, Missouri, where he was engaged in the restaurant business for nine years. He died at Clinton in 1906 and his wife departed this life in 1916, and their remains were buried in the Englewood Cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: H. N., the subject of this sketch; H. W., an engineer, lives at Kearney, Nebraska; and Etta, now the wife of William Smith, Omaha, Nebraska.

H. N. Kibbey received his education in the public schools of Illinois and when a boy worked in his father's store, and when the family moved to Nebraska he went with them. In 1894 when they came to Clinton he also came here. Shortly after coming to Clinton he entered the employ of W. H. Bledsoe, who conducted a harness store on North Main street. He remained with Mr. Bledsoe for nine years, and in 1906 purchased Mr. Bledsoe's business and moved to his present location on the northeast

corner of the square. In addition to the harness business Mr. Kibbey also carries a complete stock of shoes and trunks and leather goods. In October, 1917, Mr. Kibbey sold his harness department to Bristell & VanWinkle, and since that time has devoted his attention to shoes, trunks and leather goods, and is the leading dealer in Clinton in these general lines. He is a progressive merchant and has built up an extensive trade. His policy is square dealing. He believes in the time honored precept of the mercantile business that a satisfied customer is the best advertisement.

Mr. Kibbey was united in marriage January 8, 1900, with Miss Bine Strain of Carney, Nebraska. Her mother, Mrs. Sarah Strain, now resides at Clinton, Missouri, at the age of eighty-four. Mrs. Kibbey is one of the following children born to her parents: R. C., Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Edward, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Lizzie, now the wife of Herbert Sanburn, Ft. Scott, Kansas, and Bine, the wife of H. N. Kibbey. To Mr. and Mrs. Kibbey have been born two children: Fay, now the wife of W. A. Snell, Florence, Louisiana; Nannie, now the wife of Rollen Blakemore, Clinton, Missouri.

Mr. Kibbey is one of the substantial business men of Clinton, and the Kibbey family are prominent in the community.

William S. Britell, senior member of the firm of Britell and VanWinkle, the leading harness dealers of Clinton, Missouri, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Whiteside County in 1881, a son of Rufus H. and Katie M. (Trout) Britell, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Kentucky, both now deceased. Rufus H. Britell served in the United States Navy during the Civil War and was wounded at the battle of Mobile Bay. He came to Clinton, Missouri, in 1903 and spent the remainder of his life here. He died in 1913 at the age of eighty-one years. His wife preceded him in death a number of years, having died in 1892. They were the parents of two children: William S., the subject of this sketch; and Frank L., who lives in Kansas City, Missouri.

William S. Britell was reared and educated in Henry County and followed farming until 1904. He then came to Clinton and entered the employ of W. H. Bledsoe, who conducted a harness shop, and remained with him one year. Mr. Bledsoe was then succeeded by Mr. Kibbey and Mr. Britell remained in his employ until 1917, when he and Mr. VanWinkle bought the Kibbey harness department, and have conducted this business until the present time. Mr. Britell is an experienced harness man and a skilled mechanic in that field of work.

William S. Britell was united in marriage October 19, 1904, to Lydia M. Stotts of Clinton, Missouri, daughter of John O. and Hannah (Campbell) Stotts of Clinton. The mother died in 1902 and the father now resides with Mrs. Britell. Mrs. Britell is one of a family of six children born to her parents as follow: William, Harrisonville, Missouri; Fred, Clinton, Missouri; Oscar, Harrisonville, Missouri; John, deceased; Lydia M., the wife of William S. Britell, the subject of this sketch, and Samuel, Clinton, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Britell have been born four children: Katie, John, Lloyd and Iva May.

Mr. Britell is one of the progressive and enterprising business men of Clinton. The firm handles stock harness and also manufactures especially for their customers, as well as doing a general line of repair work. They have a prosperous business and rank among the leading business institutions of Henry County. Mr. Britell is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and also the Woodmen of the World.

J. F. VanWinkle, of the firm of Britell & VanWinkle of Clinton, is a native of Henry County. He was born in Leesville township in 1871 and is a son of M. C. and Marie J. (Biggs) VanWinkle, both natives of Illinois. The father served in the Union Army with an Illinois regiment during the Civil War. After the war he came to Henry County, about 1870. Here he followed farming and stock raising until his death in 1880. His widow now lives in Clinton. Maria Biggs was a daughter of James R. Biggs, who settled in Henry County about the year 1870. His widow now lives in Clinton, aged eighty-nine years. There are five generations of the Biggs family now living in Henry County.

J. F. VanWinkle was reared in Henry County and educated in the public schools and was engaged in farming until 1917, when he, in partnership with W. S. Britell, purchased the Kibbey stock of harness, and since that time they have been engaged in the harness business at the Kibbey old stand.

Mr. VanWinkle has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1893, bore the maiden name of Minnie Fowler, who was a daughter of George and Esther Fowler of Deepwater, Missouri. She died in 1907, leaving the following children: Jene Clyde, La Due, Missouri; Irene, the wife of Bennie Dunning, Appleton City, Missouri; Ruth, now the wife of Jesse McGintis, Clinton, Missouri; Noma, Mary and Florence. Mr. VanWinkle was united in marriage in 1910 with Miss Erma Johnson of Clinton, Missouri. She is a daughter of Alvin and Ruth Johnson, the

former now deceased and the latter lives at Deepwater, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. VanWinkle have been born the following children: Darwin and Dorothy Jean, twins.

Mr. VanWinkle is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Clinton and takes a commendable interest in local affairs.

Robert H. Piper, proprietor of the Piper Brothers Department Store of Clinton, is one of the pioneer merchants of Henry County. Mr. Piper was born in Saline County, Missouri, in 1855, and is a son of Garrett W. and Sophia J. (Farrar) Piper, both natives of Virginia, now deceased. They were the parents of the following children: John W., deceased; F. R., now deceased; Sarah, deceased, and Robert H., the subject of this sketch. The eldest son, John W., served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He married Lutie Lindsey, who now lives in New York City. F. R. Piper married Sallie McMann, and they are both now deceased and their remains are buried in Englewood Cemetery. F. R. Piper, the second oldest brother, came to Clinton in 1870 and engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with E. Allison. This was the beginning of the present Piper Brothers mercantile business. Mr. Allison retired from the firm in 1886 and was afterwards killed while serving as a guard at the penitentiary at Jefferson City. In 1878 Robert H. Piper became a member of the firm which consisted of the two brothers, F. R. and Robert H., and they continued the business in partnership until the death of F. R. Piper, May 2, 1917, and since that time Robert H. has continued the business under the old firm name of Piper Brothers, which is perhaps the best known business house in Henry County, having been in existence continually for over forty years, and during all this time has ranked as the leading business enterprise in Henry County.

Robert H. Piper received his education in the public schools of Saline County, Missouri, and the Jones Commercial College of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Piper became a member of the firm when he was twenty-two years of age, and has devoted his life to the mercantile business.

In 1884, Mr. Piper was united in marriage with Miss Bertie Lee Monafee of Miami, Missouri. She is a daughter of Robert and Jennie Monafee, natives of Missouri. Of their children now living are, Prof. Flournory Monafee of Washington University, Washington, D. C.; Amelia, married Flournory Snelling; Richard, an employe of the Government, Washington, D. C.; Walter, a prominent farmer and stockman of Henry County. To Robert H. Piper and wife have been born the following children: Juanita,

died in infancy; Helen, died at the age of twelve; John William, now serving in the United States Army, having enlisted January 26, 1917.

Mr. Piper takes an interest in local political affairs and served as collector of Henry County for one term, and has served for several years at different times as a member of the city council at Clinton. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Clinton for forty-two years and is one of Henry County's substantial and highly respected citizens.

Jesse D. Cook, of the firm of Cook & Kincaid, well-known grocers of Clinton, was born in Gower, Missouri, December 22, 1880. He is a son of J. H. Cook and Lydia B. (Johnson) Cook. J. H. Cook was a native of Kentucky and came to Missouri when he was nineteen years of age, and bought a farm near Gower, where he spent his life engaged in farming and stock raising. He died at the age of seventy-four years. Lydia B. Johnson came to Missouri with her parents when she was eleven years of age and died at the age of fifty-five years, and her remains rest by the side of those of her husband, in New Harmony Cemetery at Gower, Missouri. They were the parents of the following children: Dr. Emmet F. Cook, a prominent physician and surgeon of St. Joseph, Missouri, who is now serving in the Medical Corps of the United States Army with the rank of Captain and was the first surgeon called to the service from St. Joseph; Ambie, now the wife of S. P. Hering, an electrician of Ft. Smith, Arkansas; Jesse D., the subject of this sketch, and James K., an employee of the Burlington railway at St. Joseph, Missouri.

Jesse D. Cook was educated in the public schools of Missouri and the St. Joseph High School. After leaving school he engaged in farming, which he continued until 1914, when he engaged in the grocery business at Clinton in partnership with Mr. Kincaid. They succeeded to the business of O. A. Peckstein. The Cook & Kincaid firm is recognized as one of the live, up-to-date and substantial retail grocery houses of Clinton. Their store is located at 908 North Second street.

Jesse D. Cook was married in 1902 to Miss Nellie Jones of Gower, Missouri. She is a daughter of W. H. and Lucy Jones of that place. Mrs. Jesse D. Cook is one of the following children born to her parents: Walter L., a traveling salesman, Kansas City, Missouri; Ed, farmer, Gower, Missouri; L. R., an electrician, Kansas City, Missouri; Lela, married Claud Kincaid of Clinton, Missouri; Mrs. Jesse D. Cook, wife of the subject of this sketch; Lotta, married Wyatt Kincaid of Gower, Missouri.

Mr. Cook is one of the progressive business men of Clinton, and is rapidly making a business reputation that might well be envied by men who have been in business here for years.

Royal W. Booth.—The Booth Hatchery, located at 807 North Fourth street, Clinton, Missouri, is a very interesting and instructive business, showing what one can do with the initiative and ability of a business man in the poultry business. Mr. Booth opened his chicken hatchery in 1914 and he has an ever increasing demand for his small hatched chickens of various breeds, among which are the well-known White Leghorns, Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red and Buff Orpingtons.

Mr. Booth has an incubator hatching capacity of 15,000 chickens. One building holds 10,000 and the other 5,000 in various small buildings, which has lately been replaced by a new building with better facilities for handling and caring for the young chicks. In the four years of his work Mr. Booth has shipped chickens all over the United States, his chickens being on sale from January to November. He specializes in the White Leghorn hens for their laying qualities and meat.

In connection with his work of raising small chicks, Mr. Booth has also the agency for the Buckeye and Cyphers incubators. He deals extensively in eggs also.

R. W. Booth was born at Cedar Springs, Michigan, in 1895 and is the son of F. D. and Ida J. (Gates) Booth, now residing at Clinton, Missouri. In 1906, Mr. and Mrs. Booth with their family moved to a farm near Clinton, where they remained until 1911, when they located in Clinton and where they are now making their home. They are the parents of four children: Rex, Clinton; Royal W., with whom this sketch deals; Eden and Mary E., at home with their parents.

Royal W. Booth received his education in the public schools of Clinton and took a course of agriculture in his high school work, thus interesting him in his present work. He read every available bulletin on the subject and soon after leaving school he had his chicken hatchery going. The business is likely to be a very large one in extent as the years roll by as it has increased in leaps and bounds the past year. On July 15, 1918, Mr. Booth became a private soldier in the National Army and is now in training at Camp McArthur, Texas. His brother, Eden, immediately took charge of the business in his stead and is conducting it successfully.

John Doll, a prominent farmer and stock man of White Oak township, is a native of Ohio, born in Tuscarawas County, September 9, 1862; he is a son of John and Mary (Wesner) Doll, natives of Germany, who settled in Ohio upon immigrating to this country. Later they moved to Illinois, where they remained until 1867. They then came to Missouri and settled in White Oak township, Henry County, where the father first bought eighty acres of land. He prospered in his undertaking and bought more land from time to time, and when he died, September 1, 1907, he was the owner of over four hundred acres. He was an industrious man and a good citizen, and is one of the pioneers who is entitled to a share of credit for making Henry County what it is today. His widow resides on the old home place in White Oak township. They were the parents of the following children: John, who lives in Walker township; Jacob, the subject of this sketch; William, lives in Walker township; Effie, resides on the home place with her mother, and Lizzie, a stenographer in Kansas City, Missouri.

Jacob Doll was reared on a farm and attended school at Maple Grove and Lucas districts. He has made farming and stock raising the principal occupation of his life, and is the owner of a valuable farm, well improved and well stocked, located in White Oak township. His farm consists of two hundred forty-two acres of productive land located about a half mile west of Lucas.

Mr. Doll was united in marriage January 3, 1889, to Miss Alpha M. Webb, a daughter of Isaac and Hettie Webb. Mrs. Doll was born in Illinois December 4, 1868, and her father died in that State when she was a child. After the death of the father, the mother came to Missouri with her family in 1880 and died here the following year. Mrs. Doll has one brother, Orville, who now resides in California.

To Mr. and Mrs. Doll have been born the following children: Lula Mabel, at home; Arthur C., Quay, Oklahoma; Mary, married M. Q. Herrell, Urich, Missouri; Alpha H., married C. R. Henny; Albert H., at home; Elmer T. J., at home; Frances Lillian, died at the age of eight years; and Alice Lucile; and Etta Lois, born June 7, 1918.

Mr. Doll is comparatively a young man as ages are reckoned nowadays, but he is also what might be considered an early settler of Henry County, when the development, which has taken place, since he came here, is taken into consideration. He recalls the time when a great deal of their supplies, such as lumber and other building material, were hauled from

Holden, and it has not been very long ago that his nearest postoffice was at Clinton, a distance of twenty miles, and his mail waited for him to go after it. He says that his first spring buggy was a Ford—that up to the time of the introduction of automobiles he used a lumber wagon for all the joy riding in which he indulged. Mr. Doll relates many incidents of early life in Henry County. They had their grinding done at Cook's Mill and the early settlers, many of them, had to come a long distance to mill, and there were no roads nor bridges. He relates an instance in which he and his brother went to mill with twenty bushels of corn, and while there a sudden rainstorm raised White Oak Creek to the flood stage and when they crossed it on their return home, they put poles across the wagon-bed and placed their meal sacks over the poles and thus succeeded in fording the creek without getting their meal wet. This is one of the hundreds of his early-day experiences. Mr. and Mrs. Doll are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James Wallace Butcher, one of the leading farmers in Bogard township, was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, April 22, 1862, and is a son of Alexander M. and Margaret Elizabeth Butcher, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. James Wallace Butcher was about four years of age when he was brought to Henry County by his parents, who settled in Big Creek township. Here he was reared to manhood and educated in the district schools. He remained at home with his parents until 1884, when they went to Sumner County, Kansas. One year later he returned to Big Creek township, and since that time he has been engaged in farming and stock raising in Henry County. For a time he lived in Shawnee township. Mr. Butcher is a practical farmer and stockman and has a well improved farm of eighty acres, which is located three miles northwest of Urich. Mrs. Butcher has won a reputation as a successful poultry raiser. She specializes in brown Leghorns and has about six hundred of these chickens. She has installed all modern methods for carrying on the poultry business on a small scale and has been very successful in this line of endeavor.

James Wallace Butcher was united in marriage September 23, 1909, with Mrs. Nannie L. Keiser of Bogard township and a native of Livingston County, Missouri. She is a daughter of William A. and Rachel Elizabeth (Munsey) Keiser, natives of Virginia, and both now deceased, and their remains are interred in the cemetery at Newtonia, Missouri. The father was a Confederate veteran, having enlisted in the Confederate



J. WALLACE BUTCHER AND FAMILY

Army in Virginia and served throughout the war. For eighteen months he was a Federal prisoner.

Mrs. Butcher is one of a family of nine children born to her parents: Mrs. Mary Stansberry, Tacoma, Washington; Mrs. Jennie Zachary Alexander, Illinois; William A., Adrian, Missouri; B. B., lives at Corsicana, Texas; Martha L., deceased; Sarah Catherine, deceased; Thomas C., deceased; Elbert W.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Wallace Butcher have been born two children, Lois and Ruth Esther. The Butchers are one of the representative families of Henry County and Mr. Butcher is a progressive and enterprising citizen.

Walter H. Doll, a well-to-do farmer of White Oak township, was born in the township where he now resides, June 30, 1882. He is the son of Leonard and Margaret (Janette) Doll, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Switzerland. Leonard Doll, the father, first lived in Ohio for a time after coming to America, and then went to Illinois. He came from Illinois to Missouri some years prior to the Civil War and engaged in the mercantile business at Clinton, and he was one of the first merchants there. After the close of the Civil War, he settled in White Oak township, near Lucas, and here spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1899 and was preceded in death by his wife, who died in 1896. They were the parents of the following children: Jacob, a farmer and stockman in White Oak township; Andrew, Bates County; John, who lives in White Oak township; Charles, Urich, Missouri; Maggie, now the wife of Henry Herman, Butler, Missouri; and Tena, now the wife of Max Felhauser, Clinton, Missouri.

Walter H. Doll was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools at Lucas. He remained at home with his parents, while they lived. He purchased his present place, which is located one and one-half miles southwest of Lucas, in 1908, and since locating here he has added valuable improvements to his place and it is now one of the fine farms of White Oak township. Mr. Doll is quite extensively engaged in the cattle business and also raises pure-blood spotted Poland China hogs and Oxford sheep.

Mr. Doll was married in 1908 to Miss Bertha Bunch, a daughter of Mart and Laura (Ridge) Bunch of Honey Creek township. Mart and Laura (Ridge) Bunch are the parents of the following children: Bertha, now Mrs. Walter H. Doll; George, Honey Creek township; Otto, Walker

township; Lora, resides at home; Ruth, married Elmer Hardison; Winnie and Grace at home. To Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Doll have been born three children, Andrew, Elvis and Otto.

Mr. Doll is of the thrifty and progressive type of American farmer and is making good. He is one of Henry County's substantial and valued citizens, and the Doll family are highly respected members of the community.

Walter Barth, a progressive young farmer and stockman of White Oak township, is a native son of Henry County and a member of one of the pioneer families of this section. He was born in White Oak township February 18, 1895, a son of John and Sophia (Rombold) Barth. The parents were among the pioneer settlers of White Oak township and are both now deceased. They were the parents of the following children: Albert, Urich, Missouri; Mrs. Clara Sevier, Urich, Missouri; Josie, resides on the home place; George, farmer and stockman of White Oak township; Tressie, resides on the home place; Mrs. Ida Henny, White Oak township; Robert, Lucas, Missouri; Walter, the subject of this sketch, and David, who resides on the home place.

Walter Barth was educated in the Lucas schools and remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years old. He located on his present place, one and one-half miles southwest of Lucas, in 1916. Here he has a valuable farm of one hundred sixty acres, with good improvements and well stocked. He specializes in Hereford cattle and Poland China hogs, and is making a success of his undertaking.

Mr. Barth was married February 20, 1916, to Miss Elsie Gaines, daughter of Charles S. and Cora Hibler Gaines. Mrs. Barth's mother has been dead a number of years, and her father now resides at Urich. Mr. and Mrs. Barth are popular young people and have a broad acquaintance in Henry County. Mr. Barth is a Democrat in politics. He and Mrs. Barth are members of the Lucas Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

George Barth, a well-known farmer and stockman of White Oak township, is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Henry County. He was born in Henry County, April 21, 1886, and is a son of John and Sophia (Rombold) Barth, pioneers of White Oak township. The former died June 6, 1917, and the latter departed this life May 26, 1911. They were the parents of the following children: Albert, Urich, Missouri; Maggie, died in childhood; Mrs. Clara Sevier, Urich, Missouri; Josie;

George, the subject of this sketch; Tressie; Mrs. Ida Henny, Urich, Missouri; Robert, Urich, Missouri; Walter, and David, who lives on the old home place. Sophia Rombold was the second wife of John Barth. His first wife bore the maiden name of Mary Lebold and the following children were born to that union: John W., Urich, Missouri; Mrs. Dora Grettinger, Urich, Missouri; Mrs. Helen Doll; Mrs. Lizzie Doll, and Jacob Barth.

George Barth was reared on a farm and received his education in the district schools of White Oak township. He remained on the home farm with his father until he was twenty-five years of age; he then engaged in farming on his own account on the place where he now resides, which was originally a part of the John Barth estate. Mr. Barth is an extensive farmer and recognized as one of the successful stock raisers of Henry County. He raises Duroc Jersey hogs, Red Poll cattle and has some of the valuable pure-bred hogs and cattle of the county. Mr. Barth was united in marriage March 19, 1911, with Miss Floy Long, a daughter of William and Mollie Long of Walker township. The Long family reside in Walker township. To William and Mollie Long have been born the following: Mrs. Annie Carver, Deepwater, Missouri; Alonzo, Walker township; Mrs. Florence North, White Oak township; Stephen, lives in Walker township; Floy, the wife of George Barth, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Nelia Hargrave, Walker township, and Ethel, at home. To Mr. and Mrs. Barth have been born two children, daughters, Frances and Roberta. Mr. Barth is one of the substantial citizens of Henry County, and he and his wife are prominent in the community.

James W. Sevier, a well-known and successful farmer and stock raiser of White Oak township, was born in this township October 21, 1866, and is a son of George A. and Mary (Dunn) Sevier, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of White Oak township, Henry County. George A. Sevier was an early settler in Henry County, coming here long before the Civil War. His father, Abraham Sevier, also lived here at an early day, and died here, and his remains are buried at Stone Chapel. George A. Sevier died in 1873 and his widow married A. V. Clary and now resides on a farm in White Oak township. George A., and Mary (Dunn) Sevier were the parents of the following children: James W., the subject of this sketch; Rosa E., married William Williams, and is now deceased; Dora E., married W. G. Martin and lives in White Oak township; and Ed, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

James W. Sevier was reared in Henry County and received his education in the Lucas district school. He remained on the home farm until he was twenty-six years of age. He then operated rented land for two years. In 1894 he purchased his first land, which consisted of a farm of eighty acres. Later he added thirty and now owns one hundred and ten acres of fertile and productive farm land. His place is well improved with a good residence and other commodious and convenient farm buildings. The residence is located on a slight eminence, and the place presents an unusually well-kept appearance. Mr. Sevier is quite extensively interested in the stock business.

February 15, 1892, James W. Sevier and Miss Louella J. Patt were united in marriage. She is a daughter of J. M. and Martha Patt, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sevier have been born three children, Mary, married Walter Goodman, Ulrich; Lee Levier and Bessie, both at home.

Mr. Sevier is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons No. 286, Ulrich, Missouri. He is one of the substantial citizens of this county who has made good.

James A. Dunn.—In the death of James A. Dunn, which occurred September 4, 1911, Big Creek township and Henry County lost one of its valued pioneer citizens. He was a native Missourian, born in Cooper County, December 24, 1843, a son of Nathan E. and Julia (Ogle) Dunn, natives of Missouri, and pioneers of this State. They came to this State in 1835 and in 1853 settled in Henry County, entering land from the Government, south of where Ulrich now stands. Here Nathan E. Dunn and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of four children: James A., whose name introduces this review; Mrs. Mary Clary, who now resides in White Oak township; Newton, who also resides in White Oak township, and Mrs. Margaret Armstrong, now deceased.

James A. Dunn received his education in such schools as the new country afforded after the family settled in Henry County, and his early life was spent much as that of the average boy in those days in western Missouri. When the Civil War broke out, he joined the Confederate Army in May, 1861, becoming a member of Colonel Lewis' regiment, which was attached to the army of General Sterling Price. He participated in the Battle of Lexington and the battles of Pea Ridge, Helena, Arkansas; Pleasant Hill, Louisiana; Mansfield and Jenkins Ferry, besides numerous other engagements and skirmishes. He was never wounded

nor taken prisoner throughout his military career, although he received a severe shock from the explosion of a shell at the Battle of Helena. He was a good soldier and made a good military record.

At the close of the war Mr. Dunn returned to Henry County, and in 1870 bought his first land, which consisted of forty acres. He engaged in farming and stock raising and met with more than ordinary success. He added more land from time to time and at his death was the owner of six hundred fifty acres of well-improved and valuable land. He was known as a successful stockman.

On September 14, 1887, James A. Dunn and Miss Jemima H. Herington were married, and the following children were born to this union: William E., Urich, Missouri; Georgia, deceased; Nathan J., whose present address is unknown; and Eliza M. Mr. Dunn's first wife died and he was later united in marriage with Miss Martha J. Tarter, a daughter of Calvin and Sarah (Lancoster) Tarter, natives of Kentucky, and early settlers in Henry County, locating here in 1868, in Big Creek township. They were the parents of the following children: Martha J., who married James A. Dunn, the subject of this sketch; William E., who lives in Marion County, Illinois; Lucy Ann, deceased; Nancy, deceased; Mary Frances, married William Brown, Shawnee township; Sarah Elizabeth, married William Norcross, Shawnee township; and Alice, married George Dunham, Huntingdale, Shawnee township.

To James A. and Martha J. Dunn were born the following children: Ida Jemima, married Edward Jagerman, Big Creek township; Stella Ella, married Harvey Coe, Hollow, Oklahoma; Tina, married Grady L. Swarts, Big Creek township; Grady C., married Grace Buchanan, and lives in Big Creek township; Ola L. married Virginia Murphy, and lives on the home place; Tempel, Mabel, and John O., residing at home with their mother.

James A. Dunn was a member of the Masonic Lodge and belonged to the Methodist Church, South. He was one of the honored pioneers of Henry County, and the Dunn family are highly respected members of the community, and valued citizens of Henry County.

M. R. Mohler of Maurine, Big Creek township, belongs to a Henry County pioneer family. He is a native of Ohio, born in Darke County, October 17, 1856, a son of J. S. and Mary H. (Moore) Mohler, both natives of Ohio. The father came to Missouri in 1868, and after spending about a year at Knobnoster, Johnson County, he came to Henry County and settled in Big Creek township, where he and the brother bought eight

hundred acres of land at sixteen dollars per acre. He lived in Henry County for several years, when he went to Kansas and died at Quinter in 1911. His wife died in 1912. They were the parents of the following children: Nancy, married D. W. Benezette, and is now deceased; M. R., the subject of this sketch; Samuel R., Montrose, Missouri; Joseph, Quinter, Kansas; Maggie, married Daniel Hendricks, Montrose, Missouri; Katherine, married O. F. Johnson, Kansas City, Missouri; Becky, married Dr. J. M. Eisenbise, Quinter, Kansas, and John, Preston, Nebraska.

M. R. Mohler was educated in the public schools of Big Creek township, his principal teacher being J. O. Overby of Urich. Mr. Mohler remained on the home farm until 1886. He then clerked in a store for a time at Industry, and later clerked in a store at Hartwell, and while there served as postmaster and was manager of a co-operative store. He then was employed in Clinton for a time, and in 1893 went to Norris and engaged in business for himself and conducted a store there for seven years, and was postmaster while there also. He then located at Maurine, where he lived for seven years. He then went to Blairstown and engaged in the mercantile business and in 1911 engaged in farming, to which he devoted the next three years. In 1913 he engaged in the mercantile business at Maurine, where he has since conducted a general store.

Mr. Mohler was married in November, 1877, to Miss Amanda J. Rader, a daughter of Gideon and Mary J. (Reeder) Rader of Big Creek township. Both her parents are now deceased. They were the parents of the following children: John, lives in Texas; James, Lees Summit, Missouri; Mrs. Emma Wilcoxon, Eldorado Springs, Missouri; Mrs. Addie Pitts, Flemington, Missouri; Mrs. Eva Goodbar, Archie, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Mohler have been born two children, Griffie E., a Pullman conductor on the Southern Pacific railroad, and J. O., a farmer in Bogard township. Mr. Mohler is a member of the Woodmen of the World and a representative citizen of Henry County.

William G. Martin, a prominent pioneer and stockman of White Oak township, ranks as one of the leading citizens of Henry County. He was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, June 9, 1864, and is a son of Claudias B. and Ann Eliza Martin, both natives of Virginia. Claudias B. Martin with his family located in Henry County, Missouri, in 1866. He settled on a farm and was engaged in farming and stock raising until the

time of his death in 1873. His wife died in 1917. They were the parents of the following children: James N, who now resides in California; Mrs. Margaret Cornet, Ozark, Arkansas; Hamilton, died at the age of twelve; Edden H.; Mrs. Virginia Jennings, who resides in California; Claudius B., California; Joseph F., deceased; William G., the subject of this sketch, and Ruth E., deceased.

William G. Martin received his education in the public schools, attending school at the Hickory Grove district. He recalls that his first teacher was William R. Owens, and that the old school house was equipped with hand-made benches, made of native walnut. The old school building of the pioneer days stood on the site of the present modern school building at Hickory Grove. After reaching maturity William G. Martin remained on the home farm with his mother until he was thirty-three years of age. In 1911 he bought out the interest of the other heirs and thus became the owner of his father's old homestead, which is located six miles southeast of Ulrich in White Oak township. The place consists of eighty acres and while Mr. Martin is not one of the large land owners of Henry County he owns enough of land for modern-day conditions, and no doubt the intensified farming of the future will require the ownership and operation of much less than eighty acres for each individual to get the best results from the soil. The day of what has been well termed "agricultural locusts" is rapidly passing. The West has come to recognize that less land, better tilled, means more than the loose methods of the past in undertaking to cultivate large acreage.

Mr. Martin was united in marriage in 1897 with Miss Dora E. Sevier, a daughter of George and Mary (Dunn) Sevier, pioneers of White Oak township. To Mr. and Mrs. Martin have been born the following children: Ray Paul, now a student in the Electric College at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Ruth E., the wife of William Harbstreet of White Oak township, Henry County.

Mr. Martin takes an active interest in local political and civic affairs, and stands ever ready and willing to co-operate with any movement for the social betterment and upbuilding of White Oak township and Henry County. He has served as a member of the local school board and he and Mrs. Martin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Martin family stand high in the community in which they live and are prominent.

William W. Johnston, president of the Farmers Bank of Blairstown, was born at Dayton, Cass County, Missouri, February 2, 1865. He is the son of George and Nancy (Hendon) Johnston. George Johnston, his father, was born in Kentucky and migrated from his native State to Cass County, Missouri, in the forties. He resided in Cass County until 1872, at which time he went to Cedar County, Missouri. In his later years he removed to a home in California and died at Long Beach in 1908. George and Nancy Johnston were parents of the following children: Anna Lynn, deceased; LeRoy L. Johnston, Pleasant View, Cedar County, Missouri; W. W., subject of this sketch; Samuel, living in Idaho; Mrs. Nettie Phipps, Long Beach, California; Mrs. George Folk, Stockton, Missouri.

W. W. Johnston was educated in Cedar County, attending the Pleasant View school house when Charles Stewart was the teacher. When fifteen years old he left home to adventure upon unknown paths, as he says: "All I had when I left the home was a straw hat and a pair of overalls." He came to Big Creek township, Henry County, and worked as a farm hand for Pleasant Webster for a wage of \$12 per month. For a period of ten years he worked as farm laborer in this vicinity and in the meantime purchased his first farm of eighty acres and later purchased a farm consisting of 105 acres from Doctor Noble of Urich. Mr. Johnston has succeeded during the years that have passed and has accumulated a splendid farm of 455 acres, and other land. He owns Kansas City property, consisting of a six apartment flat and a five room cottage and a gents furnishing store located in Jamestown, Missouri; also a considerable amount of personal property, all of which property is clear and free from debt.

The Johnston residence is located four miles southwest of Blairstown and the place upon which it is situated was purchased in 1910. There are two sets of improvements upon the Johnston land, all of which are kept in a good state of repair. Mr. Johnston is an extensive stockman and feeder of live stock and specializes in white face Hereford cattle, of which breed he has forty-five head of high grade stock on his place. His herd leader is a pure bred registered male. He also has forty Hereford calves. One hundred head of well fed cattle has been the yearly output of the Johnston farm, and he also ships about a carload of Poland China hogs annually. The farm is well watered and finely adapted for stock raising.



MRS. W. W. JOHNSTON



W. W. JOHNSTON

Mr. Johnston was married on January 11, 1893, to Margaret J. Lotspiech, a daughter of John and Caroline Lotspiech of Bogard township. John Lotspiech was a soldier in the Confederate Army and located in Bogard township after the close of the war. He married Caroline Potts of Big Creek township, who came to Henry County with her parents, Absalom and Susan (Wall) Potts, natives of North Carolina. The Potts family came to this county in 1839 and were among the earliest of the pioneer settlers of Big Creek township. The father of Mrs. Susan (Wall) Potts entered several thousand acres of Government land here and owned over one hundred slaves which he brought from the plantation in North Carolina.

Mr. Johnston is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Henry County. For the past four years he has been central committeeman for Bogard township. He was one of the organizers and a charter member of the Farmers Bank of Blairstown and has served as president of this flourishing bank since its first organization.

Robert Henry Holland, owner of the "Pecan Stock Farm," is one of the progressive farmers and stockmen of Honey Creek township. Mrs. Holland is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Logan County in 1865 and is a son of W. A., and Sarah M. (Browning) Holland, both natives of Logan County, Kentucky. They came to Henry County in 1876 and settled in Deepwater township, where they resided until 1896. W. A. Holland moved to Appleton City, and a few years later settled on a farm near Ohio Postoffice in St. Clair County, where he died.

To W. A. and Sarah M. (Browning) Holland were born the following children: Charles J., Deepwater township; Robert H., the subject of this sketch; G. E., Kansas City, Missouri; W. S., died in Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Laura J. Park, Greenville, Kentucky; Mrs. Virginia Bryson, Stewardsville, Missouri; S. T., Bellingham, Washington; J. T., lives in California; Homer D., Chinook, Montana. The mother of these children died in 1894 and the father was married again and two children were born to that marriage, Wilbur and Mabel, both living at Appleton City. W. A. Holland died May, 1913.

Robert H. Holland was about eleven years of age when he came to Henry County with his parents, and here he received the principal part of his education in the public schools, and spent his early life on the home farm. He has made farming and stock raising his life's occupation

and has met with success. He has a good farm of two hundred forty acres and in recent years has given much attention to stock improvement, and now has a small herd of registered white-face cattle, which are among the best strain of pure bloods to be found in the county. The "Pecan Stock Farm" is located three and one-half miles south of Hartwell in Honey Creek township. The place is well improved with good residence and other substantial farm buildings.

Mr. Holland was united in marriage in December, 1894, to Miss Gertrude Brown, a daughter of John D. and Louisa (Cecil) Brown, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mrs. Holland was born in Deepwater township. Her mother is deceased and her father now resides at Montrose, Missouri.

Mr. Holland is a Democrat and takes an active interest in local politics, being the present Democratic committeeman from Honey Creek township. He is a member of the township board and holds the office of treasurer. His fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the time-honored Masonic Lodge. He holds membership in both these lodges at Clinton, Missouri. Mr. Holland is a progressive and energetic man who by his own unaided efforts has won a place in the community of which any man may be justly proud.

William Richard Dunn, a progressive farmer and stock man and a descendant of a pioneer family of White Oak township, was born in this township October 13, 1878. He is a son of Jasper and Anna (Taylor) Dunn, pioneers of Henry County. They were the parents of the following children: James Earl, lives in Kansas City, Missouri; William R., the subject of this sketch; Charles Clyde, Urich, Missouri; Florence Bell, now the wife of Samuel Mendenhall, Urich, Missouri.

William Richard Dunn is the owner of one of the ideal stock farms of Henry County, known as the "Sunny Slope Stock Farm," which is located in White Oak township about five miles southeast of Urich. This is not only a valuable farm from the standpoint of the value of the surface, but is richly underlaid with a vein of coal of workable commercial value. Although the coal under the Dunn farm has never been worked to any great extent, handsome offers in the way of royalties have been made by various operators. Mr. Dunn is extensively engaged in stock raising and makes a specialty of pure-bred Hereford white-face cattle. He is one of the successful cattle men of White Oak township,

and is known far and wide for the high class stock raised on his place. He is the owner of a farm of five hundred twenty acres, which is well watered and possessed of all the natural advantages of an ideal stock farm. The home farm consists of three hundred sixty acres, most of which is valuable and productive farm land and ranks as one of the leading farms of Henry County.

Mr. Dunn was united in marriage March 4, 1903, to Miss Ora T. Gates, a daughter of William A. and Virginia Gates of Walker township. They were pioneer settlers of Henry County and now reside in Walker township. The father is seventy-seven years old, and the mother seventy-five. To Mr. and Mrs. Dunn have been born two sons, Charles Victor and William Richard, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunn are members of the Presbyterian Church and rank high among the leading people of their community. Mr. Dunn is strictly a twentieth century farmer and stockman and his place bespeaks his thrift and industry.

Fridolin, or Fritz, Oswald, a prosperous and progressive farmer of White Oak township, is a native of Switzerland. He was born July 9, 1862, and is a son of Caspar (born December 14, 1823; died 1894) and Barbara Oswald (born 1836, died 1893), both natives of Switzerland. Fridolin Oswald was reared in his native land to the age of eighteen, immigrated to America in March, 1881, with his parents who, after spending a few weeks in Illinois, their father came to Henry County, arriving in April, 1881. The father bought the farm where Fridolin now lives, and after living on it about two years he removed to Montrose, where he died in 1894. His wife departed this life in 1893, and their remains rest side by side in the Catholic Cemetery at Montrose. They were the parents of the following children: C. J., Kit Carson, Colorado; Fridolin, the subject of this sketch; Barbara, married Joseph Wagner, Montrose, Missouri; Elizabeth and Carl, died in infancy, and Caroline died in 1895, aged eighteen years.

Fridolin Oswald was educated in his native land and after coming to this country he remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age. Since then he has been engaged in farming and stock raising on his own accord and now owns a valuable and productive farm of two hundred acres situate three miles southeast of Urich. The place is well improved, with a very good farm residence and two barns. He

raises cattle and hogs on an extensive scale and is one of the successful stock men of Henry County.

Mr. Oswald was united in marriage July 28, 1884, with Miss Elizabeth Stapf, a daughter of Severin and Barbara Stapf. The father is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and the mother of Alsace-Lorraine. They came to America in the early fifties. Mrs. Oswald was born in Ohio. Severin Stapf was born in August, 1826, and died June 3, 1911. The mother was born August 13, 1838, and died April 13, 1893. Their remains were buried in the cemetery at Germantown, Missouri. They were the parents of the following children: Mary, married Henry Plume, Plainville, Kansas; Frank, died at the age of twenty-six years; Elizabeth, the wife of Fridolin Oswald, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Barney Blomert, Walker township; Thomas, Germantown, Henry County; Minnie, married A. Vogle, Montrose, Missouri. To Fridolin Oswald and wife have been born the following children: Barbara, married Joe Mensterman, Urich, Missouri; Mary Elizabeth, born September 26, 1886, died November 28, 1886; Frances Elizabeth, born March 7, 1888, a nurse in St. John's Hospital at Salina, Kansas; Charles F., born December 8, 1889, now a soldier in the National Army at Camp Funston; John Joseph, born September 18, 1891, enlisted in the United States Army February 26, 1918, and is now a member of the 354th Infantry, 89th Division, in France; William, born August 6, 1893, who resides at home; Benjamin, born September 12, 1896, at home; Julia Minnie, born June 4, 1898, at home; Edmond Thomas, born January 12, 1901, at home.

The Oswald family are prominent in the community and Mr. Oswald is one of the substantial citizens of Henry County. Mr. Oswald and family are members of the Urich Mission of the Catholic Church.

Robert Barth, a successful young farmer and stockman of White Oak township, and a member of one of the pioneer families of Henry County, is a native of this county. He was born in White Oak township November 28, 1892, and is a son of John and Saphrona (Rombold) Barth. A sketch of John Barth and further mention of the history of the Barth family appears in this volume.

Robert Barth was reared on the farm in White Oak township, and received his education in the district schools of Henry County. Farming and stock raising has been his occupation since boyhood, and he has a valuable farm of one hundred sixty acres, which is located about two and

one-half miles southeast of Ulrich in White Oak township. This place was formerly known as the Henney place and is a well-improved farm and under a high state of cultivation. In addition to general farming, Mr. Barth is making a success of raising cattle and hogs.

On March 3, 1915, Mr. Barth was united in marriage with Miss Mabel Goodman, a daughter of Benjamin and Bessie (Harris) Goodman. The Goodman family came from Ohio in 1888, and settled in Henry County. Mabel Barth is a native of Henry County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Goodman now reside in White Oak township and the following children have been born to them: Mabel, wife of Robert Barth, the subject of this sketch; Myrtle, died at the age of two years; Georgia, Roy and Floyd reside at home with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Barth are well known in the community and popular with the young people of Henry County.

Edward W. Barth, a progressive young farmer and stockman of White Oak township, was born in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1892. He is the eldest son of John W. and Lena (Gretzinger) Barth, and a grandson of John Barth, a pioneer of White Oak township. A sketch of John Barth with more extended mention of the Barth family history appears in this volume.

Edward Barth attended school in the district school and later the Ulrich High School and then took a course in Central College at Fayette, Missouri. He then taught school for two years, when he engaged in farming, which he has since followed. He has a farm of eighty acres of valuable land, which is located three and one-half miles south of Ulrich in White Oak township. Since owning this place Mr. Barth has made many improvements and now has one of the fine farms of western Henry County.

Mr. Barth was married September 11, 1916, to Miss Alma Bradley, a daughter of J. L. and Anna (Eaton) Bradley of Walker township, Henry County. Mrs. Barth was one of four children born to her parents as follows: William, resides at Towanda, Kansas; Mrs. Effie Mehlhop, Dexter, New Mexico; Alma, the wife of Edward Barth, the subject of this sketch, and Earl, who resides at home with his parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Barth has been born one child, Dorothy Mae, born December 21, 1917.

Mr. Barth is an industrious and hardworking young man and realizes that success is not an accident, and comes through diligence and honest toil. He is one of the young farmers and stockmen of Henry County who is making good.

John W. Barth, successful farmer and stockman of Walker township, and a leader in his section of the county in both civic and political movements, is a native son of Henry County. Mr. Barth was born near Zoar Station, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1866, and is the eldest son of John and Mary Lebold Barth, earlier pioneer settlers of Henry County. A complete biography of John Barth appears elsewhere in this volume. John Barth became one of Henry County's most successful and influential citizens, owner of a large tract of land, and was widely and favorably known throughout the county.

John W. Barth accompanied his parents to Henry County in childhood and was here reared to manhood and educated in the district school of his home neighborhood in White Oak township. He began during his boyhood days to "follow the plow" and learned the vocation of agriculturist and stockman from his capable father. He received as his share of the Lebold estate a tract of ninety-six acres, which was one-fifth of 487 acres which had been given to John and Mary Lebold Barth by the father of Mrs. Barth, who had invested in this land prior to the advent of the Barths in western Missouri. Mr. Barth improved this tract, which is located in Walker township and has added to his holdings until he now owns a total of two hundred and forty acres. He is extensively engaged in stock raising and is recognized as one of the successful citizens of Henry County.

In 1891, John W. Barth and Miss Lena Gretzinger were united in marriage. This marriage has been blessed with the following children: Edward W., born December 5, 1892, residing on a farm in White Oak township; Amelia H., born April 7, 1894, and died in 1905; Mary M., born March 9, 1897; Clarence C., born June 11, 1899. Mrs. Lena (Gretzinger) Barth was born near Zoar Station, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1866, and is the daughter of Jacob and Magdalena Gretzinger, who spent all of their days in Ohio.

In addition to his farming interests, Mr. Barth is president of the Farmers' Bank of Urich, Missouri, and is active in public affairs. He is a Democrat and is leader in his township of all movements furthering America's cause in the World War. He is serving as bond sales director in Walker township. He and Mrs. Barth and the members of his family are affiliated with the White Oak Methodist Episcopal Church.

Agrippa Valentine Clary, a prominent pioneer of White Oak township, was born in Overton County, Tennessee, July 12, 1851. He is a son of John H. and Lavina (Sevier) Clary, both natives of Tennessee. John H. Clary came to Henry County, Missouri, in November, 1860, and settled in Walker township, Henry County, and spent the remainder of his life in Missouri. He lived for many years in Walker township, and later moved to the southwestern part of the State. He died near Joplin at the age of eighty-four years. His wife preceded him in death several years. She died at Rich Hill, aged sixty-three years. John H. and Lavina (Sevier) Clary were the parents of the following children: Agrippa Valentine, the subject of this sketch; William R., Wenatche, Washington; Mrs. Martha Gragg, deceased; Mrs. Mary Tinsley, deceased; George W., Diamond, Missouri; Catherine, deceased; John, deceased; James, deceased, and Nannie Bales, deceased.

A. V. Clary was educated in the public schools of Walker township, a Mrs. Cummings being his first teacher. The school house which he attended was one of the pioneer log buildings, and he had an opportunity to experience the beginning of public schools in Minnesota. Mr. Clary remained on the home farm until 1874 when he engaged in farming for himself on the place where he now lives. He owns ninety acres, five miles south of Urich, and carries on both general farming and stock raising and is one of the successful men of White Oak township.

Mr. Clary was united in marriage with Mary Frances (Dunn) Sevier, a daughter of J. N. and Zulima (Ogle) Dunn of White Oak township. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn were pioneers of White Oak township, coming from Kentucky to Cooper County, Missouri, in a very early day, and came from Cooper County to Henry County in 1853. Mrs. Clary was born in Cooper County October 8, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn were the parents of the following children: Thomas, deceased; Mrs. Nancy Elizabeth Blevins; Daniel Luther, deceased; James A., a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Mrs. Margaret E. Armstrong; Mary Frances, the wife of Agrippa Valentine Clary, the subject of this sketch; Jasper Newton, who lives at Urich, Missouri. To Agrippa Valentine Clary and wife have been born the following children: George Ernest, who lives on the home place; Ola A., a farmer in Walker township; and John E., the present treasurer of Henry County. Mrs. Clary was first married to George A. Sevier and to that union were born the following children: James W., a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Rosa E., married W. R. Williams, and she is now

deceased; Dora E., married W. G. Martin, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, and Elwood F., a farmer of White Oak township, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Mr. Clary has a vivid recollection of the pioneer conditions as they existed in Henry County over fifty years ago. He recalls many of the pioneers who lived here when he came, and has observed the many changes that have gradually taken place in the county since his boyhood days to the present time. He is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Clary are members of the Urich Presbyterian Church.

Robert W. Allen.—Upon the old Allen homestead in Tebo township in Henry County there have been born and reared three generations of the Allen family, since the land was first entered in 1835 by George J. Allen, father of Robert W. Allen, the subject of this review. Robert W. Allen was born on this farm September 2, 1850, and is the son of George J. and Esther (Mitchell) Allen, who were parents of eight children: Mrs. Susan M. Hodges, deceased; William M. and Ann E., deceased; Belle J., Windsor, Missouri; James, deceased, twin brother of Belle J., died in the Confederate Army during the Civil War; George J., living in Montana; Emma, widow of J. W. Huston, Windsor; Robert W., youngest of the family.

George J. Allen was born in Washington County, east Tennessee, April 5, 1809, and died in Henry County March 5, 1850. In 1835 he came to Henry County from Tennessee and settled in Tebo township, where he improved a splendid property and which later passed to his son, Robert W. Allen, and is now being tilled by Robert L. Allen, son of Robert W. Mrs. Esther (Mitchell) Allen was born in Tennessee May 17, 1815, and died February 13, 1853. After the death of their parents the eight Allen children all remained on the farm, the oldest children taking the responsibility of the rearing of the younger and every child grew to upright and worthy manhood and womanhood.

Robert W. Allen remained on the home farm of the family and tilled his acreage, consisting of 290 acres, until his retirement to a home in Windsor in 1911. He came into possession of the Allen homestead through the gradual purchase of the interests of the heirs and built it up into a splendid property.

October 9, 1879, Robert W. Allen and Miss Sallie M. Sutherland were united in marriage. Mrs. Sallie M. Allen was born in St. Clair County, Missouri, the daughter of Uriah and Margaret Jane (Harris) Suther-



ROBERT W. ALLEN



MRS. SALLIE (SUTHERLAND) ALLEN



MARGARET ALLEN BYRNS



ROBERT BELL ALLEN III



DR. ROBERT LOGAN ALLEN



MRS. CLARA (ALLEN) BYRNS

land. To this marriage have been born two children: Clara, wife of Rev. O. L. Byrns, Golden City, Missouri, mother of one child, Margaret; Robert L., who is managing the old home place of the family in Tebo township, a graduate of the Kansas City Veterinary College, and who combines the practice of his profession with farming pursuits, married Myrtle Bell and has one child, Robert Bell Allen.

Mr. Allen has always been a Democrat, politically, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. In addition to his land interests he is a stockholder of the First National Bank of Windsor and owns stock in the Peoples Bank of Calhoun, Missouri. Mr. Allen is one of the highly valued and substantial and enterprising citizens of Windsor and Henry County.

Dr. Robert L. Allen, veterinarian and farmer, Tebo township, Henry County, was born on the farm where he now resides June 28, 1882, and is the son of Robert W. Allen, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

Robert L. Allen was educated in district school number nine and the Windsor High School, from which he graduated in 1900. In 1902 he entered the Kansas City Veterinary College and graduated therefrom in 1905. He began the active practice of his profession in 1905 and for a year he was engaged in the service of the Government, being stationed at South Omaha, Nebraska. In 1906 he located at Columbia, Missouri, and practiced his profession in the State veterinarian's department for two years, all of which broad experience tended to develop his powers and render him more proficient in the practice of his profession and to broaden his knowledge of the diseases of animals. In 1907 he located in Windsor and soon built up a lucrative practice. In 1909 he settled upon the Allen home place in section 12 of Tebo township. Doctor Allen is a well known breeder of Hereford cattle and is farming 400 acres of land, being owner of 120 acres in Tebo township. He is continuing his successful practice which he carries on with his farming operations.

On April 4, 1909, Doctor Allen was married to Miss Myrtle Bell, who was born in Pettis County, Missouri, the daughter of John H. and Mary H. (McDaniel) Bell, the former of whom was a native of Illinois and the latter of Missouri, and are now living on a farm in Pettis County. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have one child, Robert Bell Allen, born August 21, 1910. Mrs. Myrtle Allen is a graduate of the Windsor High School and taught school for a number of years in Windsor and Weatherford, Oklahoma, and Clinton, Missouri, the greater part of her teaching experience having been in graded schools.

Doctor Allen is a member of the Missouri State Veterinarian Association and the Missouri Valley Veterinarian Association. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

George H. Henny, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser of White Oak township, belongs to a Henry County pioneer family. Mr. Henry is a native of Ohio. He was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1880, and is a son of Rudolph and Elizabeth (Goodman) Henny. Rudolph Henny was an early settler in White Oak township, and after coming here was engaged in farming and stock raising and spent the remainder of his life in this township. He died in 1902, and his widow now resides in Bogard township. They were the parents of the following children: Charles, now resides in Denver, Colorado; Elmer, lives on the home place in Bogard township, with his mother; George H., the subject of this sketch; Clara Ellen, resides at home, and Clarence Ray in Bogard township. George H. Henny was reared on the home farm in Walker township, and remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age. Later he purchased his present farm of one hundred fifty-two acres. It is a valuable farm and located about one-fourth of a mile south of Lucas. Mr. Henry has recently built a seven-room bungalow of modern design and his other farm buildings are in thorough keeping with his high-class residence. His land is fertile and productive and has the advantage of being well watered.

Mr. Henry was united in marriage February 8, 1911, with Miss Ida M. Barth, a daughter of John and Sophia (Rombold) Barth. More extensive mention is made of the Barth family in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Henny have one son, Oren Clifford. Mr. Henny takes an active interest in local public affairs and is now a member of the school board of his district. He is one of the substantial and progressive citizens of Henry County.

W. S. Ward, a well-to-do and progressive farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Boone County, February 19, 1868, and is a son of Lafayette and Malissa A. (Vaugh) Ward, natives of Indiana. The Ward family came to Henry County in 1869, when W. S. was about one year old. They settled about two miles east of where Blainstown now stands. Here the father engaged in farming until the time of his death in 1882. His widow married Abraham Crites, who is now deceased, and she lives at Blainstown. To Lafayette

and Malissa (Vaugh) Ward, were born the following children: W. S., the subject of this sketch; Charles E., deceased; Omer, deceased; O. L., Salesville, Montana; O. T., Big Creek township; and Ernest, who resides on the home place in Big Creek township.

W. S. Ward was reared on the home farm in Big Creek township and received his education in the rural schools of Henry County. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age. He then went to Johnson County, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming for four years, when he returned to Henry County and engaged in farming and stock raising in Big Creek township. He bought his present farm in 1902 and since then has added many improvements, making of it one of the attractive and valuable places of this township. Mr. Ward is a modern farmer and stockman, as the neat and well-kept appearance of his farm indicates.

In 1889 W. S. Ward was united in marriage with Miss Katie R. Shelton, a daughter of C. D. and Emma (Ray) Shelton of Chilhowee, Johnson County, Missouri. Mrs. Ward was born in Illinois and her parents are also natives of that State. C. D. and Emma Ray Shelton are the parents of the following children: Katie R., the wife of W. S. Ward; James M., Kansas City, Missouri; W. A., Bozeman, Montana; Mrs. Mary Coe, Ft. Worth, Texas; C. N., Big Creek township; Mrs. Pearl Wright, Sedalia, Missouri; and Mrs. Alice Killingsworth, Walnut Grove, Missouri.

To W. S. Ward and wife have been born the following children: Otto, born in 1890, enlisted in the United States Army September 20, 1917, and is now in the service in France, having gone there with the 88th Division in March, 1918; Francis P., born 1891, was educated in the Big Creek Consolidated High School and graduated at the University of Missouri. He then accepted a position as teacher of science in the high school at Litchfield, Illinois, for two years, filling the position of principal the last half of the second year. He entered the United States Army July 6, 1918, and is now stationed at the Central Officers' Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky. Blanche, born 1895, a graduate of the Big Creek Consolidated High School, who resides at home with her parents.

W. S. Ward is one of the substantial men of Big Creek township and all the members of the Ward family are prominent in Henry County.

W. A. Stansberry, a Henry County pioneer and prominent farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Fairfield County, in 1852, a son of W. H. and Rachel (Elsborn) Stansberry, natives of Ohio. They came to Missouri in 1870 and settled in Big Creek township, Henry County. Later they removed to St. Clair County, where they lived for a time, but returned to Henry County and both died here, and their remains are interred in the Carpenter Cemetery in Johnson County. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Samantha Jane Crist, now deceased; Mrs. Mary Showalter, Carroll, Ohio; Mrs. Kate Lane, Clinton, Missouri; John, Old Chilhowee, Missouri; W. A., the subject of this sketch; George, died in Montana; Charles, resides at Tulsa, Oklahoma; Mrs. Rachel Sherman, died at Pittsburg, Kansas; Mrs. Emma Corsen, died in Johnson County, Missouri; Noah, lives in Johnson County, Missouri; J. J., Miami, Oklahoma; Mrs. Frank Murphy, Honey Creek township, and Mrs. Millie Heath, Taborville, Missouri.

W. A. Stansberry was reared and educated in Ohio and was about eighteen years of age when he came to Henry County with his parents in 1870. After coming here he worked some by the month, but soon engaged in farming in Big Creek township on rented land. Later he bought a farm and now owns one hundred twenty acres, two and one-half miles southeast of Blairstown. His place is well improved with a good farm residence and other suitable farm buildings. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, having been especially successful raising Duroc Jersey hogs in recent years.

Mr. Stansberry was married in 1876 to Miss Sarah E. Webster, daughter of James H. and Mary Jane (Carpenter) Webster of Big Creek township. The father died in Arkansas in 1903, and the mother died in Henry County during the Civil War, having contracted pneumonia from exposure when driven from home by "Jayhawkers." Mrs. Stansberry was one of four children born to her parents, the others being: Pleasant Webster, who served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and now resides at Bozeman, Montana; Mrs. Mary Haney, Chickalah, Arkansas, and Mrs. Hester Anderson, now deceased. After the death of the mother of these children, the father married again to Mary Lotspiech, and to this second marriage were born the following children: Charles, lives in Arkansas; Mrs. Dora Hanes, deceased; Walter, lives in Oklahoma; Oscar, Arkansas; Florence, Arkansas, and Maude, deceased.

To Mr. and Mrs. Stansberry have been born four children, as follows:

Blanche, died at the age of three years; Hattie, married Sterling S. Patterson, who is now deceased, having left one child, Ora Ellen, who resides with Mr. and Mrs. Stansberry; John W., at home; Mary J., married Cecil Gray, Big Creek township.

Mr. Stansberry has seen much of the history of Henry County in the making, as it were. He recalls when the town of Norris was known as Norris Fork and when the postoffice was established there on the star mail route from Holden, and they received mail three times each week. He recalls the first store building there which was erected by Moore & Wright. This was about 1873, and this firm carried on the mercantile business there for a number of years.

Mr. Stansberry is one of the substantial pioneer citizens of Henry County and the Stansberry family are prominent in the community.

Walter W. Cheek, a prosperous farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Mason County, May 7, 1862, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Newkirk) Cheek, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Maryland. The Cheek family came to Missouri and settled in Henry County in 1883. The parents returned to Illinois and now reside at Havana, that State. They are the parents of the following children: George, Havana, Illinois; Thomas, deceased; Walter W., the subject of this sketch; Robert died at Urich, Missouri, in 1901; John, lives at Manito, Illinois; Samuel, St. Louis, Missouri; Frank, Phelps County, Missouri; Fannie, died at the age of fourteen; James Madison lives in South Dakota; Marietta, resides with her parents at Havana, Illinois, and Delia, died in infancy.

Walter W. Cheek came to Henry County with his parents in 1883, when he was about twenty-one years of age. He followed farming in the vicinity of Urich for a number of years and in 1890 purchased his present place in Big Creek township. This is a valuable farm of one hundred twenty acres, and is a part of the Fox estate, which was originally entered from the Government by William Fox, grandfather of Mrs. Cheek. He was a very early settler in this vicinity and entered a great deal of land from the Government in Henry County. At one time he owned about eight hundred acres.

Walter W. Cheek was married to Miss Geneva A. Fox in 1888. She is a daughter of William C. Fox, a native of Kentucky, who was born in 1814. He married Emma Hornbarger, a native of Tennessee, born in 1826. William C. Fox died May 21, 1899, and his wife died in 1897, and their remains are interred in the Carpenter Cemetery.

Mr. Cheek is not only a successful farmer and stock raiser, but takes a keen interest in local affairs and is especially interested in the public school system and for seventeen years has served as director of his school district. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Presbyterian Church and is one of the substantial citizens of Big Creek township.

William C. Fox came to Howard County, Missouri, from Kentucky. He was a "forty-niner," crossed the country and was in the gold mining country of the Pacific Coast for twelve years. Upon his return via Cape Horn, he settled in Big Creek township, Henry County. He was a farmer and stockman on a large scale. W. C. Fox had two children: Mrs. Walter Cheek and James Edgar Fox, who died in 1908 in Kansas City, where he had moved from his farm in Big Creek township.

William C. Fox was the son of James Fox, a Missouri pioneer who was one of the earliest settlers of Howard County and later of Henry County. W. C. Fox owned a fine farm of 320 acres and dealt extensively in live stock.

Thomas Marshall Swart, an extensive land owner and prosperous pioneer of Big Creek township is one of the leading citizens of Henry County. Mr. Swart was born in Kentucky, August 21, 1839, and is a son of George W. and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Swart, both natives of Nicholas County, Kentucky. The parents were both born in 1799 and the mother died at the age of forty years and the father lived to be ninety-three years old. George W. Swart was a son of James Swart of Virginia, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and served under General Washington. He died in Nicholas County, Kentucky. His wife lived to the advanced age of one hundred six years.

George and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Swart were the parents of the following children: Margaret; Mrs. Phoebe Jane Campbell; William; Mrs. Hannah Ferguson; Mrs. Elizabeth Parker; George H.; Mrs. Mary Weaver; Mrs. Fannie Wood; Angeline; Mrs. Caroline Graves; all of whom are now deceased, and Thomas M., the subject of this sketch.

Thomas M. Swart was reared to manhood in Nicholas and Mason counties, Kentucky, and received his education in the schools of his time. He engaged in farming in his native State in early life and followed that vocation there until 1878, when he came to Henry County, Missouri. He settled near Maurine, where he first purchased two hundred and thirty acres at twenty dollars an acre. Before coming to Henry

county he was engaged in raising tobacco, hemp, corn and wheat in Kentucky. He sold his land in the Blue Grass country for ninety dollars an acre. Since coming here he has followed farming and stock raising and has met with unusual success, and is now the owner of about two thousand acres of valuable land and is thus one of the largest land owners of Henry County. His children have 700 acres. His home place is well improved, as is all his land, and his is one of the finest farm residences of the county.

Mr. Swart was united in marriage December 18, 1861, with Miss Mary C. McFerrin, a native of Mason County, Kentucky. She was born in 1844 and is a daughter of James and Louisa (Paul) McFerrin, natives of Kentucky, who are both now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Swart have been born the following children: William S., married Chessie A. Ross of Blairstown and now resides on the old home place; Mary J., now the wife of Newton D. Yount of Sedalia, Missouri.

Mr. Swart is one of the substantial men of Big Creek township and is entitled to classification among Henry County's most successful citizens. He is a Democrat in politics and he and Mrs. Swart are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Kapels Forsythe of Big Creek township is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Henry County. He was born in Big Creek township March 7, 1891, a son of Edward and Jamica (George) Forsythe. George Forsythe was a native of Ohio and a son of James Forsythe, who settled in Henry County with his family in 1874. James Forsythe spent the remainder of his life in Honey Creek township, where he settled upon coming to this county. He died in 1891. Edward Forsythe died in 1916 and his wife departed this life January 20, 1897. She was a native of Henry County and a daughter of Elijah George, who was among the very early settlers in this county.

To Edward and Jamica (George) Forsythe were born the following children: Anna, married Chester Malone, Blairstown, Missouri; Ione, married Grover Fraser, who is now serving in the United States Army in France; Kapels, now serving in the United States Army in France; Noel, serving in the United States Army, now stationed at Camp Funston; Hazel, married Howard Harper, Blairstown.

Kapels Forsythe received his education in the public schools of Big Creek township and remained on the home farm until he was twenty-three years of age. In August, 1913, he went to Montana, where he home-

steaded 320 acres of land in the yellowstone country. He has made some substantial improvements on his place and has raised fifty acres of wheat there during the present season.

The Forsythe home farm in Big Creek township consists of 160 acres of well improved and valuable land. It is located two miles northwest of Garland, a part of the place being situate in Honey Creek township.

The Forsythe family rank among the substantial and highly respected citizens of Henry County.

Ellet Huey.—From unbroken prairie land which was first turned by the plow drawn by oxen, Ellet Huey has created one of the most beautiful and fertile farms in Henry County, a place of 130 acres in the southwestern part of Bethlehem township. Mr. Huey has lived upon his farm since 1866 and has witnessed the development and growth of Henry County. He has reared a splendid family of children, has seen his grandchildren grow to maturity and now has great-grandchildren.

Ellet Huey was born October 3, 1842, in Montgomery County, Ohio, the son of James and Ann Elizabeth (Schwartz) Huey, natives of Ohio. The parents of Ellet Huey accompanied him to Missouri and his father died at his home. The mother also died in this county. His brother, Albert, also came west, but returned to Ohio and spent his life in that State.

In the spring of 1865 Ellet Huey enlisted in Company D, 132nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served until the close of the war under Captain Beard. In 1866 he came to Missouri in search of a home and found his location in Bethlehem township, Henry County. This was prairie and timber land.

Mr. Huey paid thirteen dollars an acre for his land, which is now worth at least seventy-five dollars an acre. He erected a log house of three rooms and one and a half stories, since adding a frame addition to the original house, which is a picturesque and comfortable affair, attractively shaded by great trees and reached by a driveway from the highway.

Mr. Huey was married in 1863 to Miss Margaret Palmer, who was born in Ohio in 1844. Twelve children were born of this marriage: Lucy, Henry Harris, Robert Wilson, Ida, George, John, Wilber, Ella, May, Florence and Herman. Mrs. Lucy Snyder, the eldest child, lives at Clinton, Missouri. She is mother of four children: Mrs. Pearl Stuessi, Great Falls, Montana, mother of Beverly, Keith, Wilma and Justine; Mrs. May Roberts,



ELLET HUEY



FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE HUEY FAMILY
Upper: Mrs. Margaret Huey, Mrs. Lucy Jane Snyder
Lower: Beverly Stuessi, Mrs. Pearl Stuessi

Kansas City, mother of Virginia Roberts; Harry, Kansas City; and Wilma, Clinton Missouri. Henry Harris Huey lives in Milton, Oregon, married Ollie Butt and has four children, Marion, Harold, Elba May, Oletha Rose. Robert Wilson Huey is deceased. Mrs. Ida Dooley lives in Clinton, and has three children, Ray, now a soldier in the National Army; Irene, and Howard. George Huey is a resident of Portland, Oregon, where he is a ship builder. John is a farmer in Bethlehem township, married Myrtle Herst, and has four children, Maude, Mabel, Tracy and Bessie. Wilber Huey is a farmer living near La Due, married Myrtle Cook. Mrs. Ella Oskins lives at Calhoun, Henry County, has two children, Claude and Cleo. May is at home with her parents. Florence Huey is the wife of Thomas F. Bronaugh. Herman Huey is a farmer in Bethlehem township, married Alice Bailey and has seven children: Mildren, Muriel Ira, Eugene, Robert, Elmer, Buford and Bernice, twins.

James Huey was the son of Albert R. and Margaret Huey and was born October 7, 1814. Ann Elizabeth Huey was the daughter of George and Sarah Schwartz, and was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1838.

Mr. Huey is a Republican and he and Mrs. Huey worship at the Bethlehem Baptist Church.

John H. Titus, a well known merchant at Norris, Missouri, is a native of this State. He was born in St. Clair County, near Lowry City, November 19, 1877, and is a son of James W. and Caroline (Roberts) Titus, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. James W. Titus was born February 22, 1839, and when a young man moved to Illinois, where he was living when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted in Company H, 79th Illinois Infantry, and served for three years. He took part in a number of important battles. He was wounded severely at the battle of Stone River, and after being wounded was taken prisoner and for a time was confined in Libby Prison and later transferred to other Confederate prisons. He came to Missouri in 1865 and settled near Osceola. He made the trip through from Illinois with a team and wagon, driving a wagon which he had made by his own hands. In 1868 he moved to the present site of Lowry City. At that time that section was unsettled and his was the first house built near where the town now stands. This house is still standing and at the present time is occupied by his daughter. Mr. Titus was a carpenter and built the first store building in Lowry City, as well as several other buildings there. For a time he was

engaged in the lumber business there. To James W. and Caroline (Roberts) Titus were born the following children: William D., deceased; Mrs. Louster E. Brown, Lowry City; Mrs. Martha A. Houk, Chico, California; Mrs. Lydia A. Page, Sacramento, California; Thomas J., deceased; Sarah J., deceased; Francis, deceased; John H., the subject of this sketch; Ira N., deceased, and Myrtle E., deceased.

John H. Titus was reared at Lowry City and educated in the public schools. He began life as a farmer near Lowry City, where he remained seven years. He then sold out and went to Florida. He returned, however, in a short time and bought a farm near Chloe, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1914. He then came to Norris and engaged in general mercantile business, to which he has since devoted his attention. He carries a very complete line of merchandise and deals extensively in farm produce. His trade extends over a large section of the country surrounding Norris, and by his integrity and honesty as a merchant he has won the confidence of the public. Mr. Titus was married December 25, 1898, to Miss Rosa Huebner, a daughter of C. F. and Jennie (Crissman) Huebner, the former a native of Somerset, Ohio, and the latter of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The father has been in the mercantile business at Lowry City for the past forty years. His wife died in 1907. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Minnie Foster, Lowry City; Rosa, wife of John H. Titus, the subject of this sketch; Daisy, died at the age of thirteen; Mrs. Carrie Patterson, Lowry City, Missouri, and Mrs. Lula Weir, Bolivar, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Titus have been born six children as follow: John Charles, Mary B., Ruth C., Jewell H., Myrtle O. and J. Harold.

Mr. Titus is one of the progressive business men of Henry County and a valued and substantial citizen.

Prof. Ralph Lionberger, principal of the public schools of Blairstown, Missouri, is prominent in the teachers' profession of Henry County and for the past seven years has been principal of the Norris High School. Mr. Lionberger was born in Buffalo County, Nebraska, October 30, 1885. He is a son of T. R. and Etta (Thornton) Lionberger. The father is a native of Illinois and the mother of Iowa. They now reside in Leesville township, Henry County. T. R. Lionberger went to Nebraska when he was a young man and remained in that State until 1895, when he came to Henry County, which has been his home since that time. To T. R. Lionberger and wife have been born the following children: Ralph T., the subject of this sketch; Carrie, married Thomas McCown,

Leesville township; Nellie, married Hugh Randel, Calhoun, Missouri; Calvin, died May 14, 1908; Gaylord, Etoile, Edwin, Otis and Harry, all residing at home. Ralph T. Lionberger was educated in the public schools and was graduated from the Appleton City High School in the class of 1908. He has studied in the State University at Columbia, Missouri. He taught his first term of school in the Turner district, Leesville township. He afterwards taught one year at the Appleton City Academy and one year in St. Louis County, Missouri. In 1910 he became principal of the Norris High School, and held that position for seven consecutive years. He then taught one year in high school in Benton County, and in 1918 was elected principal of the Blairstown school, which position he now holds.

Professor Lionberger was united in marriage August 28, 1910, with Miss Audrey E. Smith, a daughter of J. H. and Ellen (Nichols) Smith, of Leesville township. The Smith family are pioneers of that section of Henry County. Mrs. Lionberger was born in Leesville township and educated in the public schools of that township, Windsor High School and Appleton City Academy. Joseph H. Smith is a Virginian and served in the Confederate army with the Virginia troops. Shortly after the Civil War he came to Henry County. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ellen Nichols, was born in Leesville township. Her mother, Catherine Parks, came to Henry County with her parents in 1835 when she was ten years of age, and they were among the very first settlers of Henry County. To J. H. and Ellen (Nichols) Smith were born the following children: Ida, Fort Collins, Colorado; Hugh, Madison, Wisconsin; J. M., Brownington, Missouri; Elmer, lives in Iowa; Pickney, Nevada, Missouri; Audrey E., the wife of Prof. Ralph Lionberger, the subject of this sketch; Jewette, Lincoln, Missouri; Norma, a teacher, Fort Collins, Colorado; Winifred, a teacher in Henry County, and Helen, also a Henry County teacher. To Professor and Mrs. Lionberger have been born two children, Herbert and Lowell.

Professor Lionberger is interested in farming as well as his educational work and owns a valuable farm of fifty-one acres adjoining the townsite of Norris. He has an extensive acquaintance in Henry County and he and Mrs. Lionberger have many friends.

Albert W. McFarland, a prominent farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, is a member of one of the pioneer families of Henry County, whose residence in Missouri dates back to territorial date. Albert W. McFarland was born in Henry County, six miles southeast of where Blairstown now stands February 4, 1878. He is a son of William J. and

Mary E. (Mitchell) McFarland. William J. McFarland was born in Moniteau County, Missouri, September 26, 1834, and died December 21, 1893. His wife, Mary E. (Mitchell) McFarland, was born in Cooper County, Missouri, December 25, 1843, and died May 12, 1913. William J. McFarland was a soldier in the Confederate army, serving under Gen. Sterling Price. He came to Henry County in the fall of 1867 and settled in Big Creek township, where he first purchased 160 acres of land and became one of the successful farmers of Henry County. At the time of his death he was the owner of about 600 acres. William J. McFarland was a son of Jesse McFarland, who came to Missouri in 1809, and was here during the time of the disastrous earthquake in 1811. Jesse McFarland was a son of Jacob McFarland, who was a member of the first territorial legislature of Missouri. He died in Moniteau County. Jesse McFarland was the first sheriff of Cooper County, Missouri. He also was the first Government surveyor of what later became Rives County, receiving his appointment in 1821, when he was twenty-one years of age. He died at Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

Albert W. McFarland received his education in the public schools of Henry County and the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri. Later he attended the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois, where he was graduated in the class of 1906. He then returned to Henry County, where he has since been successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising, and is recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of Henry County. His farm consists of 300 acres of valuable farm land, which is well improved.

Mr. McFarland was united in marriage July 24, 1901, with Miss Hattie Woodruff, a daughter of R. B. and Rosa (Young) Woodruff, pioneers of Johnson County, Missouri. The Woodruff family came to Henry County forty-five years ago and now reside in Big Creek township. Mrs. McFarland has two brothers: John D. and Edgar, both residing at home with their parents. To Mr. and Mrs. McFarland have been born eight children, as follow: Augusta L., Inga, Courtney L., Ruth V., Mattie M., William J., Olive M. and Douglass W.

Mr. McFarland takes an active interest in public affairs and is one of the progressive and capable citizens of Big Creek township. He has held local office at various times and was president of the first high school board of the consolidated district, and is a member of that board now. He is also president of the township board.

J. E. A. Hornbarger, an extensive farmer and stock raiser of Big Creek township, is a native of Tennessee. He was born in 1851 and is a son of William M. and Mary J. (Lotspiech) Hornbarger, natives of Tennessee. William M. Hornbarger came to Henry County in 1854 and settled in Big Creek township, where he bought 120 acres of land, which is now a part of J. E. A. Hornbarger's place. He remained here until 1880, when he went to Arkansas and settled near Alma, Crawford County. Later he sold that and moved to Paris, Arkansas, where he died. His wife died in Henry County. They were the parents of the following children: Josephine, deceased; J. E. A., the subject of this sketch; Roten L., deceased; Mrs. Fannie Millen, deceased; Maggie, deceased, and Mock, was in Oklahoma when last heard from.

J. E. A. Hornbarger received his education in the pioneer schools of Henry County, attending school in the Victor district, which was then conducted on the subscription plan. The school building was a primitive log structure and he recalls his first teacher as being Miss Mollie Lotspiech, a sister of his mother. Samuel Victor, a Baptist preacher, was also one of the pioneer teachers in this district. Mr. Hornbarger was reared amidst the pioneer surroundings of Henry County and his early life was spent under conditions that develop self reliance, and he has made his own way in the world practically since boyhood. He began farming on his own account in Big Creek township in 1873. In 1877 he bought forty acres, which was the first land that he ever owned. He has added to that from time to time and now owns 240 acres of some of the most valuable and productive land in Henry County. All the improvements on this place have been placed there by Mr. Hornbarger. The farm is located two miles southeast of Maurine, and is crossed by the Frisco railroad. Mr. Hornbarger carries on general farming and is also quite extensively interested in stock raising.

In 1875 Mr. Hornbarger was married to Exony Thomas, a daughter of Cornelius and Sally Thomas, Henry County pioneers, who settled in the vicinity of where Lewis Station now stands. To Mr. and Mrs. Hornbarger have been born the following children: Sally, married Charles Jagerman of Honey Creek township; Mrs. Pinkie Yount, deceased; Ruth, married Bud Harrington of Honey Creek township, and Ruby, married William Wolf of Honey Creek township.

Mr. Hornbarger has seen Henry County pass through all the stages from the primitive pioneer days to its present high state of development.

In the early days he broke prairie with ox teams with the old fashioned plow and later with the steel improved plow. He was here many years in advance of the corn planter and he recalls that the first corn planter owned in this vicinity was purchased by Elijah George in the early seventies. It was a wooden structure with the exception of the tires on the wheels. Mr. Hornbarger has contributed his part to all this development that has made Henry County the banner county of the State, and is entitled to classification as one of its honored pioneers.

Walter S. Waugh, a prominent farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, is a native son of Henry County and a descendant of a prominent pioneer family of Missouri. Mr. Waugh was born in Big Creek township on the place where he now resides March 23, 1877, and is a son of John W. and Julia A. (Hamilton) Waugh, natives of Indiana and pioneers of Henry County, Missouri. A more complete sketch of the Waugh family history appears in this volume in the sketch of James H. Waugh, a brother of the subject of this sketch.

Walter S. Waugh was educated in the public schools of Henry County and was reared on the farm where he now resides. He has always been engaged in farming and stock raising and is one of the successful farmers and well known stockmen of Big Creek township. He purchased the home place in 1910. It is a splendid farm, containing 355 acres, situated two miles southwest of Norris. The place is well improved and is one of the attractive places in the township. The residence was destroyed by fire December 26, 1917. It was considered one of the finest residences in the western part of the county. Mr. Waugh is now building a residence that will be modern in every particular when completed.

Mr. Waugh was united in marriage March 20, 1902, with Miss Jessie May Anderson, daughter of J. M. Anderson of Big Creek township, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Waugh have been born the following children: Thelma Agnes, John M., Claud A., Walter W., and Joe, who died in infancy.

Mr. Waugh is one of the progressive and hustling representatives of Henry County's prosperous citizens.

William S. Swart, who with his son, G. L. Swart, are proprietors of the "Elmland Stock Farm" in Big Creek township, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Mason County, September 20, 1862, a son of M. and Mary C. Swart. William S. Swart came to Henry County March 22, 1878, when he was about sixteen years of age, with his parents. He remained at home until he was about twenty-five years of age, when he

engaged in farming for himself on the farm which his son, G. L., now owns. He improved this place, adding all modern farm conveniences, until it is one of the best farms in Henry County. "Elmland Stock Farm" contains 406 acres and is located one mile east of Maurine.

William S. and G. L. Swart are extensively engaged in breeding Pole Angus cattle and at this writing (1918) have on hand about 114 head. They are also recognized among the most successful hog breeders of Henry County, specializing in pure blood, big boned Poland China hogs. They added the hog industry to their stock business in 1917 and have some very high class registered stock.

On October 5, 1887, William S. Swart was united in marriage with Miss Julia Ann Ross, a daughter of W. H. Ross of Big Creek township. The mother is now deceased and the father resides on his home farm in Big Creek township. To William S. Swart and wife have been born the following children: Grady L., who is in partnership with his father in the "Elmland Stock Farm;" Verlie B., married Carl Beatty of Shawnee township, and Eliza K., who resides at home with her parents.

Mr. Swart is a progressive and public spirited citizen and takes a keen interest in the welfare of his township and county. He is now serving his third term as treasurer of Big Creek township. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World of Norris, and one of Henry County's valued citizens.

Joe A. Ross, a progressive farmer and leading citizen of Big Creek township, is a native son of Henry County. He was born in the township where he now resides April 28, 1875, and is a son of William H. and Eliza Jane (Norris) Ross. William H. Ross was born in Illinois in 1843, a son of Samuel and Margaret (Gray) Ross. Samuel Ross came to Henry County, Missouri, with his family and settled in Shawnee township in 1844, when William H. was about one year old. They spent the remainder of their lives in this county. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom William H. is the only one living. The others were: Freeman, Alfred, Lee, James C., Alvin, Robert, Catharine, Almeda, Sarah and Sophronia. To William H. and Eliza Jane (Norris) Ross were born the following children: Mrs. Julia Ann Rochester, Big Creek township; Joseph Adam, the subject of this sketch, and Ida Belle. The mother died in July, 1904, and the father now resides on his farm in Big Creek township.

Joe A. Ross was educated in the public schools of Henry County and the Iowa Business College at Des Moines, Iowa. He then engaged in farming and for ten years followed that vocation, when he entered the employ

of the Frisco Railroad Company as station agent and telegraph operator. In 1915 he returned to the home farm in Big Creek township and since that time has been engaged in general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Ross was married January 14, 1904, to Miss Anna Davis, a daughter of Benjamin and Mollie Davis of Saline County, Missouri. Mrs. Ross's father died in 1913 and her mother now lives near Miami, Missouri. Mrs. Ross has one brother, John Davis, who resides in Saline County, and a sister, Cora, who resides at home.

Mr. Ross is a Democrat and is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons Lodge No. 343, Argicola, Missouri, and is the present master of that lodge.

George F. Smith.—The first home of George F. Smith, widely known "old settler" of Leesville township, living south of the village of Coal, was a log cabin. Forty-seven years ago he settled upon his first forty acres in Leesville township, cleared the land of timber, suffered from chills and fever, worked hard and planned ahead for a beautiful home. He has realized his ambitions and now owns one of the most attractive farm residences in Henry County, combining the old time ideas of a Virginia home with modernity and occupying a beautiful setting in the timbered country from which Mr. Smith has created his fine farm. The first "forty" has grown to four "forties," or a total of 160 acres of well tilled land. The Smith farm is well improved with a fine farm residence of seven rooms, erected in 1880 and remodeled in 1890.

George F. Smith was born in Patrick County, Virginia, September 17, 1847, and is the son of Foulks and Mary Ann (Handy) Smith, both members of old Virginia families. For further particulars the reader is referred to the sketch of Joseph H. Smith, brother of the subject of this review. George F. Smith was reared and educated in Virginia and came to Missouri in 1868. He was first employed as a hired hand at monthly wages for one year. He made rails at a wage of \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hundred and became an expert rail splitter, able to cut and split from 100 to 130 fence rails per day. Mr. Smith in his younger days was an expert at both axe wielding and at "the table." Strong in body and very active he was an expert with the old fashioned cradle and his services were in demand during the wheat harvest season. He received \$18 to \$20 per month and his board for this work. In the meantime he enjoyed life while working hard and after a hard days work in the field he would follow the hounds in an exciting fox hunt all night long. For years he



GEORGE F. SMITH AND WIFE

kept a pack of fox hounds and also treed and caught many "coons." He made his first purchase of land in 1871, when he bought forty acres, which was only partly cleared of timber. He has cleared and improved this tract as well as three others of the same size, and went in debt for land each time when he made a purchase, believing that the best plan is to let the land help pay for itself.

January 7, 1869, George F. Smith and Susanna C. Nichols were united in marriage. This marriage was blessed with children as follow: William F., the successful merchant at Coal, Missouri; George Henderson, accidentally killed, was born December 14, 1873, and died January 27, 1896; Mrs. Kate Trollinger, Oklahoma; Lenney, a farmer of the neighborhood; Finis Frances, died at the age of one year; Mrs. Adella McCowan, a former teacher now living at Malvern, Iowa; Mrs. Lillie D. Randalls, living near Tightwad, Henry County; Cora Edith, a successful teacher for the past four years, and a student of the Warrensburg State Normal School; Jennie, died in 1905 at the age of thirteen years.

Mr. Smith is a Democrat and loyal to his party and its principles. He is a deacon in the Presbyterian Church at Coal and is one of the best known of the substantial and well to do old settlers of Henry County.

Omer H. McIntire, a farmer of Big Creek township and a descendant of a family of Missouri pioneers, was born in Adair County April 8, 1856. He is a son of Daniel and Agnes (Huston) McIntire, natives of Kentucky. Daniel McIntire was born October 25, 1821, and in 1841 when he was twenty years of age came to Missouri with his parents. He was a son of Hugh McIntire, a native of North Carolina, who came to Clark County, Kentucky, in 1828 with his family. Hugh McIntire was a son of Francis McIntire, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and served throughout the seven years of that conflict for American independence and during the term of his service was wounded five times.

Daniel C. McIntire married Agnes F. Huston in Scotland County, Missouri, September 23, 1847. She was a daughter of Archibald Huston and a native of Boone County, Kentucky. Daniel C. and Agnes (Huston) McIntire were the parents of the following children: William Seldon, Joseph M., Omer H., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Martha E. Gray, Ada Lee and Daniel M.

Daniel C. McIntire entered Government land in Adair County, Missouri, and lived there until 1858, when he came to Henry County and settled in Honey Creek. Here he built a grist and saw mill which he

operated for a number of years. Later he bought a farm which he moved on in 1866. He was prominent among the early day pioneers of Henry County and influential in this section. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Methodist Church, South. He died in 1912 at the advanced age of ninety-one years. His wife departed this life in 1914 and their remains rest side by side in the Carrsville Cemetery.

Omer H. McIntire was reared in the pioneer home in Henry County and received his education in what was known as the subscription school, the pioneer educational institution of Henry County. He remained on the home farm and followed farming and stock raising during the lifetime of his parents. The McIntire farm is one of the valuable and productive farms of Big Creek township, and Mr. McIntire has met with success in his chosen field of endeavor and is one of the substantial men of his community.

Omer H. McIntire was united in marriage in 1901 to Miss Ida Garrison, daughter of Robert and Susie Garrison, natives of Tennessee. The mother died in 1887 and the father now lives near Huntingdale. Mrs. McIntire is one of eight children born to her parents, the others being as follows: Robert, resides in Montana; Charles, deceased; Joseph, Huntingdale, Missouri; David, deceased; Harry, at home; Mrs. George Ridge, Urich, Missouri; Mrs. Homer Inner, Shawnee township. Mr. and Mrs. McIntire have two children: Margaret Katheryn and Robert Daniel.

Omer H. McIntire is a progressive citizen and the McIntire family rank among the leading representative citizens of Henry County.

Francis M. Gray, a native of Henry County, born in Big Creek township July 28, 1865, is one of the progressive farmers and stock men of Big Creek township. His parents were John L. and Catharine E. (Ross) Gray. The father was born in east Tennessee October 4, 1812, and died October 7, 1866. The mother was born in Kentucky January 21, 1828, and died August 14, 1909. They were married February 17, 1848, and the following children were born to this union: Francis M., the subject of this sketch; Mary J., born November 29, 1848, died June 14, 1867; Clayton C., born February 10, 1850, died February 12, 1850; Margaret E., born January 23, 1851, died January 25, 1851; Sarah C., born May 6, 1852, died May 18, 1852; Webster W., born July 9, 1853, died March 27, 1913; Anna E., born September 15, 1855, died August 30, 1857; Washington G., born June 14, 1857, died June 16, 1867; William H., born June 26, 1858, died July 4, 1858; John C., born July 21, 1859, died May 1, 1869;

Alice L., born January 24, 1862, died May 21, 1883; Joseph, born February 6, 1867, died April 18, 1867.

John L. Gray came to Henry County about 1840 and settled in Big Creek township, where he entered land and also bought a number of acres. His entire holdings aggregated about 2,600 acres. He built a residence on section 22 and here was engaged in farming and stock raising during the remainder of his life. Prior to the Civil War he owned a number of slaves. When he first settled here Lexington was his nearest important trading point and he made frequent trips to that place. He hauled a part of the lumber for his first home from Otterville, a distance of fifty miles.

Francis M. Gray spent his boyhood days on the home farm in Big Creek township and was educated in the rural schools of the neighborhood and later attended Central College at Fayette, Missouri, and also took a course at the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois. He then returned to the home farm, where he remained until 1894, when he moved to his present place, which is located about a mile southeast of Norris. Here he owns 1,280 acres, which is one of Henry County's most valuable farms. It is one of the best improved and best places to be found in Henry County. The residence, which is an unusually attractive home, is located on the Clinton and Holden highway. There are two sets of buildings on the Gray farm, one of which is occupied by Mr. Gray's son. Mr. Gray and his son are not only extensively interested in general farming and grain raising, but have established a reputation as being among the leading stock breeders of the county, and on their place may be found some of the highest type of cattle and hogs. They are breeders of white face cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs and their registered stock have a high reputation among stockmen throughout this section of the State.

Francis M. Gray was united in marriage May 29, 1889, with Miss Mary A. Butcher, a daughter of Alexander M. Butcher, a pioneer settler of Big Creek township and a personal sketch of whom appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Gray have been born two children: Cecil E., born February 21, 1894, educated in the Norris High School, Missouri University, married Mary J. Stansberry, a daughter of W. A. and Sarah E. Stansberry of Big Creek township, and is now in partnership with his father in operating the home place. Harry P., the youngest son, was born March 27, 1897. He was educated in the Norris High School, Central College at Fayette, Missouri, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts

in the University of Missouri in June, 1918. He enlisted in the United States Navy July 1, 1918, and is in training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Mr. Gray has always taken an interest in public affairs and has been especially a strong supporter of public schools and to him and W. S. Ward, T. M. Swindell and W. S. Swart belong the credit of promoting the local high school, which later developed into the Consolidated High School District No. 1 of Henry County, which was the first consolidated high school district in the state of Missouri. Mr. Gray is a Henry County citizen of real worth and his push and public spiritedness has not only rewarded himself but is of inestimable value to his community and county. The co-operation of such men as Francis M. Gray makes it possible to build democratic empires.

Charles L. Thompson, a successful farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, while yet a young man, has probably had more experience than any other man in Henry County. He was born near Lone Jack, Jackson County, Missouri, February 9, 1874, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Simmons) Thompson, the former a native of West Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. The father is now eighty-two years of age and the mother is seventy-seven. They were the parents of the following children: Jemima, married James Bynum and is now deceased; T. H., Odessa, Missouri; William A., on the home place in Jackson County; Alice, married C. B. Kennedy; Minnie, married John Cummings, Bliss, Oklahoma; Charles L., the subject of this sketch; Robert, deceased; Oliver, Lone Jack; Oscar, lives in Wyoming; Maud, married Clifford Tyson, Callaway County, Missouri; George, Barton County, Missouri, and four died in infancy.

Charles L. Thompson was reared in Jackson County, Missouri, and educated in the public schools. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, and then went to New Mexico. After remaining there a short time he went to eastern Colorado. Here he bought two farms, aggregating 280 acres and for sixteen years was engaged in the cattle and sheep business. He was an extensive feeder and met with success in that business. While he was interested in business in Colorado, Mr. Thompson made a trip to Alaska in the interest of a mining company and while there developed some mining property which he still owns. In 1910 he disposed of his interest in Colorado and returned to Henry County, where he bought 475 acres of land. Later he sold 160

acres and now owns 315. This is one of the well improved and valuable farms of Big Creek township. Since purchasing the place Mr. Thompson has made many improvements and the place has a good residence and ample barns and other farm buildings. The place is well watered by natural springs and Norris Creek. Mr. Thompson is not only a large producer of grain but one of the extensive stockmen of the county. His farm is located four miles southeast of Blainstown and is recognized as one of the best farms in the county.

Mr. Thompson was united in marriage in 1904 to Miss Catherine Smith of Danville, Illinois. She was born in that city in 1874, a daughter of Joseph and Susan (Keykendall) Smith, the former a native of West Virginia and the latter of England, who came to this country at the age of sixteen. Mrs. Thompson departed this life March 4, 1916, leaving the following children: Joseph and Catherine.

Mr. Thompson is one of the substantial citizens of Henry County and his worth as such is universally recognized. In politics he is a Democrat.

A. Davis, a prominent farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, belongs to a pioneer family of Henry County. He was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1870, and when one year of age came to Henry County, Missouri, with his parents, Daniel and Margaret (Hill) Davis, both natives of Ohio. Daniel Davis was born in Green County, Ohio, in 1838, and his wife, Margaret (Hill) Davis, was born in Ohio in 1847. She died April 30, 1915, and her remains were interred in Carpenter Cemetery. Daniel Davis has been an invalid for a few years past and resides with his son, A. Davis, the subject of this sketch.

To Daniel and Margaret (Hill) Davis were born the following children: James M., deceased; Mrs. I. G. Farnsworth, Holden, Missouri; Mrs. J. L. Hunt, Big Creek township, Henry County; Elmer, deceased; Absolom, the subject of this sketch; William, deceased; Mrs. R. L. Jackson, Holden, Missouri; Mrs. R. L. Wall, Blainstown, Missouri, and J. C., Big Creek township.

Absolom Davis received his education in the district schools of Henry County. He has made farming his life's occupation and has spent over forty-eight years of his life on the old home place where his father settled upon coming to this county in 1871. The place is located in Big Creek township about one and one-half miles from Blainstown. This land was originally entered from the Government by William Fox and when Daniel Davis settled here he purchased the land for twenty dollars per acre. The

farm consists of 455 acres and is one of the valuable farms of Henry County. Mr. Davis is extensively engaged in stock raising and is one of the successful stock feeders of the county, as was his father while actively engaged in business.

On March 8, 1911, Absolom Davis was united in marriage with Miss Linnie Thornburg at Oklahoma City. She is a daughter of J. W. Thornburg of Bridgeport, West Virginia. Mrs. Davis' mother is deceased and her father resides at Bridgeport. They were the parents of the following children: Carl, William, Jesse, Frank and Linnie, the wife of A. Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have one daughter, Virginia Ruth, who was born January 30, 1918.

Mr. Davis is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is one of the well known and substantial citizens of Big Creek township.

James A. Marksberry, a successful farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, is a native son of Henry County and a descendant of one of the honored pioneer families of this section of Missouri. Mr. Marksberry was born in a log house on the old home place in Big Creek township July 26, 1871, and is a son of Alex and Melissa (Kimsey) Marksberry, both natives of Missouri. The father was born in Clay County and is now deceased, having departed this life November 13, 1913. The mother was born in Big Creek township in 1842 and now resides at the place of her birth. Her parents, Alfred and Sarah Kimsey, were among the pioneers of Henry County and settled in this section before Henry County was organized. The father was killed during the early part of the Civil War and his wife died July 4, 1901. Alexander and Melissa (Kimsey) Marksberry were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Mary Murphy, who resides in Ohio; James A., the subject of this sketch; Edwin R., who lives in Big Creek township, Henry County; John, Shawnee township; Mrs. Nora Murphy, deceased, and Linn, who resides at Blainstown, Missouri.

James A. Marksberry was reared on the home farm and attended school at the Agicola school district in Big Creek township. He remained at home with his mother until he was thirty-two years of age and in 1906 purchased his present farm, which consists of 300 acres of well improved land located two miles southeast of Blainstown. Mr. Marksberry has a splendid farm residence which was built in 1915. It is a two story, nine room structure and one of the fine residences of the county. He carries on general farming and stock raising, and is recognized as one of the successful men of Henry County.

Mr. Marksberry was united in marriage April 28, 1908, to Miss Florence McDonald, a daughter of Josiah J. McDonald of White Oak township, Henry County, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

To Mr. and Mrs. Marksberry have been born the following children: Mary Lee, Dorothy, Kathryn and James, Jr. The Marksberry family are prominent in the community and Mr. Marksberry is one of the substantial and progressive men of Big Creek township.

George A. Johnson, a progressive citizen of Honey Creek township, Henry County, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Gasconade County June 9, 1878, a son of Christ and Mary E. (Wolff) Johnson, natives of Sweden. The father settled in Gasconade County when he was twenty-four years old and resided there until 1885, when he removed to Pettis County and was engaged in farming near Sedalia until 1900, when he traded his farm there for a place in Henry County near Maurine. Here he was engaged in general farming and stock raising until the time of his death, February 26, 1917, and his widow now resides on the home farm in Henry County. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Martha Quaintance, Gerster, Missouri; George A., the subject of this sketch; Mary M., a trained nurse who enlisted as a Red Cross nurse during the World War and after having served for a time at Camp Severe, South Carolina, she signed up for oversea duty and at this writing (October 23, 1918) she is at New York City awaiting orders to sail for Europe; Mrs. Katie A. Bower, Altoona, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Alice S. Benezette, Chilhowee, Missouri, and Florence, who resides at home.

George A. Johnson received his education, principally, in the public schools of Pettis County, and was engaged in farming in early life. He came to Henry County and engaged in the mercantile business at Garland. After a few years he traded his stock of goods for a farm and since that time has been engaged in farming and stock raising. His place is located one and one-half miles northwest of Garland and is one of the well improved places of western Henry County. He built his residence in 1915 and he has also built a large barn and other farm buildings, which makes of his place one of the modern equipped and well improved farms of the township.

Mr. Johnson was united in marriage March 25, 1903, with Miss Eunice W. Benezette, a daughter of D. W. and Nannie (Mohler) Benezette. Nannie Mohler's father was a Dunkard minister. D. W. Benezette was a native of Virginia and an early settler of Henry County, and was engaged in

farming in Honey Creek township. A few years prior to his death he went to New Mexico, where he died. His wife died in 1906. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Mary Burke, Fields Creek township, Henry County; Mrs. Richard McWhirt, Centerview, Missouri; Edward, who was accidentally killed while hunting in 1903; Howard, a conductor on the Santa Fe railroad, resides at Argentine, Kansas; Eunice, W., the wife of George A. Johnson, the subject of this sketch; Harry H., Chilhowee, Missouri; Mrs. Lucy Lumary, deceased, left a daughter, Anna, who was six months old at her mother's death and since that time has made her home with Mr. and Mrs. George A. Johnson, and she is now nine years old; Mrs. Abbie Woodruff, resides in Texas, and Frank E., a soldier in the United States Army, now serving in France with the American Expeditionary Force, and Mrs. Ruth V. Hunter, Chilhowee, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been born two children, Nannie Marie and George Virgil.

Mr. Johnson is one of the progressive citizens of Honey Creek township and takes a keen interest in all modern improvement and advancement. He has been a member of the local school board for the past seven years and is recognized as one of the good roads boosters of Henry County. He is one of the substantial citizens of his township and county.

Wesley Holland.—For sixty-five years Wesley Holland has lived in Henry County and has experienced the revelation of wild unbroken waste lands being replaced by fertile farms, modern cities and industries. Mr. Holland was born in Benton County, Missouri, February 14, 1845, the son of Needham and Matilda (Blankenship) Holland, who were natives of Barron County, Kentucky, and came to Benton County, Missouri, in the early days, remaining there until 1853, when they came to Henry County. In after years they lived in different portions of the State, Mrs. Holland being laid to rest in Vernon County, Missouri. Mr. Holland died in Texas. He was the father of twenty children, ten by his first wife and ten by the second. For many years he was a member of the Missouri State Guards.

Wesley Holland was educated in the rural schools of Henry County and helped in the work of the pioneer home, incidental to the farming methods of those days. In 1862 Mr. Holland enlisted in the Confederate Army under Gen. Joe Shelby and served for three years. He was in many important battles, one of which was Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Mr. Holland loves to review those stirring times and one of the incidents he



WESLEY HOLLAND AND WIFE

relates is as follows: He was a member of Gen. Joe Shelby's cavalry and each fourth man was detailed to hold horses, while the other three were to invite an attack of the Union men. Mr. Holland's captain ordered him to hold one of the officer's horses and Mr. Holland replied: "H—l, I didn't enlist to hold horses; I came to fight," and the captain said: "All right, there are plenty of them here that want the job," and let him get in the thick of the fray. The men were then ordered into an open field to draw the enemy's fire and they succeeded in doing so. The Union batteries opened, but firing over the heads of the Confederates, who were lying flat upon the ground. One of the Confederates, observing their shots flying high, yelled: "They're shooting too d—n high," and the laugh went the rounds. But that kind of shooting suited Mr. Holland and his comrades, as they were the targets for the big guns in that memorable battle. They were then ordered to take to their horses and continued their fighting of one of the biggest battles that took place west of the Mississippi River during the Civil War—Prairie Grove.

Mr. Holland received his honorable discharge in 1865 at Shreveport, Louisiana. He returned to Henry County, Leesville township, and resumed farming upon Forty acres which he purchased at that time. He remained upon this land until 1881, when he sold it and purchased 200 acres in Osage township, his present home. In 1913 he purchased 200 additional acres, making 400 acres of well improved land that he now owns.

December 25, 1868, Wesley Holland was married to Georgiana Renfro in Leesville township. Mrs. Holland was born December 7, 1837, in Barren County, Kentucky, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Leeper) Renfro, who were early settlers of Henry County. Mr. and Mrs. Holland are the parents of six children and have twenty-one grand children and four great grandchildren. Their children are as follow: Minnie Frances, wife of William B. Moree, Lowry City, Missouri; John N., Lowry City; William Y., in Montana; Retta of California; and Thomas B., of Minnesota; Matilda Elizabeth, now Mrs. Henry Schmidli, Brownington, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Holland have spent most of their lives in Henry County and have contributed in no small degree to its development. Upon their farm they raise the usual crops of wheat, corn, etc., and also successfully raise alfalfa. Mr. Holland has a herd of Shropshire sheep, which are eligible for registry, and give of their valuable wool to their owner. He is

a Democrat, and is a member of the township board. Mr. and Mrs. Holland have been members of the Baptist Church for over forty years. He is a member of Spangler Camp, Confederate Veterans, Clinton, Missouri, and wears the "Cross of Honor," given for four years' service.

Cecil E. Gray, a progressive young farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, is a native son of Henry County. His father, Francis M. Gray, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, was also born in Henry County, and the Grays are one of the pioneer families of this section.

Cecil E. Gray was born in Big Creek township February 21, 1894. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Norris High School. He later attended the University of Missouri, where he was graduated in 1916. He then engaged in farming and stock raising in partnership with his father in Big Creek township, where they own and operate one of the large farms of the county. It consists of 1,280 acres and they are extensively engaged in breeding registered Hereford cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs and also general farming. The Gray place is known as the "Inland Farm" and as an up to date and modernly conducted stock farm, it has few equals and no superiors in this section of the State.

Mr. Gray was united in marriage January 22, 1917, with Miss Mary J. Stansberry, a daughter of W. A. and Sarah E. (Webster) Stansberry. A sketch of W. A. Stansberry appears in this volume.

Mr. Gray is a member of the Masonic Lodge and is one of Henry County's representative young agriculturists.

Ernest Ward, a well known and progressive farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, is a member of one of the worthy pioneer families of Henry County. He was born in Big Creek township April 5, 1881, and is a son of Lafayette and Melissa A. (Waugh) Ward. A more extensive sketch of the Ward family appears elsewhere in this volume. Lafayette and Melissa A. (Waugh) Ward are the parents of the following children: W. S., a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Charles E., deceased; O. L., lives in Montana; Oscar T., Big Creek township, and Ernest, the subject of this sketch.

Ernest Ward was reared on the home farm and received his education in the public schools of Henry County. He began farming on his own account in Montana when he was eighteen years of age in partnership with his brother, O. L. Ward. He continued farming in Montana for two years, when he came home and assumed control and operation

of the home place, to which he has since devoted his attention. The Ward farm is located two and one-half miles east of Blairstown and contains 185 acres of well improved and valuable land. The farm buildings are modern and commodious and the place is well adapted to stock raising. Mr. Ward is not only extensively engaged in general farming but raises high grade mules, horses, cattle and hogs, and is recognized as one of the successful stock raisers of Henry County.

On December 20, 1908, Ernest Ward was united in marriage with Miss Edith Atkins, daughter of County Judge R. O. and Dora (Doak) Atkins of Johnson County. Judge Atkins was born in Pettis County, Missouri, and is a son of James Atkins, a native of Kentucky, who was born in 1828 and died at Blairstown, Missouri, in 1904. James Atkins married Elizabeth Elliott, also a native of Adair County, Kentucky, born November 21, 1832, and died May 20, 1912. James Atkins and his wife settled in Henry County near Windsor in 1850. About three years later they removed to Johnson County, Missouri. The remains of James Atkins and wife were buried at Blairstown. To Judge R. O. Atkins and wife were born the following children: John, who now resides on the home place in Big Creek township, Henry County; Edith, the wife of Ernest Ward, the subject of this sketch; Ethel, married Harry Salsbury, principal of the Blairstown public schools; Mary, who resides with her father in Johnson County; Jennings, George and William, residing at home. To Ernest Ward and wife have been born the following children: Alberta Lee, Charles Ray and Robert Harold.

Mr. Ward is one of Henry County's substantial citizens and the Ward family is prominent in the community.

Thomas L. Fisher, one of the substantial and well known farmers and stockmen of Big Creek township, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Pettis County January 11, 1865, and is a son of Hampton G. and Nannie (Newbill) Fisher. Hampton G. Fisher was also a native of Pettis County, Missouri, born in 1842. He was a son of Thomas L. Fisher, one of the very early pioneers of Pettis County. Samuel L. Fisher was a Pennsylvanian, born in 1800, and came to Missouri, settling in Pettis County in 1821, and is said to have been the first man to plant corn on what is known as South Fork in Pettis County. Upon coming to Pettis County he entered a large tract of land from the Government and was an extensive farmer and stockman during his life time. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-one years. He died in 1891. His remains are

interred in the County Line Baptist Cemetery, he having donated the land for this cemetery many years prior to his death.

Thomas L. Fisher is one of seven children born to his parents, the others being as follow: Charles A., who lives in Idaho; Mrs. Carrie Hainline, Pettis County, Missouri; Cassie, who died at the age of sixteen; Mrs. Cora Hainline, deceased; Clark, who lives in Pettis County; Mrs. Mollie Sterling, Pettis County, Missouri.

Thomas L. Fisher was reared on his father's farm in Pettis County and received a good common school education and when he was about twenty years of age began life for himself. He followed farming in Pettis and Johnson Counties and in 1895 came to Henry County and purchased a small farm. Later he sold this farm and bought other land. He now owns a valuable farm of two hundred eighty acres, one hundred sixty of which is located in Big Creek township, and eighty acres in Chilhowee township, Johnson County. Mr. Fisher's farm is well improved and in a high state of cultivation and indicates the industry and progressiveness of its owner.

Mr. Fisher was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Miller, a native of Allen County, Ohio, and a daughter of Marcus and Melissa Miller. The father died when Mrs. Fisher was a child and the mother later married John Blume, and they came to Johnson County, Missouri, in 1888. She died in 1913 and her remains are buried in Mineral Creek Cemetery, Johnson County. Mrs. Fisher is one of the following children born to her parents: Daniel, lives in Allen County, Ohio; Jesse, Allen County, Ohio, and Mrs. Dora Bear, lives in Washington. To Thomas Fisher and wife have been born the following children: Ruby L., married Elmer Orr, St. Louis, Missouri; Lloyd; Paul M., a graduate of the Blairstown High School; Forest C., Florence B., Media L., Francis M., Walter L., all residing at home with their parents.

Mr. Fisher is a public spirited and enterprising citizen and takes a keen interest in public affairs, and is especially interested in the progress of the public school system. He is now serving his second term on the school board of Blairstown.

Oscar T. Ward, a prominent farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, is a native of Henry County and was born in the township where he now resides March 13, 1879. He is a son of Lafayette and Melissa A. (Waugh) Ward. A more extensive history of the Ward family appears in connection with the sketch of W. S. Ward. To Lafayette and Melissa

A. (Waugh) Ward were born the following children: W. S., a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Charles, who was accidentally killed while digging a well on the Oscar T. Ward place; O. L., who resides in Montana; Oscar T., the subject of this sketch, and Ernest, who resides on the home farm.

Oscar T. Ward was reared in Big Creek township and received his education in the district schools of Henry County. He has made farming and stock raising his life work. He purchased his first piece of land, which consisted of seventy acres, in September, 1901, and has added to this place from time to time until he now owns one hundred fifty-six acres of valuable land, one hundred sixteen acres of which is in Big Creek township and forty acres in Chilhowee township, Johnson County, Missouri. The Ward farm is well improved with good fences and modern farm buildings. The place is well watered and suitable for stock raising as well as general farming. Mr. Ward raises mules, cattle and hogs quite extensively and is regarded as one of the highly successful farmers and stockmen of the community.

December 22, 1901, Oscar T. Ward and Miss Alice Albin were united in marriage. She is a daughter of D. L. and Hattie Albin, and was born in Ross County, Ohio, November 22, 1881. The Albin family came to Missouri in 1882 when Mrs. Ward was about a year old. They located in Johnson County, Chilhowee township, where the parents now reside. Mrs. Ward was one of the following children born to her parents: Charles, Greenfield, Oklahoma; Alice, the wife of Oscar T. Ward, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. John Davis, Big Creek township; Mrs. Walter Doak, Greenfield, Oklahoma; Roy Albin, who resides in Big Creek township; Myrtle, deceased; Mrs. Howard Waugh, Big Creek township; Edith and Edna, twins; Edna married Fred Shiel, Greenfield, Oklahoma, and Edith resides at home with her parents, and Nadine, who also resides with her parents.

To Oscar Ward and wife have been born the following children: Forrest Fay, Irene, Elva Ruth and Orval L.

Mr. Ward is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Blairstown and also the Modern Woodmen of America. He takes an active interest in local public affairs and for many years served as treasurer of the consolidated school district number one, resigning from that position in 1917. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Blairstown. He is an elder and is now serving his second year as superintendent of the Sun-

day school. The Ward family are well known and prominent in the community.

William M. Boston, a successful and well known farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Rose Hill, Johnson County, October 11, 1873, a son of Isaac and Jane (Simmons) Boston, both natives of Missouri. The father was born in St. Louis County and the mother in Cole County. Isaac Boston is a son of David L. W. Boston, a Kentuckian, who came to Missouri in 1842 and settled in Johnson County, where he spent the remainder of his life. He entered Government land and also bought several hundred acres until he owned nine hundred acres in Rose Hill township, Johnson County. Isaac Boston was a child when his parents settled in Johnson County and here he grew to manhood and was engaged in farming and stockraising until 1907, when he went to Beaver County, Oklahoma, where he now resides. His wife died in 1909, aged sixty-three years. They were the parents of the following children: Albert W., Denver, Colorado; John C., Ft. Lupton, Colorado; William M., the subject of this sketch; Henry C., Ft. Lupton, Colorado; Stella M., married Dosse Potts, and is now deceased; Lawrence M., Ft. Logan, Colorado; Bessie M., married George Coburn, Ft. Lupton, Colorado, and Roy W., Ft. Lupton, Colorado.

William M. Boston was reared in Rose Hill township, Johnson County, and received his education in the public schools of that vicinity. He began life for himself as a farmer and stock raiser in Johnson County, and in 1900 bought one hundred three acres of land in Big Creek township, which was known as the Thomas Davis place. Since that time he has met with uniform success and has added one hundred twenty acres to his original purchase, and is now the owner of a splendid farm of two hundred twenty-three acres. The place is well improved with a good residence, barns and other farm buildings. Mr. Boston is extensively engaged in raising cattle and hogs, making a specialty of Poland China hogs, and his place is well adapted to stock raising as well as general farming.

July 12, 1899, William M. Boston was united in marriage with Miss Myrtie Potts, a daughter of James R. and Sallie E. (Davis) Potts, who now reside at Blairstown, Missouri. Mrs. Boston was born in Big Creek township and her parents were early settlers of that township. Mrs. Boston has one brother, Dosse Potts, who resides at Iola, Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Boston have been born two daughters; Ruth O. and Gladys I., both of whom are students in the local school and reside at home.

Mr. Boston is a student of men and affairs and an extensive reader. He gives special attention to the literature of agriculture and modern farming methods. His extensive reading coupled with years of experience along agricultural lines place him in the front ranks of modern farmers and stockmen. Mr. and Mrs. Boston are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Blairstown, Missouri.

John Gilmer Atkins, a successful farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, was born in Johnson County November 25, 1884, and belongs to a pioneer family of this section of Missouri. He is a son of Robert Oliver and Dora Alice (Doak) Atkins, natives of Johnson County. Robert Oliver Atkins is now a resident of Johnson County, and at present one of the members of the board of county judges. More extensive mention of the Atkins family history is made in connection with a sketch of Ernest Ward, which appears in this volume.

John G. Atkins was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public schools of Blairstown, Missouri. He remained at home with his parents until his marriage, which occurred January 25, 1911. He was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Lee Stewart, a daughter of W. H. and Isabell Frances (Cox) Stewart. The father was a native of West Virginia, born July 13, 1828, and died July 4, 1911. He came to Henry County in an early day and first located at Clinton and later removed to White Oak township, and died at Urich. His wife was born May 1, 1845, and died June 1, 1916, and their remains are interred in the cemetery at Urich.

W. H. and Isabell Frances (Cox) Stewart were the parents of the following children: John E., Urich, Missouri; Jennie, deceased; Even L., deceased; Frances; William H., deceased; Charles, Kansas City, Missouri; Albert A., Urich; Earl G., Urich; Raymond Fernwood, died in infancy; Mrs. Fern Spry, deceased; Margaret Lee, wife of John G. Atkins, the subject of this sketch; Edith, wife of Ernest McCoy, Calhoun, Missouri, and Ethel, married Dr. J. N. Jerome, Urich, Missouri. By a former marriage of W. H. Stewart to Margaret Burchnell, the following children were born: B. N., Urich, Missouri; Harry, deceased; Mrs. Florence Read, Goodwell, Oklahoma; Mrs. Leslie E. Scholl, deceased, and R. B., who resides on the Gaines ranch near Clinton, Missouri.

Mr. Atkins resides on his farm of eighty acres which is located three-fourths of a mile east of Blairstown, where he is engaged in general farming and stock raising and makes a speciality of big boned Poland China

hogs and Hereford cattle. In connection with his farming he is also employed as rural mail carrier on Route No. 23 out of Blairstown and has served in the capacity as substitute carrier for the past ten years. Mr. and Mrs. Atkins have one son, John Gilmer, Jr., born July 19, 1916.

Mr. Atkins is one of the progressive and energetic young men of Henry County and is recognized as one of its leading citizens of the younger generation.

Alexander M. Butcher, a Henry County pioneer who has contributed his part to the upbuilding of the county and State, is now living retired, after an active life of usefulness of over a half a century in this State. Mr. Butcher is a native of Ohio. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, February 5, 1837, and is a son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Sillin) Butcher, natives of Virginia, the former of Hampshire and the latter of Loudoun County. The father died in 1843 when Alexander M. was about six years of age. The mother afterwards married Samuel Crow. She died in Auglaize County, Ohio. To Nathan and Elizabeth (Sillin) Butcher were born the following children: Alexander M., the subject of this sketch; John, deceased; Mrs. Mary Ellen Crawford, Wapakoneta, Ohio; James, Wapakoneta, Ohio. Upon the death of his father, Alexander M. made his home with his grandfather, James Butcher, Sr., who moved to Montgomery County, Indiana, in 1849.

Mr. Butcher was reared to manhood in his native State and Indiana, and received a common school education. When the Civil War broke out he lived in Indiana and served in the Home Guard, during the Morgan raid. In 1866, Mr. Butcher came to Missouri and settled in Big Creek township where he first bought eighty acres of land from James Webster. He added to his original holdings until he at one time owned six hundred acres. Later he disposed of some of his land and now owns four hundred and thirty-six acres in Henry County, which he now rents and is living retired in Warrensburg, Missouri.

Alexander M. Butcher was united in marriage with Miss Margaret E. Waugh, a native of Montgomery County, Indiana, born in 1842. She died October 11, 1915. The following children were born to Alexander M. and Margaret E. (Waugh) Butcher: Martha Elizabeth, now Mrs. F. M. Engel, Warrensburg, Missouri; James Wallace, farmer, Bogard township; Frank S., Lawrence, Kansas; Paris P., deceased; Charlie W., Centerview; Mary Agnes, married Frank M. Gray, Big Creek township; Milton E., deceased; Clinton E., Big Creek township, and Harry E., deceased.



CHARLES BUTCHER—JAMES WALLACE BUTCHER—FRANK BUTCHER—CLINTON E. BUTCHER



ALEXANDER M. BUTCHER AND FAMILY

When Mr. Butcher came to Henry County the ruin wrought by the Civil War was in evidence on every hand, and as he expresses it, the number of charred chimneys in view plainly indicated the wages of war. He soon found and made many new friends in the new country, and since first coming to Henry County he has never regretted his choice of a home.

Mr. Butcher is a Republican and has always taken an active interest in politics, although he is a believer in men instead of parties. At one time he was the Republican candidate for county judge, but owing to the great normal Democratic majority, was defeated. He has held local township office and for a number of years in the early days was township clerk of Big Creek township. He is one of the substantial pioneer citizens, who has contributed his part to the development and upbuilding of Henry County.

Ralph E. Butcher, an enterprising and leading farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, is a native of Henry County. He was born in Big Creek township, January 21, 1890, and is a son of Paris P. and Edith L. (McFarland) Butcher. Paris P. Butcher was a son of A. M. Butcher, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Paris P. Butcher was a native of Indiana and came to Henry County with his parents when a boy. He died in 1892 at the age of twenty-eight years. His wife departed this life in 1900, and their remains are buried in the Carpenter Cemetery. Edith L. (McFarland) Butcher was a native of Missouri and her mother, Mary Eliza McFarland, was a schoolmate of the mother of the author of this volume in Cooper County, Missouri.

Ralph E. Butcher was reared in Big Creek township and educated in the public schools and the Norris High School. He has followed farming and stock raising all his life and has met with merited success. He purchased his present place of one hundred fifty-five acres in 1912. The place is well improved with a good farm residence, large barns and other suitable farm buildings. Mr. Butcher is extensively engaged in raising cattle and hogs as well as general farming.

February 18, 1914, Ralph E. Butcher was united in marriage with Miss Mabel F. Park, a daughter of G. L. and Anna L. (Galt) Park, of Big Creek township. A sketch of G. L. Park appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Butcher have been born two daughters, Leona M. and Dorothy B.

Mr. Butcher is a member of the Agricola Lodge No. 343 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and holds membership in the Methodist Church at

Norris. He takes a keen interest in local affairs and is at present a member of the school board of consolidated district No. 1.

J. L. Hunt, a well known and successful citizen of Big Creek township, was born in Audrain County, Missouri, May 1, 1861. He is a son of Alexander and Margaret (Kiefer) Hunt, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Audrain County, Missouri. The mother was born in 1839 and died in October, 1893, and her remains are buried in the Urich Cemetery. Alexander J. Hunt, the father, was born in Kentucky June 30, 1837, and now resides with his son, J. A. Hunt, in Bogard township. Alexander Hunt is a son of Hiram Hunt, a native of Kentucky who came to Missouri with his family in 1853 and settled in Montgomery County, where they resided during the Civil War. In 1867 the Hunt family came to Johnson County and settled in Chilhowee township, where Hiram Hunt, the grandfather of J. L., spent the remainder of his life. Alexander J. Hunt served in the State Militia in Montgomery County during the Civil War and later served with the Home Guards. He is now in his eighty-second year.

J. L. Hunt is one of six children born to his parents, the others being as follow: J. A., Blairstown, Missouri; T. M., Kankakee, Illinois; A. D., whose address is unknown; Mrs. Jennie Lee White, Lamoni, Iowa, and G. C., Phoenix, Arizona.

J. L. Hunt was reared on a farm in Johnson County, Missouri, and received a good common school education. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age, when he engaged in farming on his own account in Johnson County. Two years later he came to Henry County and purchased his present place, which is located one mile southeast of Blairstown. He settled here January 4, 1886, where he has a valuable and productive farm of forty acres. While Mr. Hunt is not what might be called a large land owner, he is one of the successful and well to do farmers of Big Creek township. In addition to his general farming he also has a splendid orchard which has been a profitable source of income. Mr. Hunt believes that less land, better cared for and better farmed, is the best method of getting good agricultural results.

August 14, 1884, Mr. Hunt was united in marriage with Miss Minnie B. Davis, a native of Madison County, Ohio, and a daughter of Daniel and Margaret Davis, pioneer settlers of Big Creek township and a sketch of whom appears in this volume. The mother died April 30, 1915, and the father is now in his eighty-seventh year. They were the parents of

the following children: James M., deceased; Mrs. Edna Farnsworth, Holden, Missouri; Minnie B., the wife of J. L. Hunt, the subject of this sketch; D. H., deceased; Apps, on the home place in Big Creek township; William W., deceased; John, a farmer in Big Creek township; Mrs. Bertha Jackson, Holden, Missouri; Lydia, the wife of Robert Wall, Blairstown, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have been born the following children: Florence, died in infancy; Osee Frances, married Don Cochin, Ardmore, Oklahoma; Iva Edna, married Warren Ellis, Point Marion, Pennsylvania; Lydia Oleto, who resides at home with her parents.

The Hunt family are well known and prominent in the community.

John C. Davis, a prominent citizen of Big Creek township and a leading farmer and stockman, was born on the place where he now resides in October, 1875. He is the son of Daniel and Margaret (Hill) Davis, pioneer settlers of Big Creek township. The mother died in 1915 and the father now resides on the place where he settled in Big Creek township upon coming here after the close of the Civil War. They were the parents of the following children: Monroe, deceased; Mrs. Edna Farnsworth, Holden, Missouri; Mrs. Minnie Hunt, Big Creek township; Hill, deceased; Apps, on the home place; William, deceased; Mrs. Bertha Jackson, Holden, Missouri; John C., the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Lydia Wall, Blairstown, Missouri.

John C. Davis was reared on the home place and received his education in the district schools of Big Creek township. He remained at home with his parents and was engaged in farming on the home place until he was twenty-nine years of age, when he purchased his present place from Tobias Doak. His farm consists of one hundred acres of well improved land, eighty acres of which is situated in Big Creek township and twenty in Bogard township. The residence, however, is in Big Creek township, one and one-half miles southeast of Blairstown. The residence and other farm buildings are modern and the place in general presents a neat and well kept appearance. Mr. Davis is engaged in general farming and stock raising and has met with a well merited degree of success.

January 11, 1905, John C. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Maud E. Albin, a daughter of D. L. and Hattie M. (Hough) Albin. Both natives of Ohio and now residents of Chilhowee, Missouri. D. L. and Hattie M. Albin are the parents of the following children: Alice, married Oscar Ward; Charles, resides at Greenfield, Oklahoma; Maud, the wife of John C. Davis, the subject of this sketch; Ethel, married Walter Doak,

Greenfield, Oklahoma; Gertrude, married Howard Waugh; Roy Albin, Big Creek township; Myrtle, died at the age of eighteen, and Edith and Edna, twins; Edith resides at home and Edna is now the wife of Fred Shiel, Greenfield, Oklahoma, and Nadine resides at home. To John C. Davis and wife have been born three children: Frances Alberta, Dorothy May and Elmer Lee.

Mr. Davis is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America No. 2888, Blairstown, Missouri, and Mrs. Davis belongs to the Royal Neighbors. The Davis family are well known and are numbered among the leading citizens of Henry County.

Jefferson A. Hunt, a prominent farmer and stockman of Bogard township, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Pike County in 1865, a son of A. J. and Margaret Jane (Keifer) Hunt. The mother is now deceased. She died in October, 1893, aged fifty-four years. The father now lives with J. A., the subject of this sketch.

Jefferson A. Hunt came to Henry County with his parents in 1868 when he was about three years of age. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the public schools. When twenty-one years of age he began farming on his own account. In 1890 he purchased his first land in Big Creek township, which he later sold and for twelve years was in the Government service as a rural mail carrier out of the Blairstown postoffice. He bought his present farm of two hundred acres in May, 1917. It is located one mile west of Blairstown in Bogard township, and is one of the valuable farms of northwestern Henry County. It is well improved with a good residence and other farm buildings which bespeaks the industry of its owner.

J. A. Hunt was united in marriage in 1887 with Miss Susan B. Lotspiech, a daughter of John and Caroline (Potts) Lotspiech, both now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have been born three children, who are now living, as follow: Walter A., married Goldie Pope, and resides at Blairstown, Missouri; Dorris C. and Howard W., residing at home with their parents.

Mr. Hunt is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America of Blairstown. He is one of the successful men of the county, and has made good through his own industry and integrity. He began with nothing and by his own unaided efforts has become one of the prosperous men of the community.

Jesse C. Merrill, a leading farmer and stockman of Bogard township, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Vermillion County, Illinois, September 26, 1853, a son of William C. and Susan (Smith) Merrill. William C. Merrill, the father, was a native of New Hampshire and a very early settler in Illinois. He died at Rossville, Illinois, in 1853. He was a son of Jesse C. Merrill, a native of Ireland. Susan (Smith) Merrill, the mother of Jesse C. Merrill, of this sketch, was a native of England, and came to America with her parents, who settled in Illinois at an early date. William C. and Susan (Smith) Merrill were the parents of two children: Jesse C., the subject of this sketch, and Florence, who married J. D. Wilson and now resides in Denver, Colorado. After the death of William C. Merrill his widow married James Carter and the following children were born to that union: Mary Carter, Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Mattie E. Mowery, Rossville, Illinois, and J. Oscar Carter, Mendon, Ohio.

Jesse C. Merrill was educated in the public schools of Vermillion County, Illinois, and the Danville Business College at Danville, Illinois, where he was graduated in 1876. He then engaged in farming, which he successfully followed in his native State, until 1912, when he came to Henry County, Missouri, and bought his present place in Bogard township. It is located about two miles west of Blairstown and is one of the valuable farms of Henry County. It consists of four hundred acres and was formerly known as the Quick farm. When Mr. Merrill came here he immediately erected a new modern residence which is up-to-date in every particular. It is a two story, eleven room structure, equipped with light, water and heat systems. The other buildings about the place, including the barns and garage, are thoroughly in keeping with the residence. Mr. Merrill is extensively engaged in stock raising and is one of the successful stockmen of the county. He has on his place usually about sixty head of cattle, thirty horses and mules and from seventy-five to one hundred hogs. The place is nicely located on the state highway which runs from Garden City to Blairstown.

On February 16, 1876, Jesse C. Merrill was united in marriage with Miss Nancy J. Partlow, a native of Vermillion County, Illinois, and a daughter of Jesse L. and Rachel (Davidson) Partlow, both of whom are now deceased. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Mary E. Anderson, Frederick, Oklahoma; Mrs. Annie Robins, Huron, South Dakota; Nancy J., wife of Jesse C. Merrill, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Lillie B. Sale, Urbana, Illinois; and Mrs. Ida Rush, South

Wayne, Wisconsin. Two Jesse C. Merrill and wife have been born six children as follow: Dr. Susan R. (Merrill) Cooper, a graduate of the Cincinnati Medical College and now a practicing physician at Aurora, Nebraska; William and Lillie, twins, the former now residing at Giltner, Nebraska, and the latter at home with her parents, and both are graduates of the Rossville High School, Rossville, Illinois; John R., also a graduate of the Rossville, Illinois High School, is now a farmer and stockman in Big Creek township, Henry County; Mrs. Grace R. Ernst, McCook, Nebraska, and Hunter, married Jessie May Waugh, and resided on the home farm until he became a private in the National Army stationed at Camp Funston, August 1, 1918.

The Merrill family rank among the leading people of Henry County and Mr. Merrill is one of our substantial and progressive citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

A. H. Weakley, the present superintendent of the Henry County Home has earned the well-merited reputation of being one of Henry County's most efficient public officers. Mr. Weakley was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1867, a son of Harrison and Martha (Messie) Weakley, both natives of Fairfield County, Ohio, and they now reside at Stoutsville, Ohio. They were the parents of the following children: A. H., the subject of this sketch; Effie; Arthur C.; Della and Edward, deceased; Mrs. Etta Lest, who resides in Pickaway County, Ohio; Mrs. Lydia Marks, Fairfield County, Ohio; and Lula Belle, deceased.

A. H. Weakley was reared and educated in Fairfield County, Ohio, and in 1886 came to Henry County, Missouri. He settled at Deepwater, where he was successfully engaged in painting and paper hanging for twenty years. In 1911, he was appointed superintendent of the Henry County Home, which is one of the best conducted institutions of the kind in the State. Mr. Weakley possesses the faculty of not only making the place a real home for the unfortunate whose condition in life necessitate such institutions, but he also has been successful in conducting this institution with a minimum expense to the county. This is not because the inmates are not properly cared for and properly fed, for the reverse is quite true of the Henry County Home. Under Mr. Weakley's capable management he keeps the production of the home farm up to the highest state of efficiency. He raises from twenty to twenty-five head of hogs annually for the consumption of the home and also keeps a sufficient

number of cows to furnish an ample supply of milk and butter, and every field of production is represented here. In 1917 he raised over four hundred chickens. Under his management the Home is as nearly self-sustaining as would seem possible, with from twenty to thirty inmates, which is about the usual number.

Mr. Weakley was united in marriage in 1899 with Miss Inez McGinnis, a daughter of John McGinnis of Deepwater, Missouri; to this union was born the following children: Ray and Fay, twins; Ray is now a soldier in the United States Army, having enlisted in August, 1917, and is now with the American Expeditionary Forces in France; Fay, is a student in the Catholic Academy, at Clinton, Missouri; Clifford; Ruth; and Lula Belle, residing at home with their father.

Mr. Weakley is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is one of the substantial men of Henry County.

John Ream, now deceased, was a prominent farmer and stockman of Fields Creek township. He was a native of Ohio, born in Richland County, October 17, 1839, a son of Henry Ream, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Grundy County, Missouri, in 1853, and here spent the remainder of his life. John Ream received his education in the public schools of Ohio and Missouri. In 1910 he came to Henry County and purchased a farm of one hundred fifty-four acres, about three miles north of Clinton in Fields Creek township. Here he was engaged in farming and stock raising until the time of his death. He was a good citizen and held in the highest esteem by all who knew him, and his death was not only a loss to his family but to Henry County. Mr. Ream died May 10, 1917.

John Ream was united in marriage June 29, 1886, with Miss Eleanor Rhea, a daughter of Archibald and Sarah (Sterrett) Rhea, both now deceased. John and Eleanor (Rhea) Ream, were the parents of the following children: Ethel, died at the age of two years; Robert Rhea was born in Grundy County in 1889 and resides on the home place with his mother; John S. was born in 1896, educated in the public schools of Hickory County and enlisted in United States Navy at St. Louis, December 27, 1917, and while at the Great Lakes Training Station on Lake Michigan, contracted pneumonia and died April 21, 1918, his remains being interred in the Rural Dale Cemetery at Clinton, Missouri.

John Ream was first married to Miss Elizabeth Casteel of Trenton, Missouri, who died December 23, 1884, leaving the following children:

Mrs. Anna Smith, Lamar, Colorado; J. M. Trenton, Missouri; B. T., Trenton, Missouri; Lafayette, deceased; Mrs. Nettie Ramage, deceased, and Mrs. Katurah Ramage, resides east of Clinton, Missouri.

Mrs. Eleanor (Rhea) Ream is a descendant of a Virginia and Missouri pioneer family. Her father, Archibald Rhea died in 1863 when Mrs. Ream was about one year old, and his remains are buried in the Pickett Cemetery in Mercer County, Missouri. Her mother died in 1896 and is buried in Trenton, Missouri. Mrs. Ream is one of four children born to her parents, as follow: Margaret, deceased; Abriska Stewart, deceased; Samuel, Adairsville, Kentucky; and Eleanor, who married John Ream, the subject of this sketch.

Robert Rhea Ream, son of John and Eleanor (Rhea) Ream, was reared and educated in Grundy and Hickory counties, Missouri, and in 1910, came to Henry County, and since that time has been engaged in farming and stock raising on the home place. He was united in marriage in 1910 with Miss Addie M. Pierce, a daughter of Charles and Minnie B. Loomis Pierce, who settled in Hickory County, Missouri, several years ago, coming from Iowa. Mrs. Ream was the only child born to her parents, who now reside in Hickory County. To Mr. and Mrs. Ream have been born three children, Lois Louise, Francis Marion and Robert Pierce. Mr. Ream is one of the progressive young men of Henry County and the Ream family are well and favorably known in this section.

Thomas J. Bilderback.—The "Walnut Grove Stock Farm," located in Osage township, is owned and operated by Mr. T. J. Bilderback, a progressive farmer who realizes the opportunities of raising and feeding cattle in this section. The ideal conditions of living within a corn-growing district where feed of the right sort is plentiful and easy access to the large city markets offers unusual advantages to the stockman. Mr. Bilderback was born in Laclede County, Missouri, May 7, 1855, and is the son of Thomas B. and Sarah (Rimmers) Bilderback. Thomas Bilderback was born February 3, 1822, in Pennsylvania, the son of Daniel and Sarah (Castleman) Bilderback. His parents moved from Pennsylvania, to Ohio and from there to Illinois and to Laclede County, Missouri, in 1847. They were the first settlers in the vicinity when they settled, the closest neighbor being fifteen miles and the gristmill, twenty-five miles away.

When the Civil War broke out Mr. Bilderback served in the Union



FARM RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. T. J. BLDERBACK



Army for four years, and at its close returned to his farm in Laclede County and farmed until his death, May 19, 1894. Mrs. Sarah (Rimmers) Bilderback was born in November, 1825, a native of Tennessee. She died July 4, 1890 and was buried in Bilderback Cemetery, where her husband was later laid away. They were the parents of seven children: Elizabeth, deceased; Sarah J., deceased; Henry L., Judson, Stephen W., Thomas J., and Elzina.

Thomas J. Bilderback was educated in Laclede County schools and previous to his coming to Henry County in 1885 he farmed there. In 1890 he purchased 120 acres and later added 200 more acres, making 320 acres that he is farming. A small two-room house was on the premises at the time he purchased it, which he replaced in 1894 by a seven-room home. He has two barns and a silo. The first barn used for his cattle is 40x100 feet with a silo. A car track conveys the ensilage from the silo to the feeding troughs. The second barn used for the horses is 60x80 feet. Mr. Bilderback ships three carloads of cattle and two carloads of hogs each year.

On August 4, 1885, Thomas T. Bilderback and Nancy C. Stewart were united in marriage and have the following children: Earl C., married Clara Crabtree, Abbey, Canada; Pearl, wife of Claude Joplin, of Kansas City, Missouri; W. M., deceased; Ada, Katryne and Golson, at home. Mrs. Nancy Bilderback was born November 22, 1867, the daughter of Henry H. and Rebecca F. (Curd) Stewart, who were both born in Henry County, the former now living at Albion, Oklahoma, aged 76 years, and the latter died on December 5, 1876. They were the parents of the following: Ada, deceased; Nancy Katherine, wife of T. J. Bilderback; John H., Albion, Oklahoma; William, Deepwater, Missouri; Francis, Seattle, Washington. Henry H. Stewart was married the second time to Mrs. Lizzie (Rickett) Jackson, a widow, who bore him two sons: George, Romona, Oklahoma; and Earl, Albion, Oklahoma.

The Walnut Grove Stock Farm is indeed a credit to the county and Mr. Bilderback and his family are valuable citizens.

John Martin, one of the leading farmers of Fields Creek township, was born in Germany, June 21, 1867, and as he says, he came to America when he was twenty years old to escape Prussian military servitude, and has never regretted the day that he made the decision. He landed in New York City, October 11, 1887. He worked in a cooper shop eighteen months. He then went to Iowa, where he was engaged in farm-

ing and stock raising until 1913. During that year he came to Missouri and bought two hundred forty acres of land in Fields Creek township, four miles northwest of Clinton. He has improved this place considerably since that time, having built a large barn, a silo and other farm buildings and today has one of the well-improved and valuable farms of the county. He follows general farming extensively and is also well known as a successful stock raiser. He specializes in high-grade Short-horn and white-faced cattle and Poland China hogs. He makes a practice of finishing for the market all the cattle which he raises on the place and usually markets about two carloads of cattle and two carloads of hogs each year.

Mr. Martin was married in Iowa City, Iowa, February 22, 1894, to Miss Julia Lohrer, a daughter of Lawrence and Elizabeth Rist Lohrer, natives of Germany. Mrs. Martin was born in Germany in 1868 and came to America with her sister, Mary, in 1886. Mrs. Martin has a brother, John, and a sister, Mary, who reside in Lane County, Iowa, and the following brothers and sisters live in Germany, Anthony, Helen, Louise, Leo and Joseph.

To John Martin and wife have been born the following children; Elizabeth, a teacher in St. Matthews Parish, St. Louis, Missouri; Ernest, farmer in Iowa; Herbert, farming in Iowa; George, resides at home and is now a student in the Commercial College at Clinton. Otto, also a student in that institution; Joseph and Lawrence.

Mr. Martin takes a deep interest in local affairs and is always ready and willing to lend his co-operation to any movement for the betterment and up-building of his township and county. He is the present clerk of School District No. 40. When he left his native land and came to this country he was without capital but the opportunities offered here, coupled with his industry and good management, has won for him a competence and comfortable home. When he left Germany, he had much difficulty in escaping the vigilance of the officers. In order to escape he made the trip through Switzerland, France and Belgium and in that way evaded the officers. In order to avoid suspicion he carried no baggage whatever and all his earthly possessions consisted of the clothes which he wore. His recollection on the military system of Germany is anything but pleasant and he has no patience with any man who has prospered and made a home offered by America that has any vestige of sympathy with any other country. His doctrine is that if they love their native

land that is where they should have remained. In politics he is a Republican. He and all of his family are members of the Catholic Church. Herbert is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Frank Keck, one of the leading farmers and stockmen of Fields Creek township, is a native son of Henry County. He was born in Clinton, February 5, 1865, a son of Constantine and Amelia (Holly) Keck. The former a native of Germany and the latter of Ohio. Constantine Keck came to Missouri in 1836 when he was sixteen years of age and settled in Cooper County. In 1862 he came to Henry County and for a time carried mail between Clinton and Sedalia, before the railroad was built. Afterwards he purchased one hundred twenty acres of land to which he added one hundred sixty acres, which now is a part of the Keck homestead. He built one of the first brick residences in Henry County, in the early days. This is now the home of Fred Keck, and is one of the most substantial residences in the county today.

To Constantine and Amelia (Holly) Keck were born the following children, Frank, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. George Russell; Herman; John; Fred; who reside on the old home place; and Arthur. Frank Keck was reared and educated in Henry County, and has made farming and stock raising his life work. He has succeeded in his well-directed efforts and today is one of the well-to-do and substantial citizens of Fields Creek township. His farm is located three miles northwest of Clinton, and was known as the Waddell place. Since purchasing this place Mr. Keck has rebuilt the residence and also erected a large barn and made other improvements, which places his farm in a class among the well-improved and valuable places of Henry County. He is extensively engaged in stock raising and general farming, making a specialty of registered Shorthorn cattle.

On March 20, 1895, Frank Keck was united in marriage with Miss Hattie Smith, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of George and Cathryn (McVay) Smith; the father died in Iowa in 1866, and the same year the mother came to Henry County, Missouri, where they had purchased a place prior to Mr. Smith's death. Mrs. Smith spent the remainder of her life in this county, and died September, 1910, and her remains are interred in the Englewood Cemetery. Mrs. Keck is the oldest of a family of three children, the others being James J., and Edgar, who reside on the old homestead.

To Frank Keck and wife have been born the following children:

Anna Belle, George C., James H., and Robert H., all residing at home with their parents.

The Keck residence is one of the modern homes of Henry County. It is equipped with an acetelyne lighting system and he has installed a water system and other conveniences which furnish all the conveniences of a city with the freedom of the country.

William M. Meredith, a farmer and stockman of Fields Creek township is a native of Missouri and a descendant of a pioneer family. He was born in Jefferson City, Missouri, November 22, 1854, and is a son of William Dangerfield Meredith and Sarah J. Meredith. The former was a native of Virginia and located in Jefferson City, Missouri, in 1833. He was a carpenter and worked on the old State Capitol building at Jefferson City. He also donated to the State a part of the Capitol grounds; he died in Jefferson City in 1860 and his remains are buried there. Sarah J. Meredith was a native of Franklin County, Virginia. She died in 1856. They were the parents of the following children: Henry, died in California; Ed; Mrs. Susan Collins; Mrs. Mary Knisley; Peter; Louis, all deceased; and Mrs. Sally Woody, Clinton township, Henry County; and William M., the subject of this sketch.

William D. Meredith, the father of William M., crossed the plains in 1849, when gold was discovered in California. He sold lots in Jefferson City for \$2.50 each to raise money with which to make the trip to California. His sons, Ed and Henry, accompanied him on the trip, which was made with ox-teams. Henry died in California.

William M. Meredith, in early life, worked as a farm laborer in Calloway and Maries County, and in 1882 came to Henry County and bought a farm of eighty acres in Fields Creek township, which is now owned by his son, Dangerfield Meredith. In 1916, Mr. Meredith bought his present place in Fields Creek township, which is located one and three-fourths miles northwest of Clinton, where he has a nice home with pleasant surroundings.

Mr. Meredith was united in marriage in 1871 with Miss Emma Woody, a daughter of Rev. Davis Woody and Parthenia Isabell Woody. Rev. Davis Woody was a Baptist minister and came to Missouri in 1830, and first located in Osage County, later he went to Maries County. He died September 21, 1878, and his wife, Parthenia Isabell, died at the age of fifty years. Their remains are interred in the Wilde's Cemetery in Maries County, Missouri. Rev. Davis Woody and Parthenia Isabell

Woody were the parents of the following children: Camilais V., deceased; Sally Ann, married Richard Warren, and died in Oklahoma at the age of seventy-four years; Andrew K., resides in Miller County, Missouri; Constantine died at the age of eighteen; Davis lives in Clinton, Missouri; Emma, married W. M. Meredith, the subject of this sketch; and Lewis L., died in infancy.

To William M. and Emma (Woody) Meredith have been born the following children: Dangerfield, a farmer and stockman of Fields Creek township, married Stella Harris; Virginia, married Jack Pendleton, Fields Creek township; Sally, married Arthur Keck, Fields Creek township, and Mary S., married Charles Arnold, Honey Creek township. Mr. and Mrs. Meredith have ten grandchildren, the names of whom are Mabel, Jesse, Emerson, Lucile, Walter, Elmer and Hazel Meredith; and Meredith and Mary Keck, and Emma Pendleton. Mr. Meredith is one of the substantial citizens of Henry County.

John Wesley Waugh, a progressive farmer of Big Creek township, is a native son of Henry County and is a descendant of pioneer ancestors. He is a son of James H., and Gertrude (Payne) Waugh, the former a native of Indiana, and the latter of Illinois. James H. Waugh came to Henry County with his parents who were early settlers in this section of the State. To James H., and Gertrude (Payne) Waugh were born the following children, Howard, a farmer in Big Creek township; John W., the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Jessie Merrill, who resides in Bogard township.

John Wesley Waugh was reared in Henry County, and educated in the district school and the Norris High School. He now operates a farm of two hundred forty acres in Big Creek township, about one-half mile east of Norris, where he is extensively engaged in general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Waugh was united in marriage October 29, 1913, to Miss Ursel L. Gilliam, a daughter of B. L. and Minnie (King) Gilliam of Big Creek township. Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Gilliam live on the old Gilliam homestead in Big Creek township. They are the parents of the following children: Ursel L., the wife of John W. Waugh; a son who died in infancy; and Mrs. Archie Waugh, who resides in Big Creek township. Mr. and Mrs. Waugh have one child, Lyle Gilliam Waugh.

The Waugh family are well known and highly respected in Henry County. They rank among its leading citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Waugh are well known and stand high in the community.

E. R. Marksberry is one of the energetic and thrifty farmers and stockmen of Big Creek township, and a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Henry County. He was born in a log cabin in Big Creek township, September 30, 1874, a son of Alexander and Melisia (Kinsey) Marksberry. Alexander Marksberry died in 1913 and his remains were interred in the Carrsville Cemetery. His widow resides on the home place one and three-fourths miles east of Norris. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Mollie Murphy, who lives in Ohio; James A., a sketch of whom appears in this volume; E. R., the subject of this sketch; John, resides in Shawnee township; Linn, Blairstown, and Nora, deceased.

E. R. Marksberry received his education in the Agricola school and remained on the home farm with his parents until he was twenty-four years old. He then engaged in farming and stock raising on his own account and now owns one hundred acres of valuable and well improved land which is located two and one-half miles east of Norris. The Marksberry farm is well equipped with a good residence and other buildings.

Mr. Marksberry was united in marriage June 5, 1898, with Miss Alice M. Lane, a daughter of W. H., and Susan Lane. The mother died when Mrs. Marksberry was a baby and the father now resides in Chilhowee, Johnson County. Mrs. Lane is one of five children born to her parents as follow: Charles E., Shawnee township; Mrs. Agnes Squires, Chilhowee, Missouri; Mrs. Nancy Beaty, Colorado; Mrs. Leona Vance, Warrensburg, Missouri; and Alice M., married E. R. Marksberry, the subject of this sketch. To Mr. and Mrs. Marksberry have been born one daughter, Pearl, who is a graduate of the Norris High School, and has specialized in music, and is now engaged in teaching music. She is a talented musician and has given much time and study to that art.

Mr. Marksberry is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons No. 343, Agricola, Missouri. He is a progressive farmer and one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of Big Creek township.

George N. McQuitty, a progressive and enterprising farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, is a native of Henry County. Mr. McQuitty was born August 3, 1879, a son of George W., and Mildred (Johnson) McQuitty. George W. McQuitty was also a native Missourian, born September 16, 1839, in Boone County. Mildred (Johnson) McQuitty was a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Robert R. Johnson, a Kentuckian, who was a pioneer settler of Missouri.

The McQuitty family ranks among the early pioneer settlers of Missouri. George W. McQuitty, the father of George N., was a son of George W. McQuitty, a native of Kentucky, who was one of the very early settlers of Boone County, Missouri. He married Elizabeth Roland, also a native of Kentucky and a daughter of William Roland. George W. McQuitty, Sr., and his wife spent the remainder of their lives on a farm in Boone County, after settling there. George W., Jr., father of George N., was reared to manhood in Boone County, and received a good common school education—much better than the average boy of his time. When the Civil War broke out he cast his lot with the legions of the lost cause, enlisting in the Confederate Army in February, 1862, in Company C, 6th Missouri Infantry. He served under Colonel Irvin and participated in many important and hard-fought engagements. He was at the Battle of Corinth and Iuka and Grand Gulf. He was taken prisoner at the last-named place, but two months later was paroled. He then returned to his home in Boone County, where he remained until the close of the war. In 1867, George W. McQuitty came to Henry County and bought a farm in Big Creek township. He was well known as a prominent stockman and farmer.

To George W. and Martha Mildred (Johnson) McQuitty were born the following children: W. T., who resides on the home farm; Mrs. C. E. Butcher, Big Creek township; George N., the subject of this sketch; Alice B., Fulton, Missouri; Mrs. C. F. Crews, Big Creek township; and Mrs. L. R. Mayes, Shawnee township, Henry County. By a former marriage of George W. McQuitty to Miss Lucinda Goslin of Boone County, who died October 25, 1870, the following children were born: J. R., who resides at Welch, Oklahoma, and Elizabeth, who married J. J. Stansberry.

George N. McQuitty was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the Agricola public schools. He remained on the home farm with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age, when he engaged in farming on his own account, in which he has been successfully engaged to the present time. He operates two hundred eighty acres in Big Creek township, of which he is the owner. Mr. McQuitty is well known in Johnson County as one of its leading farmers and stockmen and a public spirited citizen.

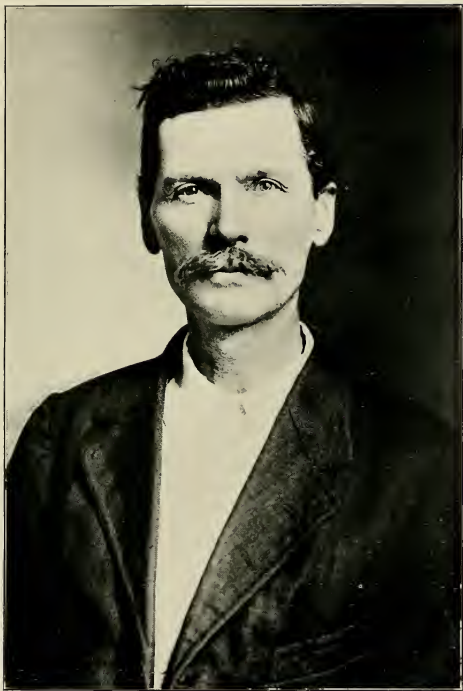
In February, 1905, George N. McQuitty was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta Hanna, a daughter of Dixon and Dora Hanna, the former

now deceased, and the latter resides at Greeley, Colorado. Dixon and Dora Hanna were the parents of the following children: James A., Nettie, Otis and Ida, all residing at Greeley, Colorado, and Henrietta, wife of George N. McQuitty, the subject of this sketch. To Mr. and Mrs. McQuitty have been born the following children: Ora A., Mildred O., Dora E., George W., Morris M., Anna May and Richard Everett.

The McQuitty family are well known and prominent in the community and George N. McQuitty is one of the substantial citizens of Henry County.

S. W. Shewmaker, owner and proprietor, "Blue Valley Grain and Stock Farm," is a native Missourian. He was born in Buchanan County, April 16, 1868, a son of J. P. and Minerva J. (Rockholt) Shewmaker, both also natives of Buchanan County, the former born in 1842 and the latter in 1844. They now reside in Platte township, Buchanan County. J. P. Shewmaker is a son of Woodford Shewmaker, a Kentuckian, who died while making a trip across the plains to California in 1849. S. W. Shewmaker's great grandfather, Luda Martin, was a Scotchman and entered the land from the Government in 1837, which is now owned by J. P. Shewmaker, in Platte township, Buchanan County. A part of the old cabin which Luda Martin built on the place, when he settled here, is still standing.

S. W. Shewmaker is one of four children born to his parents, as follow: S. W., the subject of this sketch; Mary, who resides in Buchanan County, Missouri; Dr. J. L., Phillipsburg, Kansas; and A. F., a stereotype foreman and pressman of the St. Joseph Gazette plant and printing office, who lives in St. Joseph, Missouri. S. W. Shewmaker was reared in Buchanan County and educated in the public schools. He graduated from the Gower High School and Bryant's Commercial College of St. Joseph. He engaged in farming and stock raising in early life in his native county, until 1914, when he came to Henry County and purchased his present place. "Blue Valley Grain and Stock Farm" contains 375 acres, and adjoins the town of Brownington. The land is principally what is known as valley land and is one of the productive grain farms of the county, as well as being admirably adapted to stock raising. Mr. Shewmaker raises large quantities of wheat, corn and oats, and is also extensively interested in stock raising. He specializes in breeding roan Durham cattle and has met with more than usual success in this field of endeavor, his herd leader being registered. He is also quite an extensive hog raiser.



S. W. SHEWMAKER.

S. W. Shewmaker was united in marriage in 1888 with Miss Ella C. Gibson, a daughter of J. A. and Caroline Gibson. Mrs. Shewmaker departed this life in October, 1917, leaving the following children: G. F., married Vernie Isenhour, of Andrew County, Missouri, and lives on the old home place; Ray R., married Eunice Denzler, Brownington, now in the National Army, going to Camp Funston, July 23, 1918; J. Carl, an employee of the Empire Oil and Gas Company, Eldorado, Kansas; and Ewing, Paul and Janett, all of whom reside at home with their father.

Mr. Shewmaker is a progressive and enterprising citizen and a member of the Baptist Church. He is a Democrat.

William S. McCalmon, a leading citizen of Bogard township, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Wayne County, February 26, 1865, a son of James C. and Mary E. (Schultz) McCalmon. The father was born near Akron, Ohio, and the mother was a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The mother died in 1902, and the father lives in Bogard township on the old homestead, where he settled in 1873. He was born September 4, 1831. James C., and Mary E. (Shultz) McCalmon were the parents of the following children; William S., the subject of this sketch; Rebecca, married A. J. Crawford and lives at Colfax, Iowa; Nellie, died in infancy.

William S. McCalmon came to Henry County with his parents in 1873, when he was about eight years of age. They settled in Bogard township, and here young McCalmon was reared and educated. He received a good common school education and has always been devoted to farming and stock raising. He remained on the home farm until he was twenty-eight years old, when he engaged in farming for himself. He now owns and operates a well improved and productive farm of one hundred twenty acres, which is situated three miles west of Blairstown. Mr. McCalmon has placed all the improvements on this place within the last fifteen years and it is one of the neat and well appearing farms of Bogard township. He is engaged in general farming and is one of the successful and progressive stock raisers of Henry County. He is a carpenter by trade, although he has never followed that line of work extensively with the exception of doing mechanical work of that character for himself.

On October 12, 1892, William S. McCalmon and Hattie Tharp were united in marriage. She is a daughter of H. T. and Florina (Haynes) Tharp, natives of Tipton, Indiana. The mother was born in 1852 and

died in Johnson County in 1892, and her remains are interred in the cemetery at Quick City, Missouri. The father now lives in Florida. To H. T. and Florina (Haynes) Tharp were born the following children: Mrs. Cora Pitts, Larned, Oklahoma; William, Los Angeles, California; Hattie, wife of William S. McCalmon; Mrs. Lillie Hendricks; Freewater, Oregon; Jack, Phoenix, Arizona; Mrs. Effie Wolfe, Spokane, Washington, and Mrs. Leona Peacock, Cocoanut Grove, Florida. By a former marriage of Mrs. Tharp to W. H. Keen, one daughter was born, Gracie Belle, who married D. T. Hisey, Altona, Kansas. To William S. and Hattie (Tharp) McCalmon, were born the following children: Charles Albert, Raymond H., Helen Willis. Charles Albert, who was a teacher, is now a private in the National Army and at this writing (August 7, 1918) he is stationed at Camp Dodge. Raymond H. married Eula Streight May 22, 1918, and is a farmer in Bogard township.

Mr. McCalmon is a progressive and substantial citizen and the McCalmons are one of the representative families of Henry County.

John Little, proprietor of "Edgewood Farm," and a highly respected pioneer of Bogard township, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Starke County, April 19, 1845, a son of John and Elizabeth (Falconer) Little, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Stark County, Ohio. John Little, Sr., came to America from his native country when he was a young man. He located first in Starke County, then in Columbiana County, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in his ninety-third year. His wife died at the age of eighty. They were the parents of the following children: James, Minerva, Ohio; Robert, Columbiana County, Ohio; John, the subject of this sketch; George, Courtland, Ohio; Mrs. Joseph Frederick, who is now deceased; Mrs. Agnes Hawkins lives in Columbiana County, Ohio, and Mrs. Maggie Hart, who lived near Baird, Ohio, and is now deceased.

John Little was reared to manhood in his native State and was educated in the public schools of Ohio, and Union College, an institution near Alliance, Ohio. He came to Missouri in 1870, and first settled near Old Wadesburg, Cass County. One year later he came to Henry County, where he has since resided. Upon coming here he bought one hundred fifteen acres of land, to which he has added from time to time and is now the owner of five hundred eighty acres of well-improved and valuable Henry County land. Mr. Little, in addition to general farming, has been extensively engaged in stock raising and is one of the well-known

breeders of Shorthorn cattle in Henry County. Most of his stock are eligible to registration.

On February 6, 1873, John Little was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Quick, who was born in Bogard township November 13, 1853, daughter of Cornelius and Dosha (Page) Quick, the former a native of Ohio, born in 1826, came to Missouri in 1850, and died in Cass County in 1875, and the latter a native of Kentucky, born in 1824, and died in 1875 in Cass County, just over the county line. Their remains are both interred in Page Cemetery, Bogard township. Mrs. Dosha (Page) Quick was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Rev. Joshua Page, a Christian preacher who settled in Missouri near Independence in 1830, and made a permanent settlement in northwest Bogard township in 1837. To Cornelia and Dosha (Page) Quick were born the following children: Harriet, married John Little, the subject of this sketch; Maurice, resides at Quick City, Johnson County, and that town was named in his honor; Mrs. Paulina McComb, mother of Lieutenant Dana McComb, who is now serving in the United States Army in the Philippine Islands; Howard, who is a veteran of the Boer War in the British Army, now lives in South Africa; Sally, died at the age of twenty-two years; Mrs. Clara Single, deceased; Mrs. Alice Wallace has a son Roscoe D. Wallace, who is a sergeant in the United States Army now in France. The Little family is well represented in the World War. In addition to those above mentioned, Mr. Little has two nephews in the service, Captain E. R. Hawkins and Jay Unger. To John and Harriet (Quick) Little have been born the following children: Cornelius, died at the age of two years; Stella Daisy, married Alexander Sloan and lives in Henry County; Elizabeth Lillian, married George B. Ruckel, Creighton, Missouri; Clara Belva, married Clarence H. Ruckel, Creighton, Missouri, and she has three daughters, Clara, Harriet and Mary Louise; Louise Harriet and Leora J. twins, the former living at home with her parents and the latter now the wife of Harry M. Evans.

Mr. and Mrs. Little are truly representative pioneers of Henry County. They have lived on their present place in Bogard township for over forty-five years and many memories of their lives cluster about this pioneer place. Mr. Little was a pioneer school teacher of Henry County and has always given his unlimited support to the advancement of education. All of his children have been given the advantages of a good education and all are graduates of the State Normal School at Warrens-

burg, Missouri, and all of his children have taught in the public schools except Louise, who is a music teacher. The Littles are among the prominent pioneer families of Henry County.

Mr. Little has been a life-long Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Little are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Little has been active in Republican politics during past years and has been the candidate of his party for the office of county judge and also for the office of State representative, each time running far ahead of his ticket.

Joshua C. Carney, a leading citizen and one of the progressive farmers and stock raisers of Fields Creek township, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Scotland County in 1865, a son of Washington and Sarah E. (Fryrear) Carney, natives of Kentucky, and pioneer settlers of this section of Missouri. The father died in Johnson County, Missouri, July 19, 1903, and his remains are buried in Rock Springs Cemetery, and the mother now resides at Holden, and is seventy-five years of age. Washington E. Carney had a successful career and at the time of his death was the owner of over six hundred acres of land. To Washington and Sarah E. (Fryrear) Carney were born the following children: Mrs. Sarah Eads, Kingsville, Missouri; J. D., a former Probate Judge of Henry County, now residing at Clinton; Robert L., Holden, Missouri; Joshua C., the subject of this sketch; D. P. Holden, Missouri; Mrs. Nora Eads, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Lillie Lewis, Kansas City, Missouri; Gilbert A., Sugar City, Colorado; Charles, Holden, Missouri; N. V., Gailton, Colorado, and Russell, Holden, Missouri.

Joshua C. Carney was educated in the public schools of Holden, Missouri, and remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-three years of age. He then was engaged in farming rented land for four years, when he bought a farm containing two hundred acres of land in Jackson township, Johnson County. He lived on this place for eight years, when he sold it. After renting the lands for a time he went to Texas, where he remained two years and then to Colorado, remaining in that State about one and one-half years. In 1910 he bought his present place in Fields Creek township about one and one-half miles northwest of the court house. This is one of the valuable farms of the county and here Mr. Carney is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

March 3, 1889, Joshua C. Carney was united in marriage with Miss Emma Eads, a native of Johnson County; she is a daughter of C. H. Eads, who is now deceased, and his wife, Mrs. Jane Eads, resides in

Kansas City at the age of seventy-six years. Mrs. Carney is one of a family of twelve children born to her parents, as follows: Mrs. Belle Reynolds, lives in Kentucky; W. T., Kingsville, Missouri; Mrs. Hellen Garrison, Fort Sill, Oklahoma; J. Sherman, Kansas City, Missouri; Rufus M., deceased; Emma, married Joshua C. Carney, the subject of this sketch; E. L., St. Joseph, Missouri; Charles, deceased; E. C., Kansas City, Missouri; Pierce, St. Joseph, Missouri; Mrs. Bessie Tuggle, Kansas City, Missouri; Frank, a soldier in the United States Army. To Mr. and Mrs. Carney have been born six children as follow: Stella M., deceased; Eula E., Greely, Colorado; Jannie B., Greely, Colorado; Bertha M., Gar-nett C., and Morgan H., the last three named residing at home.

Joshua C. Carney is a representative of one of Henry County's substantial pioneer families and is one of the valued citizens of Fields Creek township.

Robert Lincoln Thompson, a leading merchant of Brownington, Missouri, is a native of England. He was born April 10, 1868, and is a son of James and Grace (Nichols) Thompson, both natives of England. James Thompson came to America with his family in 1873 and first settled in Maryland. A short time afterwards he came to Henry County, Missouri, and settled at Lewis Station, and he and his wife are both deceased. They were the parents of the following children: James A., who resides at Brownington, Missouri; Mary Ann, married John Bowen of Windsor, and is now deceased; George W., Deepwater, Missouri; Robert Lincoln, the subject of this sketch; Nicholas M., died at Deepwater, Missouri, and Elijah H., Deepwater, Missouri.

Robert Lincoln Thompson was reared in the vicinity of Lewis Station and received a good common school education. He remained at home for a few years after reaching his majority and in 1895 engaged in the mercantile business at Brownington, Missouri. He bought the Taylor & Kiderville general store there and since that time has devoted himself to a mercantile career. He conducts a general store and carries a very complete line of dry goods, groceries, men's furnishings and sundry other articles usually found in an up-to-date general store in a town of the size of Brownington.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1892 to Miss Ada A. Wagner, a daughter of Dallas and Julia (Turner) Wagner of Brownington, Missouri, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Thompson has one brother, Dorsey, proprietor of the Hotel at Brownington, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomp-

son have been born the following children: Leona, who assists her father in the store; Eva, a graduate of the Deepwater High School who also assist her father in the store; Genevieve and Julia.

Mr. Thompson takes a commendable interest in the progress and development of his home town and has served as mayor of Brownington and has also been a member of the school board. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodman of the World. He is one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of Henry County, whose career is worthy of study and emulation.

Dr. James R. Rogers, a prominent Henry County physician, engaged in the practice of his profession at Brownington, is a native son of Henry County, and a descendant of pioneer parents of this section. Doctor Rogers was born in White Oak township, Henry County, September 12, 1885, and is a son of A. W., and Dona C. (Claggett) Rogers, of Lucas, Missouri. The father came to White Oak township, Henry County, in 1877, and opened a drug store there the same year, which he still conducts. He was one of the pioneer business men of that section and for forty-two consecutive years has been engaged in business there. He was born in Warren County, Missouri, May 19, 1844. His wife, the mother of Doctor Rogers, departed this life July 2, 1914, and her remains are buried in Mullin Cemetery, White Oak township. They were the parents of the following children: Eugene, died in infancy; T. J., a druggist in Brownington, Missouri; William E. died in infancy; Fannie, married C. C. Helms, Kansas City, Missouri; Marvin, Lucas, Missouri; Walter C. Kimball, Texas; Dr. James R., the subject of this sketch, and A. M., Manhattan, Kansas.

Dr. Rogers was reared in Henry County and received his elementary education in the public schools and later entered the University Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri, where he was graduated with a degree of Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1909. The same year he came to Brownington, Missouri, and engaged in the practice of his profession. Doctor Rogers has met with success in his chosen profession from the beginning of his professional career. He is a student of the great progressive strides which have been made in the field of medicine and surgery and what success has come to him has not been of the chance or accidental variety. A town of the size of Brownington should congratulate itself upon having a physician of the capability of Doctor Rogers.

Doctor Rogers was united in marriage July 6, 1911 with Miss Dorthy

V. Tullis, a daughter of M. C. and Mary (Munson) Tullis of Brownington, Missouri.

Doctor Rogers is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge No. 516, Brownington, Missouri. He is a progressive and public spirited citizen as well as a leading member of his profession.

Dr. Ulysses G. Strieby, a prominent physician and surgeon of Brownington, Missouri, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Kosciusko County, Indiana, July 10, 1865, and is a son of Joel and Melvina (Norris) Strieby. The father served in the Union Army during the Civil War and was slightly wounded by the explosion of a shell, while in the service. In 1871 the Strieby family came to Missouri, settling in Henry County. They first located in Springfield township, where they remained until 1892, when the father sold that place and bought another one, where he was engaged in farming until 1906, when he removed to Clinton and since that time has lived practically retired. Joel and Melvina (Norris) Strieby are the parents of the following children: Dr. Ulysses G., the subject of this sketch; Minnie, married Thomas B. Parks, county surveyor of Henry County, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; and Lena, married John Hunter McGill, Nevada, Missouri.

Doctor Strieby was educated in the district schools of Henry County, and the Calhoun High School. After receiving a thorough preparatory education he entered the University Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri, where he was graduated with a degree of Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1892. Upon graduating he immediately engaged in the practice of his profession at Sleeper, Missouri. After practicing there for a time he removed to Mt. Zion, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession about one year. He then went to Lowry City, Missouri, and for four years was engaged in the practice of his profession there. He then went to Oregon, where he remained until 1903, when he returned to Brownington, Missouri, and since that time has been successfully engaged in practice of his profession. Doctor Strieby has built up a large practice and is recognized as one of the skilled physicians and surgeons of Henry County.

Doctor Strieby was married in 1893 to Miss Dora Hunter, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Cathey) Hunter, pioneer settlers of Osage township, Henry County. The father died in 1897 and his remains rest in Mt. Zion Cemetery, and the mother is now living at Clinton, Missouri. They were the parents of the following children: Henry, whose present

address is unknown; Mrs. George Richman, Osage township; Mrs. Charles Councilman, Clinton, Missouri; George Hunter, deceased; John, McGill, Nevada; Mrs. Rose Peelor, lives in California; and Harley, Clinton, Missouri. To Dr. and Mrs. Strieby have been born children as follow: George Manford, deceased; Zoe, Ima, and Uel.

Doctor Strieby is a member of the Masonic Loodge of Deepwater, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America of Brownington, Missouri. He is one of the substantial citizens of Henry County, and a physician and surgeon of high standing.

Milton Benjamin Merritt.—Few pioneers of Henry County did more for the development and upbuilding of Henry County than did the late Judge Milton Benjamin Merritt, who for over three score years was an influential and widely-known figure in the life of Henry County. Judge Merritt was born in East Tennessee, April 27, 1819; soon after his birth was taken to Gibson County, Tennessee. He died in Henry County, Missouri, March 14, 1906. His parents were Benjamin and Elizabeth (Barnett) Merritt, who had a family of six children, three of whom came to Henry County. Milton B. Merritt came from Tennessee to this county in 1841. He taught school in Johnson County for some time and after his marriage in 1844, he settled on what is now the Merritt homestead in Tebo township. He was one of the earliest of the pioneers of the Tebo neighborhood. Lexington and Boonville, were the nearest trading points. Ten or more families came from North Carolina about the same time and settled in what is now Tebo township. Milton B. Merritt used horses and later oxen to break up his land. Two things were absolutely necessary to sustain life in those early days. These were wood and water, and the settlers invariably chose a location convenient to both. Mr. Merritt was a Democrat politically and was one of the leaders of his party in Henry County. He was first appointed to the office of county judge and was afterwards elected to this office for two terms.

Judge Merritt was married September 25, 1844, to Susan Fewel, who was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina, June 18, 1825, the daughter of Mason C. and Malinda Lindsey (Wall) Fewel, natives of Culpeper County, Virginia. The Fewels came from North Carolina to Rives County, Missouri, in 1839, and were here when Henry County was formed and organized. Ten children were born to Milton B. and Susan (Fewel) Merritt, as follow: Mrs. Emily D. Gaines, deceased; Mrs. Ce-repta V. Amick, deceased; Roschen M., deceased wife of William J. Fewel;



JUDGE MILTON B. MERRITT



MRS. SUSAN (FEWEL) MERRITT

Eddith Livania, deceased; Lelia T., wife of Ed Avery, Tebo township; Dr. A. F. Merritt, deceased; Amentha A., living with her aged mother on the old home place; Mrs. R. W. Avery, Tebo township; Mrs. Mary E., Avery, deceased; Milton E., a farmer in Tebo township. The Merritt estate consists of three hundred and sixty acres of productive farm lands and is located in section 21, Tebo township .

Mrs. Susan A (Fewel) Merritt is the oldest living pioneer woman in Henry County. She has 21 grandchildren, 20 great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild, Emmett Ellis Bagby, Green Ridge, Missouri. She has four grandsons in the National Army, in France, Liland Earl Avery, Lyman Lane Avery, Arthur F. Merritt and Ralph Merritt.

Judge Merritt assisted in the organization of the Primitive Baptist Church and also helped to build the Baptist Church in Tebo township, always having been a liberal contributor to religious works. His liberality in the founding of this church was such that the church congregation donated him two burial lots in the church yard cemetery. His name will always be linked with the early history of Henry County as one of its founders and builders.

Thomas J. Rogers, a progressive druggist engaged in business at Brownington, Missouri, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Marion County, October 17, 1871, and is a son of A. W., and Dona C. Rogers. His father was engaged in the drug business for many years at Lucas and Thomas J. Rogers was practically reared in a drug store. He was educated in the public schools and entered the drug business at Brownington, Missouri, with W. H. Delavergne in 1902 and continued in that connection until the death of Mr. Delavergne in October, 1915, when Mr. Rogers bought the interest of the Delavergne store, and since that time has conducted the business alone. The Rogers drug store is up to date in every particular and Mr. Rogers not only carries a complete line of drugs but in his stock is well represented druggist' sundries and the numerous articles usually found in a modern drug store.

Thomas J. Rogers was united in marriage in 1898 with Miss Bessie Peelor of Brownington, Missouri, a daughter of James L. and Martha Peelor. The father is now deceased and after his death the mother married Jason W. Newell, and now reside at Eldorado Springs, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have an adopted daughter, Lillian Martha.

Mr. Rogers is recognized as one of the leading business men of Henry County. He owns his store building and is one of the valued citizens

of Brownington. He takes an interest in local affairs and is one of the boosters of Brownington's enterprise. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Clinton, Missouri, and the Modern Woodmen of America of Brownington.

Arthur Clinton Loudermilk, a well-known stockman and farmer of Fields Creek township, is one of Henry County's leading citizens. He is a descendant of pioneer parents and was born on the place where he now resides, October 12, 1877, a son of Wesley and Minerva (Organ) Loudermilk, the former a native of North Carolina, born September 25, 1838, and the latter of Illinois, born March 20, 1848. Wesley Loudermilk died August 7, 1908, and his remains are buried in Englewood Cemetery, Clinton, Missouri. His widow now resides with her son Arthur Clinton, the subject of this sketch. Wesley Loudermilk and Minerva Organ were married at Verdun, Illinois, and came to Henry County, Missouri, in 1867. They purchased a farm in Deer Creek township, which they sold two years later and bought where Arthur Clinton Loudermilk now lives. The father was engaged in farming and stock raising here until the time of his death in 1902. To Wesley and Minerva Loudermilk were born the following children: Alice, married Charles Bowles, Beaumont, Texas; Ira, married W. E. Gibson, Bozeman, Montana; Gabriella, married B. J. Hunt, Clinton, Missouri; Arthur Clinton, the subject of this sketch; and Maud, married L. C. Bridges, Bozeman, Montana.

Arthur Clinton Loudermilk was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the district schools of Henry County. Since boyhood, Mr. Loudermilk has been engaged in farming and stock raising, and is one of the practical farmers and stockmen of Henry County. He owns and operates a well-kept and attractive farm of two hundred thirty-five acres in Fields Creek township, which is located about two miles north of the public square. The place is well improved and the farm buildings are in excellent condition, which bespeaks the painstaking and careful management of Mr. Loudermilk. He is a practical farmer and stockman and well posted in the various intricacies of what is recognized as America's leading industry of today—agriculture. It has been well said that "Food will win the war," and Mr. Loudermilk is one of the food producers to whom this great country has turned in its hour of need and peril.

Arthur C. Loudermilk was united in marriage in 1910 to Miss Mabel Padfield, daughter of J. H. and Amanda Padfield of Clinton, Missouri. To this union have been born three children, as follow: Bertha, married John Biggs, Clinton, Missouri; Mrs. Carrie Todfield, Colorado Springs,

Colorado; Mabel, wife of Arthur Clinton Loudermilk, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Loudermilk is one of the substantial men of Henry County. His doctrine has been that a "rolling stone gathers no moss," and in accordance with that precept he has cast his lot with Henry County and stuck to his original plans and today he is regarded as one of the successful men of this county.

Grady Spangler, a progressive young farmer of Fields Creek township, is manager of 900 acres of land, six miles north of Clinton. Mr. Spangler is an extensive breeder of hogs and cattle for the market. He was born October 15, 1894, in Clinton, Missouri, and is the son of James M., and Alice Houston Spangler. James Spangler is a native of Illinois who came to Henry County in 1866, purchasing land here. From time to time, James Spangler has increased his land holdings until he is now one of the large land owners of the county. He is also the president of the Peoples National Bank at Clinton, holding a controlling interest in same. Mr. Spangler's beginning of his successful farming and business relations was in the employ of Captain Curtis of the Curtis Ranch, where for a number of years, Mr. Spangler was its manager. He is now making his home in Clinton, still ably looking after his business affairs. His wife, Mrs. Alice (Houston) Spangler was born near Lewis Station, Missouri, the daughter of Bayard and Catherine (Adamson) Houston, the former deceased and the latter living on a farm near Lewis Station, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. James Spangler are the parents of the following children: Georgia, deceased; Catherine E., a teacher in the high school of Clinton, Missouri; Lewis Young, operator of coal mines at Lewis Station, Missouri; David Crockett, near Huntingdale, Missouri, whose sketch appears in this volume; and Grady, the subject of this sketch.

Grady Spangler was educated in the Clinton public schools and Missouri University, at Columbia, Missouri. After his return from the University, Mr. Spangler assumed the management of the present farm and is successfully conducting the same.

May 31, 1917, Mr. Spangler was married to Frances Willard Marseilles a daughter of Drs W. M. and Myrtle (Pickett) Marseilles of Clinton, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mrs. Spangler was born February 10, 1898, Brookfield, Missouri, and educated in Clinton High School.

Grady Spangler is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Clinton and his wife are members of the Eastern Star.

William Childers, is a well-known and prosperous farmer and stockman of Fields Creek township. He is a native son of Henry County, and was born in the township where he now resides, June 14, 1882, a son of W. H. and Martha (Webster) Childers. The father was also born in Henry County, the date of his birth being December 30, 1842. He is a son of Washington Childers, a native of Kentucky, who settled in Henry County in 1842. He spent the remainder of his life here and his remains are interred in a private cemetery on the old Carr homestead. W. H. Childers now resides in Clinton, Missouri, and is seventy-seven years of age. He was a soldier in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, enlisting January 1, 1862, in Captain Beaty's Company. He took part in a number of important engagements and served until the close of the war. He then returned to Henry County and was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until 1917, when he retired and removed to Clinton. His wife died in April, 1898. They were the parents of the following children: William, the subject of this sketch; John H.; Mrs. Lillie Burton and Mrs. Mollie Burton, all of whom are deceased, except William.

William Childers was reared on his father's farm in Fields Creek township, and received a good common school education in the district schools.

Since reaching his majority he has been engaged in farming and stock raising and is now the owner of a valuable farm of one hundred seventy-two acres in Fields Creek township, about six and one-half miles north of Clinton on the Warrensburg road. The place is well improved with good farm buildings which are modern and commodious.

Mr. Childers was married in 1901 to Miss Bessie Dean, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Woodruff) Dean, natives of Virginia, and they are both now deceased. They were the parents of the following children: George Edward, Wayside, Kansas; Daisy, married G. A. Lile, Clinton, Missouri; Charles Wallace, deceased; Otis, Nowata, Oklahoma; Earl, Bigheart, Oklahoma and Bessie, married William Childers, the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Childers have two children: Andie Otto and Vera Pansy.

Mr. Childers takes a keen interest in local public affairs and has been a member of the school board for a number of years, and a member of the township board. At present he is a member of the Council of Defense. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and he

and Mrs. Childers are members of the Knights and Ladies of Security. The Childers family belong to the Baptist Church, and Mr. Childers is clerk of the local organization, and also a deacon.

F. L. Fellhauer, the well-known assistant postmaster of Clinton, is one of Uncle Sam's capable and obliging officials. Mr. Fellhauer was born in Henry County March 30, 1881. He is a son of D. V. and Leotie (Elledge) Fellhauer. The father was born in Illinois, February 14, 1865, and is now living retired in Clinton, Missouri. Leoti (Elledge) Fellhauer was born in Henry County, August 20, 1859, and was a daughter of Isaac Elledge, a very early settler of Davis township where he entered lands from the Government. He improved a farm there which he lived upon for several years and in later life retired and removed to La Due, where he died in 1903, and his remains were interred in Bear Creek Cemetery. His wife departed this life in 1916 and her remains are also buried in Bear Creek Cemetery.

D. V. and Leoti (Elledge) Fellhauer were the parents of the following children, Bertha Susan, married E. E. Graham and resides in Kansas City, Kansas; F. L., the subject of this sketch; Max E., a mail carrier in Clinton, Missouri; Roy V., resides in Kansas City, Missouri; Jay D., a soldier in the United States Army; Ira J., deceased; Elmer B., Clinton, Missouri; Erna, married Roy Todd, Kansas City, Missouri.

F. L. Fellhauer received his education in the public schools and the Montrose High School. He taught school for two years and later attended Colt's Business College at Clinton, Missouri, where he completed the course in shorthand and bookkeeping. He was then employed in Kansas City, Missouri, as a stenographer for two years, when he returned to Clinton. In 1905 he was appointed to a clerkship in the Clinton postoffice and in 1912 became assistant postmaster, and has served in that capacity to the present time.

Mr. Fellhauer was united in marriage in 1911 with Miss Lee Brandenburg, a daughter of A. Y. and Elizabeth (Layton) Brandenburg. The father was a Union veteran of the Civil War and died in California, and the mother now resides in Clinton, Missouri. To A. Y. and Elizabeth (Layton) Brandenburg were born the following children: Gertrude, married W. Shipley, and lives in Nebraska; E. N., employed in the postoffice at Clinton, Missouri; Jesse married J. H. Hamilton, Springfield, Missouri; Fred lives at Hamlet, Nebraska; Loretta married C. C. Canan, Clinton, Missouri; John, Clinton, Missouri; Mollie married Charles A. Morton,

Kansas City, Missouri; A. Y., deceased; and Lee, the wife of F. L. Fellhauer, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Fellhauer is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is one of Henry County's most valued citizens.

Eugene N. Brandenburg, an efficient employee of the Clinton post-office, who serves in the capacity of money-order clerk, is a native of Illinois. He was born at Pittwood, Illinois, November 24, 1867, a son of A. Y. and Elizabeth (Layton) Brandenburg, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Illinois. The Brandenburg family came to Missouri in 1869, and first settled in Polk County. The father was a Union veteran of the Civil War and served for four years in the capacity of first sergeant in the First Illinois Light Artillery. He died at San Monica, California, and his widow now resides in Clinton, Missouri. They were the parents of the following children: Gertrude, married W. Shipley and lives at Hamlet, Nebraska; Eugene N., the subject of this sketch; Jesse, married J. H. Hamilton, Springfield, Missouri; Fred, Hamlet, Nebraska; Sarah, married C. C. Canan, Clinton, Missouri; John, Clinton, Missouri; Mollie, married Charles A. Morton, Kansas City, Missouri; Alonzo, deceased; and Lee, married F. L. Fellhauer, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Eugene N. Brandenburg was educated in the public schools of Boliver, Missouri, and when twelve years of age went to work in a printing office to learn the printer's trade, which he followed until he was thirty-one years of age. When the Spanish-American War broke out in 1898, he enlisted in Company F, Second Missouri Infantry, and was in camp with his command at Chickamauga Park and Lexington, Kentucky. He was mustered out of service and honorably discharged in October, 1898. He then returned to Clinton, where he was shortly afterwards appointed a mail carrier. He was later transferred to the St. Louis office, where he served for eighteen months. Later he returned to Clinton, where he was appointed a clerk in the postoffice, and has been connected with the Clinton postoffice since that time, having served as money order clerk since 1914.

January 24, 1889, Mr. Brandenburg was united in marriage with Miss Lola Gray, daughter of C. W. and Anna (Graham) Gray of Clinton, Missouri, both of Mrs. Brandenburg's parents are now deceased, and their remains are interred in the Englewood Cemetery. They were the parents of four children: Mrs. Sarah Jessee, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Blanche

Holmes, Kansas City, Missouri; George, San Diego, California, and Lola, the wife of Eugene N. Brandenburg, the subject of this sketch. To Mr. and Mrs. Brandenburg have been born two children as follow: Harry Gray, born December 25, 1899, educated in the Clinton High School, enlisted in United States Navy in June, 1917, and is now serving in European waters; Carter Eugene, at home with his parents; and Grace, an adopted daughter, at home with her parents.

Mr. Brandenburg is a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World.

Samuel Fox, a well-known and successful stockman and farmer of Bogard township, is a native Missourian. He was born in Vernon County, September 11, 1879, a son of John and Mary (Donaldson) Fox. John Fox was a native of Virginia and settled in Vernon County, Missouri, about 1866. He now resides at Eldorado Springs, Missouri. To John and Mary (Donaldson) Fox were born the following children: Lee lives in Kansas; Charles, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Harve, Corder, Missouri; Edward, a soldier in the United States Army, having enlisted in September, 1917, and after a period of training at Camp Funston, Kansas, he was sent to France in the spring of 1918; Ivan, in West Virginia, in United States service; and Dewey, who resides on the home place, and Mrs. Mary Rix, now deceased.

Samuel Fox was educated in the public schools and remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age. He has been engaged in farming and stock raising all his life and has resided on his present place in Bogard township, which was the old Thomas McClung homestead. It is a valuable farm of one hundred seventy acres, one mile north of Urich. The place is well improved with a splendid two-story frame residence of eight rooms which was built in 1915. Mr. Fox is quite extensively engaged in the stock business and besides raising cattle and hogs he has a reputation of being one of the leading Shropshire sheep raisers of Henry County. He has a herd of sixty-seven of this breed of sheep and is one of the successful sheep men of this section.

Mr. Fox was married in August, 1905, to Miss Bessie McClung, a daughter of Thomas and Lizzie (McCoy) McClung. The father is now deceased, and the mother resides at Urich, Missouri. They were the parents of the following children: Minnie; Wallace, a soldier in the United States Army; and Bessie, wife of Samuel Fox, the subject of this

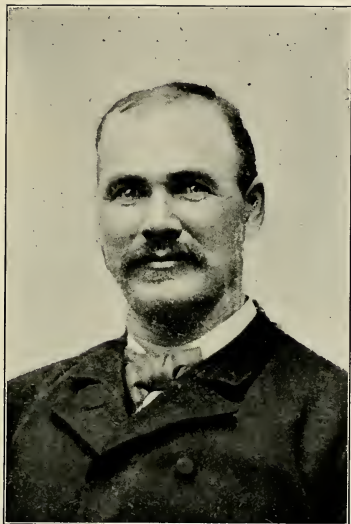
sketch. To Mr. and Mrs. Fox have been born two children, Ruth and Thomas. The Fox family are prominent in the community and numbered among Henry County's progressive and enterprising citizens.

Robert W. Avery.—The Avery family is one of the oldest and best-known of the pioneer families in Henry County, their coming to this county dating in the forties. The late Robert W. Avery of Tebo township was a sterling and worthy representative of this old and prominent family. He was born on the old Avery home place in Tebo township June 14, 1851, and was the son of Judge William L. and Sophronia Caroline (Williams) Avery, who were among the earliest of the pioneer families of Henry County.

Mr. Avery was reared to young manhood on the parental farm and received a good education in the district school and was brought up to believe in the best principles of good citizenship. During his entire life he practiced the precepts of honesty and high morality taught him by his excellent parents. He always made his home upon the Avery home place and came into possession of this fine farm through inheritance and purchase. He was a successful live stock dealer as well as a splendid farmer, becoming the owner of three hundred and ninety-nine acres of good land in Tebo township. Mr. Avery departed this life April 27, 1907, sincerely mourned throughout the county as a splendid and upright and industrious citizen who left the community a better place in which to live through the example he set of industrious and right living.

On December 10, 1884, Mr. Avery was united in marriage with Serena Merritt, and to this union were born five children, as follows: Walter C., Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Sidney R., at home; Lyman L., a soldier in the National Army, was in training at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, and is now in France; Susan C., at home. The first son of the family died in infancy, born May 1, 1887. Walter C. was born October 28, 1888, married Miss Ethel Woodard, and has three children, Lucille, Louise, Irene; Sidney R. was born August 7, 1893; Lyman was born March 3, 1896; Susan C. was born February 7, 1902.

The mother of the foregoing children was born in Henry County, March 28, 1861, the daughter of Judge Milton B. and Susan A. (Fewel) Merritt, who were parents of ten children. Judge Milton B. Merritt was born in Tennessee, April 27, 1819, and was an early pioneer of Henry County. He served as county judge for a number of years and was one of the best known men of his day in Henry County. He died March 24, 1906. His widow is now living on the old Merritt home place. She is



ROBERT W. AVERY

one of the oldest pioneer women in Henry County, if not the oldest; she is well past ninety-three years of age, having been born June 18, 1825. Mrs. Avery was educated in the district schools and the Warrensburg Normal and is a capable and well-informed lady.

Mr. Avery was a Democrat but took little active interest in political matters. He was contented to strive and create for his family and his home, his interests in life being manly with his home and family to whom he was very devoted, no sacrifice being too great and no endeavors being too much for him to attempt in their behalf.

Benjamin F. Spry, a representative citizen of Bogard township, is a native of Missouri, and a descendant of pioneer parents of this State. Mr. Spry was born in Howard County, September 19, 1881, son of George W. and Elzerne (Shipp) Spry, both natives of Howard County. The father was born in 1851 and died October 7, 1915, and the mother was born in 1856 and died February 29, 1916, and their remains rest side by side in the Hickory Grove Cemetery. They were both descendants of pioneer families of Howard County, Missouri. To George W., and Elzerene (Shipp) Spry were born the following children: Cowin lives at Macks-ville, Kansas; Corbin died at age of thirteen years; Ludie May married William Mendenhall, Urich, Missouri; Benjamin F., the subject of this sketch; Fern W., Rolla C., Bogard township; and Bessie L., married J. Kellison, Blirstown, Missouri. Fern W. Spry resides with his brother, Benjamin F., his wife having died June 27, 1915. She bore the maiden name of Olive B. Stewart. They were married October 2, 1917, and two children were born to this union: Mary Louise, who died in infancy, and Harold F., who is a bright and intelligent little boy of three, and makes his home with his uncle and aunt, Ben and Maude Spry.

Benjamin F. Spry was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, when he engaged in farming and stock raising for himself. He now owns a farm of two hundred acres in Bogard township, which is one of the well-improved and productive farms of Henry County. In addition to being a successful general farmer he is also engaged in stock raising extensively, and is one of the successful stock feeders of the county.

Mr. Spry was married September 28, 1904, to Miss Maude E. Simpson, a daughter of George and Annie (Kepner) Simpson of Bogard township. To Mr. and Mrs. Spry has been born one daughter, Clara Lee.

Mr. Spry is one of the progressive and public spirited citizens of Bogard township.

W. F. Lear, a native son of Henry County and a prominent farmer and Stock raiser in Bogard township, was born in this township, April 30, 1861. He is a son of Christopher and Minnie (Blazer) Lear, early settlers of Henry County. Christopher Lear was a native of Holland, he came to America when he was eighteen years of age. His method of obtaining passage to America from his native land was considerably out of the ordinary. He arranged with some companions of his to put him in a barrel and place him on board the vessel as freight. After the vessel had put to sea, his companions were to open the barrel and let him out, which they did. After the commanding officer discovered him, young Lear was required to work to pay his passage until the vessel reached New York, when he was permitted to go his way. This was exactly what he had planned on and in this way succeeded in reaching America. From New York he went to St. Louis and shortly afterwards came to Henry County, and bought land in Bogard township, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising until his death in 1901. He was an industrious man and a good citizen. His widow now lives at Anadarko, Oklahoma. They were the parents of the following children: John, deceased; Henry, deceased; Lizzie married J. H. Tabor, Carbondale, Kansas; W. F., the subject of this review; and Charlotte, who died in infancy.

W. F. Lear was reared in Bogard township and educated in the district schools. He remained at home with his parents until he was married in 1885. In 1887 Mr. Lear purchased a farm in Bogard township, and since that time has been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. The Lear place contains one hundred twenty acres of valuable and well-improved land, which is located in Bogard township four miles north of Urich. The place is well kept and the farm buildings are in good condition and altogether presents an appearance indicating the thrift and industry of the owner.

Mr. Lear was united in marriage February 3, 1885, to Miss Belle Hendricks, a daughter of M. L. and Nancy (Tabor) Hendricks. He was born in Kentucky in 1834 and came to Henry County with his parents when he was about one year old. M. L. Hendricks was the son of Asa Hendricks, who was truly one of the pioneers of Henry County, and experienced the hardships and vicissitudes incident to pioneer life. He

came to Henry County from Kentucky in 1835. He made rails in Lexington one winter for twenty-five cents per hundred, while his wife remained at home in Henry County and cared for the children. Mr. M. L. Hendricks died December 13, 1882, and his wife died November 3, 1911, and their remains are buried on the old Hendricks homestead. To M. L. and Nancy (Tabor) Hendricks were born three children, the oldest of whom died in infancy and the others are: Mrs. W. F. Lear, the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. H. E. Huffman, of Warrensburg, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Lear have been born four children, as follow: Alice married R. C. Spry, Bogard township, Henry County; Clarence N., married Zonie Depew of Bogard township and resides on the home place; Loy H., now in the service of the United States Navy and after a period of training at the Great Lakes Training Station near Chicago, Illinois he went to France and is stationed at a naval aviation base; and Dora E., who resides at home with her parents.

Mr. Lear is one of the progressive men of Bogard township and one of Henry County's substantial citizens. He is a Republican in politics. Mrs. Lear is a member of the Urich Christian Church, as are Mrs. Alice Spry and Mrs. Dora E. Lear.

John B. Gamlin, proprietor of the "Highland Stock Farm" in Bogard township, is one of the leading farmers and stockmen of this county. Mr. Gamlin is a native of Illinois, born in 1871, a son of John and Elizabeth (Baker) Gamlin, both natives of England. They were married in Illinois in 1866 and ten years later came to Missouri and settled in Pettis County. They resided in that county from 1876 until 1889, when they came to Henry County and settled on a farm in Bogard township, near Blairstown, and they now reside at Raymond, Illinois. They were the parents of the following children: Kate married W. H. Rector, Bogard township; John B., the subject of this sketch; William H. lives at Urich, Missouri; Matthew resides in Illinois; Mrs. Mary Burke, deceased; Joseph lives in Illinois; Mrs. Virgie Gamlin lives in Illinois; Nellie married Ray Henry and lives in Illinois.

John B. Gamlin received his education in the public schools. In 1909 Mr. Gamlin purchased his present place of two hundred acres, which is located about four and one-half miles north of Urich. It is one of the valuable places of western Henry County with a splendid residence and other farm buildings. The place is well watered and adapted to stock raising as well as general farming. Mr. Gamlin raises horses, cattle,

sheep and hogs. He keeps a good grade of Shropshire sheep and Durham and white-face cattle. He is also an extensive breeder of Poland China hogs. Mrs. Gamlin has built up an extensive reputation as a successful chicken raiser. She specializes in White Leghorns, and at this writing has about eight hundred chickens. She has been interested in this line of work for the past five years.

March 16, 1898, John B. Gamlin was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Eller, daughter of H. P. and Martha (Hendricks) Eller of Bogard township. Mrs. Gamlin was born in Bogard township. Her mother is now deceased and her father, who was a native of North Carolina, resides at Urich. To H. P. and Martha (Hendricks) Eller were born the following children: Thomas, deceased; Louisa, wife of John B. Gamlin, the subject of this sketch; Annie, married W. H. Gamlin and resides at Urich, Missouri; Jessie, married Emmett Meinert and lives in Montana; Albert H., now a soldier in the United States Army, a member of Battery A, 348th Field Artillery and located at Camp Lewis, Washington. He enlisted in Montana in the autumn of 1917. To Mr. and Mrs. Gamlin has been born one son, Ray L., who resides at home with his parents, and is one of the competent stockmen of Henry County. He thoroughly understands the stock business and is recognized as one of the competent judges of stock in the county. The Gamlin family rank as one of the leading representative families of this section.

J. O. Cunningham, owner and proprietor of the "Valley Farm," is one of the extensive farmers and stockmen of Henry County. Mr. Cunningham is a native of Illinois. He was born in McLean County November 30, 1864, a son of J. W. and Rachel Elvina (Shaw) Cunningham. The father was a Union veteran of the Civil War and now resides in Iroquois County, Illinois. The mother died in October, 1917. They were the parents of the following children: J. O. Cunningham, the subject of this sketch; Emery, Sikeston, Missouri; John S., Iroquois County, Illinois; Eva May, married Clarence Hollister, Sikeston, Missouri; Elma, married John Whitlaw, Hastings, Nebraska.

J. O. Cunningham was reared in Illinois and educated in the public schools and Eureka College at Eureka, Illinois. He engaged in farming in early life in his native State and followed that occupation there until 1901, when he came to Henry County, Missouri, and bought one hundred sixty acres of land in Bogard township. He improved this place and added eighty acres to his original purchase. He also owns a farm of two hun-

dred acres near Blainstown. He built a fine residence on the home place in 1912. It is a two story, modern residence with sixteen rooms and is equipped with hot and cold water and modern heating and lighting systems. The barns and other buildings on the place are in thorough keeping with the residence. Mr. Cunningham is one of the successful stockmen of the county. He is well known as an extensive breeder of registered Poland China hogs. He raises as many as one hundred head of these hogs annually, all of which are eligible to registration. He also raises high grade cattle. The "Valley Farm" is well adapted to general farming purposes as well as being one of the ideal stock farms of the county. To supply the place with water Mr. Cunningham has drilled a well three hundred feet deep, which furnishes an inexhaustible supply of water for the place.

February 17, 1896, J. O. Cunningham was united in marriage with Miss May Center, daughter of H. C. and Hattie (Hall) Center of Watseka, Illinois. Mrs. Cunningham's mother died February 14, 1914, and the father died March 9, 1918. To Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have been born two children: Dewey C., a graduate of the Blainstown High School, and Eleanor Rachel, who married Paul H. Allen, of Urich, Missouri, May 8, 1918.

Mr. Cunningham takes a deep interest in local public institutions and has been especially active in the betterment of the public schools. He was one of the strong supporters for the Blainstown High School district, which is one of the best schools of the county. He is now serving his second term as secretary of the consolidated school district, number two. For six years he was president of the township board, and during that time much excellent road work was done, many concrete culverts being constructed and other road improvements made. He is one of Henry County's progressive citizens who stands ever ready to support any worthy public enterprise.

Eugene W. Costley, a well known representative citizen of Urich, is a native Missourian. He was born in 1857 in St. Charles County, a son of John C. and Elizabeth (Stone) Costley. The mother was a second cousin of the late Senator William J. Stone. She and her husband are both now deceased and their remains are interred in Darden Creek Cemetery, St. Charles County, Missouri. They were the parents of the following children: Edward C., deceased; William M., lives in St. Louis, Missouri; Eugene W., the subject of this sketch; John D., deceased; Katurah, Howell, Missouri.

When E. W. Costley was a child his parents removed to St. Louis, where he attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age. He then attended the University of Missouri for three years. After leaving college he returned to St. Louis, where he was engaged in the boot and shoe business for a time. On account of failing health he went to Natchez, Mississippi. Later he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and from there to Texas, then to Holden, Missouri, and shortly afterward, during the seventies, he went to Clinton, where he was engaged in the boot and shoe business for a number of years. He also served as deputy sheriff of Henry County under Sheriff A. B. Hopkins. In 1882 he settled in White Oak township, where he bought a farm and engaged in general farming and stock raising, to which he has devoted his attention ever since. He owns seventy-five acres of land in Bogard township, eighty acres in White Oak and fifty-seven acres adjoining the town of Urich, where he makes his home.

Mr. Costley was married in 1882 to Miss Millie A. Moler, a daughter of Charles H. and Phoebe (Hendricks) Moler, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Henry County.

Charles H. Moler was an early settler in Bogard township and entered Government land here. His wife was a daughter of Asa Hendricks, who was one of the very early pioneers of this section. Mrs. Costley died in 1898, aged forty years, leaving the following children: Wade, who was born November 14, 1882, and is now at Dallas, Texas, in the employ of the United States Government as a constructor, he married Lula May Newcomb and they have four children, Harry H., Eugene, Laura May and Wade H., Jr. The second and youngest child born to Mr. and Mrs. Costley is Hoyland L., born February 20, 1887. She was educated in Stevens College, Columbia, Missouri, and now resides in Kansas City, Missouri. Wade was educated in the public schools of Henry County and the Central College at Fayette, Missouri.

Mr. Costley is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights and Ladies of Security.

Lewis B. McKean, proprietor of the "Fairview Stock Farm" in Bogard township, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Seville, Medina County, August 12, 1866, a son of William James and Fedora (Hay) McKean. the former a native of Center County, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Seville, Ohio. The McKeanes are descendants of prominent colonial ancestors, Thomas McKean, one of the signers of the Declaration of Inde-

pendence, being a direct ancestor of the subject of this sketch. William James McKean was a Union veteran in the Civil War, having served for two years in Company K, 88th Regiment Ohio Infantry. In 1868 he came to Missouri and settled in Bogard township, Henry County, on the farm owned by L. B. McKean, the subject of this sketch. Here he was engaged in farming and stock raising practically up to the time of his death, December 11, 1902. To William James and Fedora (Hay) McKean were born the following children: Lewis B., the subject of this sketch; George H., died July 20, 1908, in Covington, Oklahoma; W. E., a prominent real estate and oil man of Guthrie, Oklahoma, who is prominent in politics of that State, having served as register of deeds of his county for seven years and was a delegate at large to the National Republican Convention in Chicago in 1912; Myrtle F., married A. D. Davis, Wheatland, Oklahoma. The mother of these children died September 16, 1877, and on February 15, 1880, William James McKean was married to Kate W. Crissman, a daughter of Oliver and Caroline (Sisler) Crissman.

The Crissman family were Pennsylvanians and came from Blair County, that State, to Henry County, Missouri, in 1869. The father died October 1, 1916, the mother having departed this life May 21, 1912. They were the parents of the following children: F. M., Clinton, Missouri; Mrs. Kate W. McKean; T. J., lives in Bogard township; Frank P., Colony, Oklahoma; Mrs. Mary McVay, Hutchinson, Kansas; Mrs. Maggie Shoemaker, La Due, Missouri; Mrs. Ida Cowden, Fields Creek township, and Mrs. Gertrude Ogan, Stevensville, Texas. To William James and Kate W. (Crissman) McKean were born two children: Ida, who resides at home in Bogard township, and Norval, who is engaged in farming in Bogard township.

L. B. McKean is one of the progressive farmers and stockmen of Bogard township, and his farm, which is known as "Fairview Stock Farm," is located four and one-half miles southwest of Blairstown, and is one of Henry County's valuable farms. Here Mr. McKean is engaged in general farming and stock raising. Mr. McKean is one of the high class farmers and stockmen of the county. He is a graduate of the University of Missouri, having been a member of the class of 1892, where he ranked high in scholarship. Politically he is a Republican and has served four years as township collector and is now serving his second term. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Modern Woodmen of America of Blairstown.

Levi A. Spangler, owner and proprietor of "The Willowbrook Farm," Fields Creek township, is one of Henry County's successful farmers and stockmen. Mr. Spangler was born in McDonough County, Illinois, March 20, 1850, a son of Lewis and Harriet (Sarles) Spangler, both natives of Kentucky, the former born on March 11, 1815, near Louisville, Ky., and the latter on July 29, 1816, at Albany, New York. The family came to Henry County, Missouri, in 1858, and in 1864 left this section of the country and drove across the plains with an ox-team and settled in Idaho. A few years later they returned to Missouri, and settled in Cass County, near Freeman, where the father died in 1882, and the mother departed this life eleven years later, and their remains are buried in the cemetery at Freeman, Missouri.

Lewis and Harriet (Sarles) Spangler were the parents of the following children: Norvall, who was a captain in the Confederate Army and was killed while in the service; Mrs. Susan White, deceased; Davis, who served in the Confederate Army, and after the war settled in Cass County and is now deceased; Mrs. Lucinda Calloway, died at Brunswick, Missouri; Mrs. Ruth Naylor died at Brunswick, Missouri; Isabelle died in Idaho in 1884; James M. resides at Clinton, Missouri; Levi A., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Mary R. Luster, Springfield, Missouri; and George L., Appleton City, Missouri.

Levi A. Spangler was educated in the public schools of Illinois, Idaho and Cass County, Missouri. He then attended school at the Brunswick, Missouri, Academy. In 1876, he came to Henry County. He was a poor boy without capital and worked as a farm laborer for twenty-five dollars per month. He was frugal and industrious and after a few years had saved fifteen hundred dollars out of his earnings, which he invested in a farm, making the first payment on two hundred forty acres in 1883. He added to this place from time to time until he now owns six hundred seventy-nine acres of well improved land and located about five and one-half miles northeast of Clinton. It is one of the well improved and valuable farms of Henry County and is probably worth considerably more than seventy-five thousand dollars, if placed on the market today. The Spangler residence is one of the fine homes of Henry County and is equipped with all modern conveniences, including heat, light and water, and the other farm buildings about the place are thoroughly in keeping with the residence.

Mr. Spangler was married October 26, 1882, with Miss Frances Hous-



LEVI A. SPANGLER AND FAMILY

ton, who was born in Deer Creek township, October 16, 1863, the daughter of Bayard and Kate (Adamson) Houston of Deer Creek township. The father is now deceased and his remains are interred in Englewood Cemetery and the mother now resides in Clinton. They were the parents of the following children: William, who is engaged in mining in Idaho; Mrs. Alice Spangler, Clinton, Missouri; Thomas J. lives in Nebraska; Berry died at Cheyenne, Wyoming; Frances, wife of Levi A. Spangler, subject of this sketch; Eliza, died in Clinton at the age of nineteen years; Samuel B., whose present address is unknown, and Mrs. Hattie Cameron, Deer Creek, township.

To Mr. and Mrs. Spangler have been born five children as follow: Mabel, Dr. Harvey B., James S., Frank A., and Louise, who died at the age of two years. Mabel Spangler was born on October 16, 1904, married Fred W. Olson, a banker of Windsor, Missouri, and is mother of two children, Frederick A., and Frances. Dr. Harry V. Spangler, who is now a member of the Hospital Corps No. 40, National Army, and is in the service at the western front in France, was born October 18, 1886. He was educated in the Clinton High School and graduated from this school, also completed a business course in the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Illinois, graduated from the medical department of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. He practiced medicine in Salt Lake City, Utah, for four years prior to his enlistment as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps on June 25, 1917. Doctor Spangler is a Scottish Rite Mason. James S., a farmer in Fields Creek township, was born February 13, 1890, and was educated in the Clinton High School, the Sedalia Business College, and studied the Science of Agriculture at the State University, Columbia, Missouri. He married, Ruby, daughter of R. T. Lindsay, and has two children, Sarah Frances, and R. T. Lindsay Spangler. Frank A. Spangler was born November 18, 1893, graduated from the Clinton High School, and the banking department of the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois, enlisted in the United States Navy in December, 1917, and received his training for the sea service at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and is now serving his country aboard a United States Naval Vessel in European waters.

Mr. and Mrs. Spangler are justly proud of their fine family and are especially proud of the two sons whom they have contributed to the nation's service as soldiers in defense of their country. It is probable that they take more pride in their family than in their own accomplish-

ments which have placed them in the front rank of Henry County citizenship. The Spangler home is a beautiful and spacious one and is noted for the warm hospitality and kindness of its occupants. Nothing is too good for the Spangler children, and at Christmas time in 1917, Mrs. Spangler made her sons and son-in-law each a present of a valuable Masonic ring. Mr. Spangler is a Knights Templar Mason, and both he and Mrs. Spangler are members of the Eastern Star. Since the organization of the Clinton National Bank in 1907, Mr. Spangler has served on the directorate of this thriving financial institution.

J. W. Page, a progressive and enterprising farmer and stockman of Bogard township, was born in Cedar County, Missouri, April 15, 1883, and when an infant was adopted by Franklin M. and Mary J. (Beech) Page, both of whom are now deceased. The former died May 7, 1918, in his eightieth year and the mother departed this life in 1896.

Franklin M. Page was born in Moniteau County, Missouri, December 26, 1837, and when a boy came to Henry County with his parents. He grew to manhood in this county and was married here in 1859. Later he removed to Cass County, which was his home for many years. In 1904 he returned to Henry County and bought a farm of one hundred sixty-five and one-half acres five miles northwest of Ulrich, which is now the home of J. W. Page, the subject of this sketch. This place was formerly owned by Asa Hendricks, who entered this land from the Government. Franklin Page was one of the pioneers of this section and a man of high integrity and sterling worth. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Creighton, having been made a Mason at Old Wadesburg, an extinct Cass County town. This was before the town of Creighton or the railroad through that section was thought of. During the Civil War Franklin M. Page served as a member of the Home Guards. Both he and his wife were worthy pioneers of Henry and Cass Counties, and are well worthy of commendable mention in a work of this character.

John Wesley Page was educated in the public schools at Creighton, Missouri, and remained with his adopted parents as long as they lived, caring for them and giving them all the attention of loved and respected parents until they passed to the great beyond.

Mr. Page is one of the successful farmers and stockmen of Henry County, and has always been engaged in that line of work. He is well known as a breeder of Polled Durham cattle and spotted Poland China hogs. He is a good farmer and understands the stock business. He is

a member of the Masonic Lodge at Creighton, Missouri, and is one of the substantial men of the community.

Nelson H. Tillman, a Union veteran of the Civil War and a Henry County pioneer, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Darke County, April 14, 1842, a son of Jacob and Eliza (Nighswonger) Tillman. They were the parents of the following children: A. M., resides in Clinton, Missouri; Nelson H., the subject of this sketch, and William H., of Clinton, Missouri. The mother died in Darke County, Ohio, about 1852 and the father was married again. To this second marriage were born two children: George and John, both of whom are now deceased.

Nelson H. Tillman was reared in Darke County, Ohio, and attended the public schools. The Civil War broke out when he was about nineteen years of age and in August, 1861, he enlisted at Arcanum, Ohio, in Company K, 34th Ohio Infantry, and served throughout the war. He participated in the battles of Cedar Creek, Harper's Ferry, Ball Towns and numerous other hard fought battles and important engagements. At one time he was struck by a minnie ball which knocked him down, although he was but slightly injured. Mr. Tillman was captured during his term of service in the army. He with eight hundred other Union soldiers were captured by General Rosser's forces while engaged in guarding the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in Virginia. Mr. Tillman was confined in the Confederate military prison during the winter of 1864 at Richmond in Libby prison until April of 1865. During the period of his confinement he never lost courage and with his good humor and optimistic view of the situation he gave much comfort and encouragement to many of his more despondent comrades.

At the close of the war Mr. Tillman received his honorable discharge by general order of the war department and returned to his Ohio home. Here he remained until 1868, when he came to Missouri, settling in Pettis County, near Dresden. A short time later he went to Cherryville, Kansas, where he remained two years. He then came to Henry County and operated a saw mill south of Calhoun for about three years. In 1873 he bought a farm in Shawnee township in partnership with his brother William, and since that time he has been successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising. He owns one hundred ninety-eight acres of good farm land under a high state of cultivation. His farm is well improved. All the improvements have been placed there by Mr. Tillman.

Nelson A. Tillman was united in marriage January 26, 1873, with

Miss Harriet A. Leaton, a daughter of Edward and Pinkston Leaton, pioneer settlers of Tebo township, Henry County. Edward Leaton was born in Kentucky and came to Henry County, Missouri, an orphan boy. Harriet Pinkston was a widow when he married her, her first husband having been a Mr. Stephenson. Both parents of Mrs. Tillman are now deceased. Mrs. Tillman was one of the following children born to her parents: Flavius, Harriet A., wife of Nelson H. Tillman; Franklin, Verilous, Oscar and Mrs. Laura Crabtree, who lives in Oklahoma, all of whom are deceased except Mrs. Tillman and Mrs. Crabtree.

To Nelson H. and Harriet A. (Leaton) Tillman have been born three children, as follow: Clara, resides at home with her parents; Ruby, married M. E. Merritt, Calhoun, Missouri, and Carl, who is living on the old home place in Shawnee township, Henry County. Mr. and Mrs. Tillman have five grandchildren: Tillman, Evangeline Merritt and Harless C., Ruth O. and Carl C. Tillman. Mr. and Mrs. Tillman are one of the honored pioneer couples of Henry County and well deserving of mention in a work of this character, the chief aim of which is to preserve the story of the pioneers of other days.

Fred Keck, a well known farmer and stockman of Fields Creek township, was born on the old Keck homestead in the township where he now lives December 24, 1872. He is a son of Constantine Keck, who is a pioneer settler of Fields Creek township. He built one of the first brick residences of the county. It is a two story, eight room structure and is still standing, is occupied and in a good state of preservation. It was built in 1877 and the brick were manufactured on the Keck homestead.

Fred Keck was reared on the home farm in Fields Creek township and attended the district schools of his neighborhood. He has followed farming and stock raising in Fields Creek township all his life and has met with well merited success. Mr. Keck is engaged in general farming and stock raising. He specializes in Durham and Jersey cattle and Poland China hogs. The Keck homestead consists of two hundred eighty acres of land and is owned by the Keck estate, there being six children in all.

January 18, 1897, Fred Keck was united in marriage with Miss Emma Dehn, a native of Henry County, born in Honey Creek township April 3, 1875. She is a daughter of Peter and Susan (Nace) Dehn, and is one of the following children born to her parents: Katie, resides in Clinton; John, Clinton township; Lizzie, married John Duerr, Clinton, Missouri; Daniel, lives in Fields Creek township; Anna, deceased; Mary, married Henry

Myers, Ashgrove, Missouri; Susan, married W. D. Lloyd; George, lives near Clinton, Missouri; Rosa, married Godfrey Batschlett, La Due, Missouri; and Emma, married Fred Keck, the subject of this sketch. Peter Dehn was born in Germany April 26, 1824, and immigrated to America in 1851, settling at Galena, Illinois. He came to Henry County in 1867 and settled in Honey Creek township, where he died April 27, 1910. His wife was born in Germany in 1839 and died December 24, 1910.

The Keck family are well known and highly respected in Henry County and Fred Keck is one of the substantial men of the community.

John McCoy, a prominent farmer and stockman of Bogard township, is a native son of Henry County and a descendant of pioneer parents of this section. Mr. McCoy was born about two miles southeast of Creighton December 29, 1855, a son of Mason Louis and Mary (Baker) McCoy. Mason Louis McCoy was born in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, February 8, 1829, and died at Urich, Missouri, April 15, 1917. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1838, and they settled in Lafayette County and in 1854 Mason Louis McCoy came to Henry County. He was a man who had a vast experience in the new and undeveloped west of the early days. For a number of years he was train boss for Russell and Major, who were extensive freighters in the early days. Mr. McCoy crossed the plains in the employ of this company many times. During the Civil War his family lived in Henry County on the old homestead and much of his time was spent in Sedalia, where he was serving as a member of the Home Guards. Mason Louis McCoy was an unusual man in many ways. He was fairly well to do and charitably inclined. Many of the early pioneers owe their success in later life to being assisted at a critical time by Mr. McCoy, whose generosity was one of his leading characteristics. He was enterprising and progressive, and took an active part in all public matters and measures which tended to build up his county and community.

To Mason Louis and Mary (Baker) McCoy were born the following children: John, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Elizabeth McClung, Urich, Missouri; William, died at Premlin, Oklahoma; Mrs. Evaline Peake, Vernon County, Missouri; Mrs. Letitia Johnson, Richards, Missouri; Robert, Urich, Missouri; Mrs. Dollie Hillebrant; George, Urich, Missouri, and one who died in infancy.

John McCoy, the subject of this sketch, received his education, principally, in private school which was conducted by Marcus Hendricks, who

settled in the vicinity of Urich in the early days, on a place about half a mile north of town. Shortly afterwards a small frame school house was built on the McCoy place there. This was destroyed by fire and the next school building was located about one-fourth mile south of there, which was subsequently replaced by the Oak Grove school house, which is still standing. Mr. McCoy remained at home with his parents until he was about eighteen years old. His first independent venture was working as a farm laborer in Cass County, for which he received fifteen dollars a month. Shortly after this he engaged in farming on his own account and in 1884 bought ninety acres of land. He has added to this as opportunities presented themselves and is now the owner of a good farm of three hundred thirty-five acres. He is a successful general farmer and is extensively engaged in raising cattle and hogs, as well as buying and selling stock. He is a self made man and what property he has accumulated is the result of his unaided efforts. When he purchased his first land he was practically without capital and mortgaged the place for almost the entire purchase price for which he paid eleven per cent. interest. At that time all farm produce was at the low water mark of prices. For instance, eggs sold for three cents per dozen. Mr. McCoy believes that a man can buy a farm today without capital, and pay for it easier and quicker than at any other time in the history of the country.

John McCoy was united in marriage March 2, 1881, with Miss Mary E. Godwin, a native of Indiana, born June 29, 1860. She is a daughter of William and Mary Frances (James) Godwin. The Godwin family resided in Bogard township. The father was born February 3, 1828, and died November 13, 1882. The mother was born January 20, 1838, and died November 14, 1908. They came to Missouri in 1866 and settled in Cass County, where they resided for some time, and later the father bought a farm in Bogard township. William and Mary Frances (James) Godwin were the parents of nine children, as follow: George W., born March 18, 1854; Sarah, born February 4, 1856, married T. S. Clay, Bogard township; Annie E., born March 29, 1858, married Alves Williams, Lodi, California; Mary E., the wife of John McCoy, the subject of this sketch; James F., born February 1, 1863, now deceased; Emeline, born February 16, 1865, deceased; William S., born July 18, 1867, deceased; Amanda J., born November 29, 1870, deceased; and Samuel A., born June 8, 1872, deceased. To John McCoy and Mary E. (Godwin) McCoy have been born the following children: Alford, married Josie E.

Crissman of Bogard township, now resides on the home place; Joseph R., married Pearl Williams of Cass County, and also resides on the home place; Mayme Frances, married F. G. Hale. Both she and her husband were teachers in the Centralia public schools, Centralia, Missouri. Mr. Hale is now a private in the National Army, in training at Camp Pike, Arkansas.

Mr. and Mrs. McCoy are both members of the Christian Church of Creighton and are of Henry County's most highly respected pioneer families.

Albert M. Allen, a prosperous farmer and stockman of Fields Creek township, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Cumberland County December 27, 1853, a son of Lewis and Elizabeth F. (Pace) Allen, both natives of Kentucky, who came to Missouri in 1858 and settled in Lynn County. In 1867 the Allen family removed to Henry County and settled in Fields Creek township on a farm which is now owned by Albert M. Allen, the subject of this sketch. The father later went to Oklahoma and in 1912, after a residence there of about twenty years, died at Norman. His wife also died at Norman, Oklahoma, in 1904. They were the parents of two children, Albert M., the subject of this sketch, and James M., a banker at Humansville.

Albert M. Allen got his start in life from his father, who gave him forty acres of land. Mr. Allen has been engaged in farming and stock business for himself since reaching his majority and is one of the successful and prosperous men of Henry County. He has added acreage to his holdings from time to time until he now owns over five hundred twenty-five acres of some of the best land to be found in Henry County. It is all well improved and Mr. Allen is recognized as one of the successful stock raisers of the county. He usually has on hand about one hundred head of cattle and from one hundred fifty to two hundred head of hogs.

February 8, 1877, Albert M. Allen was united in marriage with Miss Nannie E. White, a native of Pike County, Illinois, and a daughter of Joseph and Lavina (Mitchell) White, the former born in Indiana in 1834 and the latter a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1835. Mrs. Lavina (Mitchell) White died March 30, 1917, and her remains are interred in the Fields Creek Cemetery. Joseph White now resides in Honey Creek township with his son, Joseph Lee.

The White family came to Henry County in 1869 and settled in Fields

Creek township and the place upon which they then settled is now owned by members of the family. Joseph and Lavina (Mitchell) White were the parents of the following children: Nannie, who married Albert M. Allen, the subject of this sketch; John R., lives at Rock Island, Texas; Oliver P., Joliet, Illinois, and Joseph L., a successful farmer and stockman of Honey Creek township, married Anna Ford, a native of Honey Creek township, and they have a son, Joseph G., who is now a soldier in the United States Army in France, a member of the 129th Machine Gun Battalion, and their other children are: Emily M., Ernest F., Frances N., Ruby L., Robert B., Ethel Clare, Anna Evelyn, Lindsay and Nannie May, who died in infancy.

To Albert M. Allen and wife have been born two children: Elmer P., who died when six months old, and Ernest M., a farmer and stockman of Henry County. Mr. Allen is one of the substantial citizens of Henry County and takes a keen interest in local public affairs. He has served as treasurer of Fields Creek township for six years, and is one of its leading citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

John Drach, Jr.—There are always in the settlement of every locality, a few men from whom historic points seem to radiate, and who are entitled to the honor and glory of the development of that particular part of a new country. This may be truly said of John Drach, Jr., public administrator and one of the worthy pioneers of Henry County. Mr. Drach was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1842, and is a son of George and Margaret (Kling) Drach, natives of Pennsylvania. The Drach family lived pioneer lives and were early settlers in St. Clair County, Illinois.

They saw it in its manifold aspects. They saw the development of the wild and unbroken plains of western Missouri at a time when few folks knew or appreciated what this meant. At the close of the Civil War and for a few years thereafter, George Drach and family made their home in the vicinity of Belleville, in St. Clair County, Illinois, but when John came West and located in Missouri, in the fall of 1867, he left all of his kin and kindred behind, for the time being and was joined by his parents in 1868. He began life in a new locality, under new conditions, where manhood and integrity meant all, and family pedigree nothing. George Drach and the family came to Henry County in March, 1868. The Drachs first located one and a half miles west of Lucas Postoffice and moved to the Drach home place in the spring of 1871.



JOHN DRACH



George Drach labored to make a home for his family and before this end was accomplished he died in 1883. His wife, undismayed by misfortune, continued to make her home in this county and rear her family, all of whom practically reached the age of maturity. She died in 1892.

To George and Margaret Drach were born the following children: John, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Annie M. Kruse, St. Louis, Missouri; George Drach, who died at Girard Illinois, May 6, 1917; Julius, born August 6, 1859, and died at Glenwood Springs, Colorado; Harry, died at Cripple Creek, Colorado; Catharine C., housekeeper for John Drach; Edward E., born December 6, 1850, and now resides at Denver, Colorado, and Alfred Edward, who died in childhood.

Mr. Drach is one of the enterprising and progressive farmers and stockmen of the county and is the owner of one of Henry County's best farms, owning altogether 135 acres, located four miles north of Clinton on the Warrensburg road. Since coming to Henry County he has made many improvements and today ranks as one of Henry County's most progressive citizens and fearless voters. Mr. Drach is regarded as one of the most progressive citizens of Henry County, and has done his part ably and well in the furtherance of progress. In politics he is a Democrat.

William R. Duck, proprietor of the "Woodland View Stock Farm," one of the leading farmers and stockmen of Bogard township, belongs to a pioneer family of this section. He was born in Stark County, Ohio, March 13, 1861, a son of Benjamin and Martha J. (Latimer) Duck, the former a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. The Duck family moved from Starke to Ashland County, Ohio, when William R. was a child and in 1868 they came to Missouri and settled in Henry County. Here the father bought one hundred twenty acres of land, to which he later added eighty acres, owning two hundred acres at the time of his death. He improved the place and built a home, hauling lumber from Holden, Missouri. Rev. Benjamin Duck was a United Brethren minister and preached in Henry and Bates Counties on numerous occasions. He was a Christian gentleman and a good citizen. He died in February, 1891, and his wife departed this life in 1904. Their remains rest side by side in the Grant Cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Mary E. Eyster, Ashland, Ohio; Joseph H., deceased; Mrs. Rebecca A. Creveling, a widow, lives in Ashland County, Ohio; Daniel O., Hartwell, Arkansas; Benjamin A., Johnson County, Missouri, and William R., the subject of this sketch.

William R. Duck was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public schools, attending school at Bee Branch in District No. 26. The schoolhouse here was built by his father, Rev. Benjamin Duck, who hauled the lumber from Holden, Missouri, and the first teacher here was Hattie Carpenter. Mr. Duck has always made farming and stock raising his occupation, and is recognized as one of the successful stock breeders of western Henry County. He raises Shorthorn cattle and has on hand about fifty head, most of which are registered. He also breeds Poland China hogs, eligible to registration, and also raises quite a number of mules and Percheron horses. Mr. Duck's place is one of the ideal farms in the county and is located two and one-half miles south of Quick City and six miles from Blainstown and consists of four hundred acres in the home farm, besides one hundred thirty acres in Johnson County, northeast of Quick City.

Mr. Duck was united in marriage in 1897 to Miss Ida F. Farnsworth, a daughter of Lot and Caroline (George) Farnsworth, natives of Tennessee, who settled in Cass County in 1856 on a farm four miles southeast of Garden City. Later the Farnsworth family removed to Johnson County, when order No. 11 was issued. The parents are now both deceased. The father died in 1909 and the mother August 21, 1917. The following children were born to Lot and Caroline (George) Farnsworth: Robert, Quick City, Missouri; Mrs. Lou Fowler, Enid, Oklahoma; Mrs. Helen Hall, Longston, Kansas; Mrs. Laura Parkhurst, Kinsley, Kansas; Mrs. Lucy Parkhurst, Los Angeles, California; A. A., Marble Hill, Missouri; Ida F., wife of William R. Duck, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Edna Farnsworth, who resides in Johnson County, Missouri. and Cyrus L., Quick City, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Duck have been born the following children: Carrie Lee, Cyrus W. and Lottie Helen, all of whom reside at home with their parents.

Mr. Duck is one of the representative citizens of Henry County, who has made good and the Duck family are well known and prominent in the community. Mr. Duck is a Republican and a member of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Duck is a member of the Christian Church.

Robert W. Wehmeyer, a well-known and progressive farmer and stockman of Bogard township, is a native of Henry County. He was born on his father's place in Bogard township in 1874, a son of J. B. and Mary Wehmeyer, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Robert W. Wehmeyer was reared on the home place and attended

the district school at Bee Branch and Brushy district in Bogard township. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age, when he engaged in the livery business at Blairstown. He conducted this business for three years, when he engaged in farming on his present place in Bogard township. He made all the improvements on his place. The first year that he moved here he built a residence and later erected a barn and in 1905 built a second barn. His place is well improved with all necessary buildings including a garage. Mr. Wehmeyer is one of the successful stock breeders of the county, making a specialty of Duroc Jersey hogs and Shorthorn cattle. He also raises quite a number of horses and mules. His place is not only well adapted for general farming, but is an ideal stock farm.

Mr. Wehmeyer was married June 28, 1903, to Miss Jessie B. Schnorf, a daughter of J. H. and Isabelle (Schellers) Schnorf of Bogard township. Mrs. Wehmeyer's parents are both now deceased. The mother died in 1902 and the father in 1916 and their remains are interred in the Grant Cemetery. He was a Civil War veteran, having served in Company H, 93rd Ohio Infantry for three years during the Civil War. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, November 20, 1831. Mrs. Wehmeyer is one of the following children born to her parents: Ilda, who died at the age of sixteen; Maggie, deceased; James, lives in Kansas City, Missouri; John, lives in Cass County, Missouri; Alonzo, resides on the home place in Bogard township; Mrs. Etta Wehmeyer, and Jessie, the wife of Robert W. Wehmeyer, the subject of this sketch. To Robert W. Wehmeyer and wife have been born three children: Lottie Belle, died in infancy; Clarence S. and Chester Everet.

Robert W. Wehmeyer and his family are well known and prominent in the community and he is one of Bogard township's most progressive citizens.

Allen L. Depew, pioneer settler of Bogard township and a well informed and interesting citizen of Henry County, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Allen County May 16, 1851, and is the son of Hezekiah and Margaret Elizabeth (Essig) Depew, both natives of Ohio. They were married on January 25, 1844. Hezekiah Depew was the son of Isaac Depew, who was born in 1792, and his mother, Margaret Depew, was born in 1793.

Hezekiah Depew came to Henry County for the purpose of making a home for his family in the latter fifties and located in Bogard town-

ship. He prospered in the county of his adoption and at the time of his death in 1859 he owned four hundred forty acres of land. The children born to Hezekiah and Margaret Depew were as follow: Mrs. Lovina Brooks, living in Canada; Allen L., of this review; Mrs. Elvira Jones, deceased; Mrs. Angeline Beach, deceased; Joseph, Bogard township; Andrew, deceased.

A. L. Depew attended the subscription schools of the home neighborhood during his boyhood days and when times were hard during the Civil War he worked at any honest labor in order to assist the family. The nearest trading point was Sedalia. The Depew home was built of lumber hauled from Lexington. He lived at home with his mother until he was thirty years old and then began for himself, although he became a land owner when twenty-two years of age. Mr. Depew now owns four hundred twenty-three acres of excellent farm land in Bogard township. His home is located four and a half miles northeast of Urich and the improvements on the land consist of two sets of farm buildings. Mr. Depew is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

February 14, 1882, A. L. Depew and Nancy Ely were united in marriage. Nancy (Ely) Depew is the daughter of William and Bettie (Morgan) Ely, both natives of Kentucky who came to Henry County and settled on Honey Creek in the fifties. Mr. Ely owned about eight hundred acres of land in this county. William and Bettie Ely were parents of the following children: Mrs. Addie M. Young, Honey Creek township; Aaron B., address unknown; Mrs. Nancy Depew; Mrs. Mary L., Shideler, California; Mrs. Sarah C. Trent, Moberly, Missouri; William E., living in California; Reuben, Dalton, Missouri.

To Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Depew have been born children as follow: Lillian Viola, deceased; Mary Belle, wife of Henry Woirhay, Urich, Missouri; Jennie M., wife of Roy Kaiser, Grand Junction, Colorado; George Allen, on the home place; John Henry, Havre, Montana, now a private in the National Army; Emma Maud, deceased; Zonie Elizabeth, wife of Clarence Lear; Annie Louisa, wife of R. A. Hull, Grand Junction, Colorado; Aline Gustava, at home.

Mr. Depew is an excellent citizen who is highly respected in his locality and he and the members of his family are considered to be among the best citizens of Henry County.

C. N. Bleil, a prominent citizen of Shawnee township and one of the progressive farmers and stockmen of this county, is a native of Henry County and a descendant of one of the honored pioneer families of this section. Mr. Bleil was born February 1, 1872, a son of Frederick W. and Charity A. (Drake) Bleil, natives of Ohio, who settled in Henry County in 1866. When Frederick Bleil settled in Shawnee township, he bought two hundred sixty acres of land and C. N., the subject of this sketch, still owns a part of the old place. Frederick Bleil was a successful farmer and stockman and a good citizen. He died March 19, 1896, and his wife departed this life May 1, 1910, and their remains rest side by side in the Shawnee Mound Cemetery. To Frederick W. and Charity A. (Drake) Bleil were born the following children: Edgar, resides in Kansas City, Missouri; Dr. A. W., Kansas City, Missouri; Nettie C., Clinton, Missouri; John L., died at the age of one year; C. N., the subject of this sketch, and G. D., who lives on the old home place in Shawnee township.

C. N. Bleil was reared in Shawnee township and educated in the district schools. He engaged in farming in early life and has successfully devoted himself to agricultural pursuits to the present time. He owns one of the valuable farms of Shawnee township, which consists of two hundred forty acres, eighty acres of which is a part of the old Bleil homestead. Mr. Bleil raises Duroc Jersey hogs and keeps quite a herd of Jersey cows. He is also interested in raising sheep and has a valuable flock of pure bred Shropshires. Mr. Bleil's place is well equipped for the stock business with large silo and other conveniences.

December 9, 1894, C. N. Bleil was united in marriage with Miss Lillie Tillman, a daughter of A. M. Tillman of Clinton, Missouri. Mrs. Bleil's mother died a number of years ago and her father now resides in Clinton. Mrs. Bleil was one of a family of four children born to her parents as follow: James L., who resides in Colorado; Mrs. Bleil; Lloyd, Clinton, Missouri, and Mrs. Bessie Wade, who resides at Leeton, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Bleil have been born the following children: Mrs. Edith Bozarth, now deceased; Howard, George, Louis, Arthur, Clarence, Paul, Mabel and Mildred, all of whom reside at home with their parents, except Edith and Arthur, who are deceased.

Mr. Bleil is one of the directors of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company of Henry County, which is one of the prosperous and well conducted insurance companies of the State. Mr. Bleil is a member of the time honored Masonic Lodge and is one of Henry County's most highly

valued citizens. He is active in all patriotic work and has given his best endeavor to the furtherance of Red Cross and Liberty Loan work.

Joseph R. Hampton, M. D.—The little village of Shawnee Mound have in their midst a physician and surgeon who is a native of Henry County and a descendant of the earliest settlers of Shawnee township. Dr. Joseph R. Hampton was born in Shawnee township in 1867, the son of David T. and Sophia (Beatty) Hampton. David T. Hampton was born September 9, 1835, in Clark County, Kentucky, and came with his parents George W. and Nancy Hampton in 1839 to a homestead in Shawnee township. As a little lad David T. Hampton roamed the natural forest and often went with his father to hunt the wild deer, turkey and various other wild game for the table. They lived in the log cabin with its dirt floor and its chinkings in the wall. They drew their water from a natural spring near by and the big logs were brought home by the slow, cumbersome ox to be placed on the big fireplace in the winter.

David Hampton, who was southern born and educated, felt that the cause of the Confederate States was right and when his comrades were bearing arms in defense of their rights he too shouldered the musket and joined in the war. He was wounded in the battle of Lone Jack and taken prisoner by the Union forces, remaining in the St. Louis Federal prison until the cessation of hostilities. After the war he returned and was married to Sophia Beatty, a daughter of Joseph and Polly Beatty, early settlers in Henry County. Mr. and Mrs. Hampton settled on a farm three miles north of Huntingdale and here they labored together to make a home for the sons and daughters. The following children were born to them: Dr. Joseph R., of this sketch; Lucy Paul, deceased; George W., resides in Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Olga Ross, deceased, and James Harvey, a farmer of Shawnee township. Mrs. Hampton, the mother of this family, was laid to rest in 1881 and David Hampton remained on the farm until his death in 1913. He had a brother, L. H. Hampton, of Bogard township and a sister, Mrs. Mary Dunham, of Benton County, Missouri, who are still living, at an advanced age.

Joseph R. Hampton, the eldest of the children born to this venerable couple, received his education in the public schools of Henry County and attended the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, where he completed his course with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1893. He came fresh from college to his present location and has since seen successfully engaged in the practice of his profession.

September 6, 1899, Doctor Hampton was married to Rosa Lampkin, a daughter of Ethelbert and Emma Lampkin, the former now deceased and the latter resides near Montrose, Missouri. Two children, Mary Ruth and Louise M., have come to the home of Doctor and Mrs. Hampton. They are attending the schools of Shawnee Mound, fitting themselves for their future life work.

Doctor Hampton lives on a small farm near Shawnee Mound, which contains four acres, and has one hundred sixty acres one and one-half miles north of the city limits. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons No. 343, Agricola, Missouri, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Huntingdale, Missouri.

Doctor Hampton is well known in Henry County and is not only a leading physician but is a prominent and substantial citizen.

J. S. Kinyon, a well known and successful farmer and stockman of Shawnee township, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Washington County September 26, 1863, a son of Daniel C. and Anna (Strawback) Kinyon. The Kinyon family came to Henry County and settled in Shawnee township in 1881, when J. S. was about eighteen years of age. The father died in 1901 and the mother departed this life in 1883. They were the parents of the following children: Henry, resides in Clinton, Missouri; J. S., the subject of this sketch; Lafayette, Clinton, Missouri; Lee, Clinton, Missouri; Joann, married Charles How and resides at Clinton, Missouri, and Pluma, deceased.

J. S. Kinyon attended school in Illinois and came to Henry County with his parents when he was about eighteen years of age. He soon afterwards bought a farm, which was known as the Bence place. In 1905 he purchased his present place from James Longford. This is one of the valuable farms of Shawnee township and consists of two hundred forty acres. Mr. Kinyon carries on general farming and stock raising and is one of the progressive farmers of the community.

Mr. Kinyon was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Bence in 1889. She is a daughter of Adam Bence, an early settler of Shawnee township, who is now deceased. Mrs. Kenyon's mother is also dead. Mrs. Kenyon has one brother, David, now living in Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Kinyon have one adopted son, H. H., who is a graduate of the University of Missouri at Columbia. The Kinyon family are members of the Baptist Church and rank among the leading people of Henry County.

Judge Mark Fisher Finks.—For the past eighty years Judge Mark F. Finks has lived in Henry County and has contributed his share to the advancement of the county. He is now retired, after many years of active farming in Tebo township. Mr. Finks was born September 10, 1834, in Madison County, Virginia, the son of Mark and Eliza (Eddings) Finks. Mr. Mark Finks, Sr., was born in 1803, in Virginia and with his family came to Henry County in 1838, locating in Tebo township. He died in Henry County. His wife also died here.

Mark F. Finks was four years of age when his parents located in Henry County, and he has spent all of his life in the environs of the county, taking an active interest in her affairs.

October 20, 1864, Mr. Mark Finks and Nancy Elizabeth Avery were united in marriage. Mrs. Nancy (Avery) Finks was born May 10, 1845, in Henry County, the daughter of Judge William L. and Sophronia C. (Williams) Avery. William Avery was born November 14, 1822 in White County, Tennessee and came to Henry County in 1830 with his parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Greene) Avery, who were amongst the earliest settlers of the county. William L. Avery was elected county judge of the court in 1852 and held this position until 1867. In 1870, he was elected judge of common pleas court and in 1874 judge of probate court. He died March 2, 1875. His wife Sophronia Williams Avery was born December 8, 1826, in Simpson County, Kentucky and came to Henry County with her parents in 1835 or 1836. She was one of the daughters of the Revolution, inasmuch as her grandfather, John Williams, had participated in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. and Mrs. Finks are the parents of the following children: Arthur W., born August 14, 1865, and died February 17, 1890. He was a Baptist minister educated in the William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri. Walter Lee was born January 2, 1868, married Zella L. Taylor, and is a banker at Calhoun. William Avery was born September 28, 1870, is a banker at Mena, Arkansas. Howard Preston was born June 4, 1873, died July 5, 1911. He was a teacher at Fort Smith, Arkansas, also a chemist and metallurgist of ability. Edna Emma was born October 4, 1875, and is the wife of James E. Slack, living in Springfield township. Norman Mark was born December 3, 1877, and died August 14, 1909. Harry Freeling was born November 3, 1882, and is cashier of Faris-Brinkerhoff Trust and Savings Bank, Clinton, Missouri.

Judge Fink owns 280 acres of land in Tebo and Deer Creek townships



JUDGE MARK F. FINKS



MRS. MARK F. FINKS

and in the days when he was farming he exhibited many of his products at the county fairs. At one time he exhibited a pumpkin as large as a wash tub. His stock exhibits have taken many prizes. Judge Finks retired from active farming six years ago and he, with his good wife, are now enjoying the fruits of their many years of labor. They are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Finks is a Democrat and he has served as county judge two terms. He is a stockholder of the Farmers Elevator at Calhoun and the two banks of Calhoun. Judge and Mrs. Finks have fourteen grandchildren. They have one grandson in the National Army, Raymond Taylor Fink.

Elmer O. McCann.—A man's life work is the measure of his success, and he is truly successful who has made the most of his opportunities and accomplishes the object of his endeavor. E. O. McCann is among the leaders of agricultural success in Henry County. He lives on the Clinton-Warrensburg road eleven miles north of Clinton, which is one of the finest highways in the county, made so because of the individual efforts of the men in Shawnee township. Mr. McCann's home is one to be noted in the neighborhood for its beauty. Its owner is one of the leading cattle feeders of Henry County. He owns three hundred twenty acres of land in Shawnee township, one hundred forty acres northwest of his home place, and five hundred sixty acres in Prairie township, Bates County.

Elmer O. McCann was born January 28, 1864, near Decatur, Illinois, the son of John Harvey and Eliza (McKee) McCann. John H. McCann is living on his farm in Shawnee township which he purchased in 1867. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, November 4, 1835, the son of Samuel and Caroline (Irvin) McCann, the former a native of Ireland and his father, John McCann, was a native of Scotland and settled in North Ireland. The latter, Caroline McCann, was born in New Jersey of Scotch ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McCann established their home in Ohio when it was still overrun with the Indians. They had thirteen children. John Harvey was the second born to them. They died in Ohio.

John Harvey McCann received his education and early training in the rude log cabin school house, where the rod was more in evidence than the books. He received an education beyond the ordinary opportunities of his day and went to Illinois in 1857, where he taught school until 1867, when he came with his family to Henry County and purchased his land from Mr. Kimsey, who had entered the land in 1844. Mr. McCann paid \$9.66 an acre for his land and is still making his home upon the soil which sheltered him upon his arrival in Henry County, so many years

ago. He was married on September 27, 1857, to Eliza McKee, of Cadiz, Ohio. She died December 2, 1879, leaving four children, as follow: W. Edgar Allen, born in Macon County, Illinois, now lives in Routt County, Colorado; Elmer O., of this sketch; C. R., born in Pettis County, Missouri, a druggist at Eldorado Springs, and Mrs. A. C. Bradford, Mountain View, Missouri.

Mr. McCann's second marriage was with Sarah Galloway, who is now deceased, and also an infant daughter born to them. John McCann was judge of the County Court for two terms in Henry County.

Elmer O. McCann, since his infancy, has lived on Henry County soil and has made a life business of raising and feeding cattle and hogs. December 30, 1897, E. O. McCann and Mattie Culley were united in marriage, and they have two sons: Stanford C., born May 30, 1899, a graduate of Clinton High School and the Warrensburg Normal School, and is at home with his parents, and Elmer O., Jr., born October 8, 1903.

Mrs. Mattie (Culley) McCann was born in Johnson County, the daughter of W. R. and Louisa Caroline (Perry) Culley. Mrs. Culley is a cousin of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, of the battle of Lake Erie fame. W. R. Culley was born in Howard County, Missouri, in 1824 and died in 1899. His wife was born in Tennessee and died in 1891. They had five children, as follow: Mrs. Lizzie Hinton, born 1858, living in Shawnee township, Henry County; Silas Perry, deceased; Mrs. Jennie C. Ridley, whose husband is a rural mail carrier at Chilhowee, Missouri; Mattie McCann, and Oliver, in the service of the United States at Chicago.

Mr. McCann is a Democrat. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America of Shawnee Mound, Missouri. He is indeed one of the men who have made the name of Henry County, Missouri, stand for agricultural prosperity because of his individual, painstaking efforts in his line of work.

L. D. Powers.—Among the rich agricultural districts of Missouri, Henry County must ever take a prominent place with regard to the importance and values of its farm products. This is due not only to its natural resources, but to the painstaking efforts of its citizens. Among those who have helped in developing this great agricultural county L. D. Powers holds a prominent place. He was born May 8, 1869, on the farm where he now resides, the son of John R. and Clarissa I. (Benson) Powers. John R. Powers was born in Troy, New York, in 1827 and his wife was born in the same State in 1837. They met and were married in 1867 in

Minnesota. In 1868 they settled in Shawnee township, on the farm where they reared their family and spent the greater part of their own life. Mr. Powers was a large land owner, owning over six hundred acres at the time of his death, in 1895. His wife passed away in 1898. They had two children: Linden D., of this sketch, and Mrs. Etta Wolf, of Waukomis, Oklahoma. By a former marriage to a Miss Williams, Mr. Powers had four children, as follow: Charles E., of Lawrence, Kansas; Mrs. Carrie L. Barker, deceased; Erectus, deceased, and Dr. John, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Powers was reared and educated in the schools of Shawnee township, also attending the University at Columbia, Missouri. After leaving school he came to his father's farm and has confined his efforts to a successful farming business. Mr. Powers is farming two hundred forty acres of land, which is well improved with new buildings which he built.

In 1895 L. D. Powers and Mary Alice Eagleson were united in marriage and they have three children: Ralph, Mary Alice and Minnie May, at home with their parents. Mrs. Powers was born in Henry County, the daughter of James and Adaline (Eager) Eagleson. James Eagleson was born in Sherman, Ohio, and settled in Henry County in 1866. He farmed for many years but is now laid to rest. He passed away in 1916. The mother of Mrs. Powers makes her home with her daughter. She had three children, as follow: Mrs. C. H. Kensinger, Rockville, Missouri; Luther, of Shawnee township, Henry County, and Mary Alice, now Mrs. L. D. Powers.

Mr. Powers is township trustee and has served his friends and neighbors for the past three years in that capacity. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 1043, Clinton, Missouri.

David Williamson is a successful breeder of Duroc Jersey hogs and Shorthorn cattle, living in Shawnee township. Mr. Williamson, who for the past twenty years has weeded out the unproductive and worthless cattle in his herd, has by so doing evolved a strain of cattle eligible for registration and made for the advancement of profit and pleasure in their care. Mr. Williamson, who is a native of Washington County, Ohio, was born near Marietta in 1850. His parents were Robert and Catherine (Mosteller) Williamson. They had a family of five children as follow: David, of this sketch; Sarah, living in Oklahoma; Clara, of Morgan County, Missouri; Alice, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Ida, of Kansas City, Kansas.

Robert Williamson was born in Scotland and came to the United States in early manhood and settled in Ohio, where he met and married Catherine Mosteller, a native of that State. With their young family in 1859 they left their home and friends in Ohio and started out to build for themselves a home in the West. Morgan County, Missouri was their objective, and they came as far as Jefferson City, Missouri, by steamboat. From there they were drawn across country in a rude ox wagon and located near Versailles, Missouri. They reared their family on the farm. Mr. Williamson, when the call came from Lincoln, answered and for two years fought the battles of freedom for a great principle. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have answered the call of the great reaper and are laid to rest in Mount Carmel Church Cemetery, Morgan County.

David Williamson, a lad of nine upon his arrival in Morgan County, Missouri, remembers the days of struggle necessary to win a livelihood from the soil. After receiving his education and starting in life for himself and chose farming as his vocation. In 1888 he purchased his present farm in Shawnee township, after spending six years as a farm laborer in this locality. He built a house of ten rooms and the necessary farm buildings.

Mr. Williamson was married in 1888 to Miss Elizabeth Sharp, who was born in 1854. Her parents, Joseph and Helen Sharp, who were natives of Scotland, settled in Illinois in 1850. Nine years later, in 1865, the wife and mother died and Mr. Sharp with his family came to Henry County, settling on the farm which his daughter, Mrs. Williamson, now owns. He remained on this farm for a number of years until he went to California and died there. There were three children of the Sharp family: Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson; Frank, of Howell County, Missouri, and Jennie, died in California.

Mr. Williamson, for the past twenty years, has been a breeder of the Shorthorn cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs, which are registered and of the highest class stock.

A granary, built of stone over fifty years ago, is still on the Williamson farm. It was originally built by Mr. Sharp, the father of Mrs. Williamson. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have made their homes in Shawnee township so many years that they have been instrumental in much of the progress of their immediate surroundings, being influential citizens of the community.

S. R. Benson.—The family tree of the Benson family has its roots in the earliest history of our Nation, members of which have given their lives to evolve this great democratic Government. S. R. Benson was born in 1844 in Jackson County, Iowa, the son of John and Almeda (Green) Benson. John Benson and his wife were among the pioneers of Iowa, settling upon her broad prairies when men laughed at the mere possibility of it ever being an agricultural country. John Benson was born in 1796 in Cattaraugus County, New York, and his wife was born in Green County, New York, in 1810. Mrs. Almeda Green was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier who was captured by the British and taken into Canada, a prisoner of war. He effected his escape and crossed the Niagara River back into his own country. For many days he was dependent upon nature for food, eating the berries and bark of the trees. Such privations were endured by the men who fought for liberty.

John and Almeda (Green) Benson are both deceased and are buried in Grundy County, Iowa. They were the parents of twelve children: Ursula, married Edwin Parker in Hardin County, Iowa; Sylvia, wife of J. Linley, Bloomington, Illinois; Matilda, Bloomington, Illinois; Effie Swayne of Harding County, Iowa; Solon F., a banker of Pierson, Iowa; Horace J., lives in Kentucky, and S. R., the subject of this sketch.

S. R. Benson was reared and educated in Delaware County, Iowa, where his parents lived for some time. In 1864, when only a lad of twenty and the fire of adventure burning high within his breast, he left the parental roof to explore the western lands. He crossed the Missouri at Omaha, Nebraska, and followed the Platte river until he reached his destination in Montana. The slow and steady ox team was his conveyance and the stars by night his shelter. S. R. Benson and his brother, Edwin, started on this trip across the plains together. The brother died on the plains and S. R. was left alone. He continued on alone, taking his brother's body with him until he came upon a party of campers who helped him make a rough coffin out of a wagon box and assisted in the burial. Leaving the lone grave of his brother by the side of the trail on the desert, Mr. Benson continued his journey westward until he reached Virginia City, Montana. Four years and eight months later he returned to Hardin County, Iowa, where he was married to Lucinda Griffith and again they left their home to visit the state of Colorado. His wife died in Colorado, leaving two sons: Lester S. and Charles W., who reside at Stewart, Wyoming. Mr. Benson remained in Colorado until 1884, when he went to

Washington County, Kansas, and farmed until in 1903, when he came to Shawnee township, Henry County.

September 29, 1886, S. R. Benson married Mary Catherine Woods, a native of Jewell County, Kansas, and a daughter of Richard and Mary J. Woods, both deceased. Her father died in 1860 in Iowa and her mother, who married Obed Hastings after her first husband died in Jewell County, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Benson have two sons; R. H. and Vernon B., both serving in the United States Army in the World War.

Mr. Benson is the owner of four hundred forty acres of well improved land on which he has made wonderful improvements since his possession of same. A portion of his land is farmed by a tenant, who has a new home and buildings built for him. Mr. Benson is a Democrat and one of Henry County's foremost citizens.

E. J. Kensinger.—Among the many agriculturists of Henry County who are worthy of mention in this volume the name of E. J. Kensinger stands well in the lead of agricultural success and good citizenship, having fulfilled faithfully his obligations as a farmer and leader of progress in his community. Mr. Kensinger has two hundred seventy-four acres of well improved land in Shawnee township on which the improvements come up to the requirements and needs of the successful farmer. Mr. Kensinger lives in Fields Creek township one mile north of Clinton on fifteen acres, where he is able to give his children the advantage of a high school education at Clinton.

E. J. Kensinger was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1858, the son of Lewis H. and Alice (Hitchins) Kensinger. Lewis Kensinger was a native of Ohio and for some years farmed in Ohio, where he met his wife, who was a native of that State. In 1877 they purchased land in Shawnee township, Henry County, but did not come to make it their home until 1881. In 1878 their son, E. J., the subject of this sketch, came to Henry County and fenced the farm, making various other improvements. Lewis Kensinger died July 7, 1893, and his wife departed this life December 10, 1916, and they are buried at the cemetery in Covington, Miami County, Ohio. The following are the children living that were born to them: Mrs. Ella Worley, born 1855, resides at Covington, Ohio; E. J., with whom this sketch deals; Mrs. Clara Folckemer, born 1861, lives in Kansas City, Missouri; Clifton H., born 1870, resides in Rockville, Missouri.

Mr. Kensinger was educated in Covington, Ohio, and in 1878 came to Henry County to look after his father's land. He remained with his

parents after their arrival until 1884, when he went to Kansas, engaging in farming and stock raising in Coffey, Lyons and Greenwood Counties. In 1888 he went to Indian Territory and the year of 1889 he spent in Oklahoma and Wyoming. In 1890 he returned to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was employed for eight years. In 1898 he purchased one hundred twenty-four acres in Shawnee township and has added to his land holdings until he is now the owner of two hundred seventy-four acres of land in the forenamed township.

E. J. Kensinger and Clara Wade were united in marriage March 2, 1892, and are the parents of the following children: Mrs. Edna Warner of Covington, Ohio; Mrs. Alice Shiffner on the home farm in Shawnee township; Helen, Oliver and Lewis at home. The two latter children are attending the high school at Clinton, Missouri. Mrs. Clara Wade Kensinger was the daughter of Peter and Sarah J. Wade, the former's death occurring in February, 1917. Mrs. Wade resides on their home farm in Shawnee township. Her ten children are all living and blessing the communities in which they live. There are forty-seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. The following are the children: Benjamin, Kansas City, Kansas; Henry, Washington; Mrs. Minnie Ragland of Tebo township; Mrs. Belle Devinny, St. Clair County, Missouri; Meredith W., of Shawnee township; Mrs. Lulu Paxton of Tebo township; Mrs. Ava Streeter, Kansas City, Kansas; Warren, Shawnee township, and William, Kansas City, Kansas.

Mr. Kensinger is conducting general farming and stock raising and is one of the progressive men of his community.

James W. Adair, a leading farmer and stockman of Shawnee township, belongs to a family of Henry County pioneers. He was born on the farm where he now resides in Shawnee township, April 17, 1875. He is a son of Isaac and Nancy (Slayton) Adair. Isaac Adair was born in Henry County and spent his life here. He died in 1878 at the age of thirty-three years, and his wife departed this life in 1882, and their remains rest in the Carrsville Cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Dora E. Mashburn, who resides at Grant's Pass, Oregon; Mrs. Maude Ross, who is now deceased, and James W., the subject of this sketch.

James W. Adair was reared in Henry County and educated in the public schools. He began life as a farmer, which has been his occupation to the present time. He is a successful stockman and raises cattle, hogs

and mules extensively. He owns two hundred eight acres of land in Shawnee township, not far from the Johnson County line. This is a valuable farm and was formerly known as the James Slayton farm. James Slayton settled here about 1839, further mention of whom is made in the sketch of W. T. Slayton. Mr. Adair's residence is a commodious eight room structure and is built on a natural elevation, which gives the place an imposing appearance and offers a splendid view to the surrounding country from the residence. It is one of the attractive places of the county.

January 3, 1905, James W. Adair was united in marriage with Miss Winnie Waugh, daughter of John and Julia Ann (Hamilton) Waugh of Big Creek township, both of whom are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Adair have been born four children, as follow: James, Jr., Julia Everett, Joseph Arthur and Martha Elizabeth, all residing at home. Mr. Adair is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Clinton, Missouri. He is one of the public spirited and enterprising men of the community and one of Henry County's leading citizens.

John P. Legg.—The history of Henry County recounts what has been done during nearly a century of striving toward the development of a great county. It must tell of the individual accomplishments of the men who have lived and taken an active part in its progress. One of such men was the late John P. Legg, who was one of the early settlers of the county and honored and revered for his uprightness and honesty of life. He was born in Tebo township September 18, 1837, a son of Archibald and Ann (Cecil) Legg, who were homesteaders of Tebo township, filing on their land in 1830. Archibald Legg was born September 12, 1804, in Tennessee and came to the Henry County in 1830. He married Ann Cecil, who was a daughter of sturdy and brave pioneers, possessed with the conquering spirit of those early days. She was born in Virginia in 1813, and with her parents located in Henry County at an early day. She died August 9, 1903, and her husband passed away July 15, 1879. They were indeed of true American blood and left their posterity to fulfill the ideals, of which they had laid the foundation. Three children were born to them, William T., John P., and Elizabeth, who are deceased.

John P. Legg, possessed with the ideals of his ancestors and with a steady purpose to fulfill them, lived a consistent life, giving the best of his time and talent to the work before him. He was a great stockman and specialized in the Shorthorn cattle, which were exhibited at the county fairs, carrying away many of the prizes. He owned 600 acres of well-improved land, acquired through years of hard labor.



JOHN P. LEGG



MRS. MARY LEGG

December 13, 1860, John P. Legg and Mary J. Finks were united in marriage and to them were born ten children, as follow: Etta F., deceased; James A., Dickens, Texas; Minnie F., deceased; Anna E., wife of L. H. Lewis, lives at Floydada, Texas; Mary, unmarried, at home with her mother; Willie C., wife of L. C. Richardson, Tebo township; Clara B., and Charles M., deceased; John H., Calhoun, Missouri; Kate, wife of W. A. Brownfield, Calhoun, Missouri. The mother of this interesting family was born June 20, 1833, in Madison County, Virginia, the daughter of Mark and Eliza (Eddings) Finks, Sr., sturdy pioneers of Henry County, who have left the imprints of their good lives in the hearts of their sons and daughters who are scattered through the county. They are now deceased. Mrs. Mary Legg is a member of the Baptist Church and since disposing of her land she is enjoying the fruitage of the years spent in hard work, rearing her family under the primitive conditions. She and her daughter, Mary, are active in the social life of their community and receive their friends in their well-appointed home. Mrs. Legg has twenty-one grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. She has two grandsons in the National Army, Waldo Richardson and John Lewis, both private soldiers, now in France.

John P. Legg was one of the foremost agriculturists of Henry County during his life time and he took pride in championing all the good things for the advancement of the civic, religious and industrial life of the community. He was a Democrat. For many years he was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and an honored citizen of Calhoun, where he passed away October 21, 1908.

Andrew J. Dunaway is a leading farmer and stockman of Shawnee township and a descendant of one of the early pioneer families of western Missouri. He was born in Bogard township, Henry County, April 9, 1856, and is a son of John and Zuba (Davis) Dunaway. John Dunaway was born in Johnson County, Missouri, in 1828 and died in Henry County in 1908. He was a son of Isaac Dunaway, a native of Kentucky, born in 1800, and who was among the very early settlers of Johnson County, Missouri. To John and Zuba (Davis) Dunaway were born the following children: Louisa Jane, married W. M. Howerton and resides in Big Creek township; Mary, married James Harness and lives in Oklahoma; Marshall, Chilhowee, Missouri; A. J., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Malissa Dixon; Hannah, now deceased; Cynthia R., married Ed Anderson, Kansas City, Missouri; Miranda, married B. H. Gragg and is now deceased; Laura, de-

ceased; Leonard, lives on the old homestead in Shawnee township, and Bell, married Frank S. Butcher, Lawrence, Kansas.

A. J. Dunaway was educated in the public schools of Henry County and remained with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age. He first purchased eighty acres of land and later added two hundred acres, and now owns two hundred eighty acres, which is one of the well improved and productive farms of Henry County. The place adjoins the Johnson County line and is about three and one-half miles southeast of Chilhowee. Mr. Dunaway erected a large modern house in 1910 and the barn and other farm buildings are up to the high standard of the residence, which is one of the best in the community. Mr. Dunaway is extensively interested in breeding pure bred Percheron horses, Kentucky jacks, high grade Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. He is one of the successful stockmen of the community.

On February 18, 1878, A. J. Dunaway was united in marriage with Miss Ocie Ann Prewette, a daughter of Jesse E. and Frances Elizabeth (Gillette) Prewette. The father was called to his door and murdered by bushwhackers during the Civil War and the mother died on the home place in Shawnee township. After the death of her first husband the mother was married to Lewis Beaty, who served as county judge of Henry County for several years. The following children were born to this second marriage: Dr. Joseph G., Huntingdale, Missouri; James C., Dick T. and Walter L., all of whom reside in Shawnee township.

Mr. Dunaway is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Agricola and he and his wife are consistent members of the Baptist Church, and are of Shawnee township's most honored citizens.

The Dunaway family deserves to be rated among the very early pioneers of Henry County. John Dunaway, father of Andrew J., hauled corn to Jackson's old mill, which was located on the Grand River south of Clinton, and after he had his corn ground into meal he hauled the meal to Lexington with an ox team to get money to buy his first pair of boots. He worked for twenty-five cents per day, mowing with a scythe, during the harvest season. Many changes have taken place in farm economic conditions since those early days.

L. N. Dunaway, owner of the "Elmwood Valley Farm," is one of the progressive farmers and stockmen of Shawnee township. Mr. Dunaway is a native of Henry County, having been born on the place where he now resides December 22, 1866. Here he was reared and educated in the public schools and has made farming and stock raising his life's occupa-

tion. The "Elmwood Valley Farm" consists of three hundred twenty acres of valuable land and is one of the well known stock farms of Henry County. The place is well improved with a good residence and other substantial farm buildings. Mr. Dunaway raises horses, cattle, hogs and mules. He does not run to fancy stock, although he has some Shorthorn cattle eligible to registration.

September 8, 1892, L. N. Dunaway was united in marriage with Miss Mary Beaty, a daughter of Benjamin and Lovina (Kimsey) Beaty, both now deceased. Mrs. Dunaway was born in Shawnee township and reared and educated in this county. Her mother died in 1898 in Shawnee township and her father departed this life at Wilberton, Oklahoma, August 12, 1908. Mrs. Dunaway was one of five children born to her parents as follow: Samuel, lives in Florida; Joseph Y., Colorado; Mary, wife of L. N. Dunaway, the subject of this sketch; Jackson J., lives in Shawnee township, and Phineas, Wilberton, Oklahoma. To Mr. and Mrs. Dunaway have been born two children, Royston A., married Mabel Anderson, daughter of Charles and Alice (Simpson) Anderson, of Huntingdale, Missouri, and they reside on the Dunaway farm, and Letha R., a graduate of the Hardin College, Mexico, Missouri, residing at home with her parents.

Mr. Dunaway belongs to the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holding membership in the Agricola Lodge No. 343. He takes a keen interest in political affairs, although he has never aspired to hold office. He is a Democrat and one of Henry County's most substantial and progressive citizens.

William T. Slayton, a descendant of a Henry County pioneer family, was born in Shawnee township May 22, 1850. He is a son of James and Susan Howerton Slayton, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of North Carolina, who came to Henry County and settled in Shawnee township about 1840. James Slayton was a son of Thomas Slayton, who came to this county in 1839 and settled in Big Creek township, and later settled in Shawnee township. He was one of the first settlers in that section.

W. T. Slayton is one of a family of three children born to his parents, the others being Fannie, who died at the age of thirteen years, and Nannie, married Isaac Adair and is now deceased.

William T. Slayton was united in marriage in 1874 to Miss Harriet Rogers, a daughter of Sterling and Kittie Ann Rogers, who came to Henry County shortly after the Civil War and are both now deceased. To Mr.

and Mrs. Slayton have been born two children: Leonard, farmer in Big Creek township, married Emily Walker, and Mrs. Minnie Smith, on the home place with her mother.

W. T. Hastain, a progressive citizen and prosperous farmer and stockman of Shawnee township, belongs to a pioneer family of Henry County and western Missouri. W. T. Hastain was born in Bethlehem township, Henry County, July 16, 1867, a son of Woodson A. and Sarah (Walker) Hastain. W. A. Hastain was born near Calhoun, Henry County, in 1835. He spent his life in Henry County and died in 1914. His remains are interred in Englewood Cemetery and his widow now resides at 310 East Jefferson street, Clinton, Missouri. W. A. Hastain was a son of Daniel Hastain, one of the first settlers of Henry County, who settled in the northeastern part of the county near where Calhoun is now located. He died in Warsaw, Missouri, and his remains are buried in the cemetery there.

W. T. Hastain is one of the following children born to his parents: W. T., the subject of this sketch; Addie, married Ben Holst, Los Angeles, California; Emma, married Thomas B. Wilson, Osceola, Missouri; Bertha, married Joe McCuan, Colorado Springs, Colorado; Sarepta, Boston, Massachusetts; George W., Searcy, Arkansas; Sadie, married W. A. Ellett, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Marie, married L. C. Farnum, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Maude, married E. H. Carnick, Clinton, Missouri.

W. T. Hastain was reared on a farm in Bethlehem township and attended the district schools in Bethlehem township, and later he attended high school in Clinton and Clinton Academy. He engaged in farming and stock raising in early life and has made that branch of endeavor his life's study and his life's occupation, and as a reward for his efforts he has succeeded to a very satisfactory degree and is today one of the substantial and prosperous men of the community. He owns a splendid farm of three hundred acres about four miles north of Huntingdale, which he purchased in 1894. The place is well improved with a good six room, two story farm residence, and the barns and other buildings on the place are up to the standard of the residence in modern appointments. Mr. Hastain carries on general farming, although raising cattle, hogs and mules is the leading feature of the Hastain farm.

Mr. Hastain was united in marriage in 1890 to Miss Fannie Goff, daughter of Ephraim and Jane Ann (Templeton) Goff. The mother now lives in Bethlehem township, Henry County, and the father died in Feb-

ruary, 1914. Mrs. Hastain is one of the following children born to her parents: Ed, Clinton, Missouri; Mrs. Minnie Day, Lewis Station; Fannie, the wife of W. T. Hastain, and Charles F., Rupert, Idaho. To W. T. Hastain and wife have been born the following children: Willie Lee, now a soldier in the United States Army and trained at Camp Grant. He enlisted February 26, 1918, and is now in France with the American Expeditionary Force. The other children are: Alma, Pleasant N., Ina, residing at home, and Helen, who is the wife of Eustace Lake and resides in Shawnee township. The Hastain family are representative of the best citizenship of Henry County, and Mr. Hastain is progressive and public spirited.

Squire William Paul.—This venerable pioneer of Henry County is the oldest man living today in Henry County. He is reasonably vigorous in mind and body, notwithstanding the fact that he lacks but a little over a year of reaching the century mark. William Paul is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Rough Creek, west of Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Kentucky, January 5, 1820. His parents were George S. and Elizabeth (Purcell) Paul, both natives of Hardin County, Kentucky. The mother was born in 1796 and died in Hardin County in 1869. George S. Paul was born on the Monongahela River in Pennsylvania in 1766. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and was at the battle of New Orleans. He died in Hardin County, Kentucky, in 1837.

William Paul was reared to manhood in Hardin County, Kentucky, and in 1842 came to Missouri. He rode from Kentucky on horseback, in company with a man who was en route to Iowa. They crossed the river at St. Louis, which at that time was a small town. Mr. Paul came to what is now Shawnee township, Henry County, and settled near Huntingdale. He says there is but one person now living, besides himself, who was here when he came. That is Mrs. Eliza Royston, who resides at Huntingdale, in her eighty-ninth year. In 1845 Mr. Paul bought a claim which consisted of three hundred acres. This place is still his home. He has been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising and for many years was an extensive feeder of cattle. During the last few years his sons have operated the home place, which consists of three hundred acres, while, owing to his advanced age, Mr. Paul has been practically retired from business activities.

William Paul was united in marriage April 10, 1851, with Millie Ann Casey, who died about a year after her marriage to Mr. Paul. On March

26, 1856, Mr. Paul was united in marriage with Miss Angeleta Barker. She departed this life May 1, 1873. To this union were born the following children: John, Samuel and James, all residing near Huntingdale, Missouri, and Richard, George, William, Benona and Elizabeth, all of whom are deceased. After the death of his second wife Mr. Paul married Mrs. Malissa McFarland, who died in 1917.

Mr. Paul has seen much of the early life and development of Henry County. He saw this county in almost its primitive state and has not only lived to see the marvelous improvements and advancement of considerably more than half a century, but has done his part towards the building up of Henry County. The result of the efforts of those noble pioneers is that the forest and prairie have been subdued and the present and future generations have been provided with a better place to live than these hardy pioneers of the thirties and forties ever dreamed of. Mr. Paul recalls many early day conditions, incidents and pioneers. He says Aaron and Samuel Cann started the first store in Huntingdale. These men began as peddlers in this section, walking from house to house, at a time when houses were few and far between. Later they started a store at Huntingdale and were merchants there for a number of years. Mr. Paul remained here during the Civil War and always gave his influence to the maintenance of law and order and did much for the restoration of civil authority after the great conflict ended. He was justice of the peace here for fifty-two years. Mr. Paul is one of the few pioneers of the early days left to tell the story of Henry County. He has done his part nobly and well and the present and future generations of Henry County cannot do better than to indelibly white the names of these noble pioneers in the imperishable record of Henry County. Squire Paul is the oldest living Mason in Missouri, having been made a Mason in 1842—seventy-seven years ago.

James Paul, son of William Paul, was born in Shawnee township on the place where he now resides November 3, 1868. He was reared and educated in Shawnee township and has made farming and stock raising his life's occupation and is one of Henry County's most successful men in this line of endeavor.

On May 3, 1917, James Paul was united in marriage with Miss Anna R. Godwin, daughter of Rogers Godwin. He is now deceased. Mrs. Paul was born in White Oak township, Henry County.

C. W. Drake, a merchant of Huntingdale, Missouri, is one of the old pioneers of Henry County, having lived in the village of Huntingdale

since November, 1855. Mr. Drake was born in Deer Creek township, Henry County October 22, 1848, the son of Jesse W. and Eliza (Pinnell) Drake. Jesse W. was born in Kentucky in 1823 and came to Henry County in 1840, settling in Deer Creek township. In 1849, when gold was discovered in California, Mr. Drake joined a party and made the trip across the country in a rude ox wagon, enduring all of the hardships of those gold seekers. He died in 1850 at Sacramento, California. Mrs. Eliza Drake was born November 15, 1827, in Virginia and when a very small child her parents, F. A. Pinnell and family, came to Henry County, arriving in 1830. F. A. Pinnell was the first county clerk of Henry County, then known as Rives County. The offices of county clerk, circuit clerk and recorded were all one office and for eighteen years Mr. Pinnell faithfully filled this office. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Drake were the parents of two children: Mrs. Hattie Freeman, born September 3, 1846, now deceased, and C. W. Drake, the subject of this sketch.

Mrs. Eliza Drake was married a second time to Dr. E. C. Royston, who died July 10, 1898. Doctor Royston lived in Huntingdale since 1855 and was an old familiar figure in this locality. Mrs. Royston survives him several years, living to be at the age of ninety-one years, loved and revered by all that know her.

C. W. Drake was educated in the schools of Huntingdale and for a number of years followed farming. In 1880 he purchased the general merchandise store in Huntingdale from Ben Quarles, disposing of the same in 1884. In 1906 he purchased the present building and opened up a new stock of general merchandise.

The marriage of C. W. Drake and Lucy Covington was solemnized February 4, 1869. She was the daughter of John O. and Eliza Ann Covington, the former born in Delaware and the latter in Kentucky. They are both deceased. Mrs. Lucy Drake passed away July 2, 1893. She was the mother of three children: Hattie E., deceased; William C. and Harvey W., deceased.

October 28, 1897, Mr. Drake was united in marriage to Maude Bailey, a daughter of J. W. and Julia Bailey. The former resides in Blaine County, Oklahoma, and the latter is deceased. By this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Drake have two children: Jessie and Royston, both at home with their parents.

Mr. Drake is a Democrat and for forty years has filled the office of constable and served as justice of the peace for the past three years. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

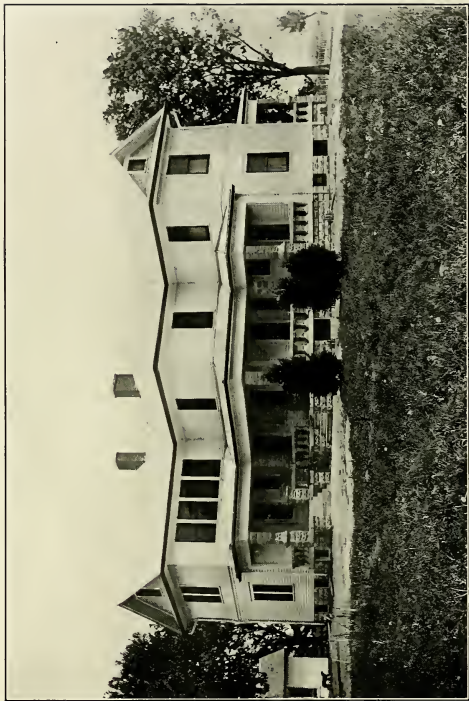
Charles A. Detweiler.—"Prairie Lawn Farm," located five miles east of Clinton, Missouri, is one of the best appointed farm homes in the county. Mr. Detweiler has a home of ten rooms with acetyline lights, and also wired for electricity, with hot and cold water piped throughout the house. Mr. Detweiler is a native of Franklin County, Missouri, where he was born March 28, 1871. He is the son of John J. and Bertha E. (Jones), Detweiler. John J. Detweiler is a native of Berne, Switzerland, and left his native land with his parents when only ten years of age. They located on a farm in Franklin County, Missouri, and were representative farmers of their community. John J. Detweiler married Bertha E. Jones, who was born in Illinois in 1845. They established their home on a farm near Washington, Missouri. John J. Detweiler died March 17, 1914, and his wife died June 21, 1891.

Charles A. Detweiler was educated in the public and high schools of Washington, Missouri, and afterwards worked for his father in the management of his farm.

March 9, 1898, Charles Detweiler married Sophia Gephardt and shortly afterwards they came to Deer Creek township, Henry County. Three children have been born to them as follow: Ruby E., born January 1, 1902; Opal, born September 2, 1904, and John A., born December 3, 1906. They are all attending school. Mrs. Sophia (Gephardt) Detweiler, the mother, was born March 1, 1876, near Washington, Missouri, a daughter of John and Barbara (Bergar) Gephardt, natives of Germany. They are now farming in Franklin County, Missouri.

In 1916, Mr. Detweiler built his all-modern home upon the farm consisting of 320 acres in Deer Creek and Bethlehem townships, which came to him through inheritance of his share of his father's estate. He is an up-to-date farmer, doing his farming in the highest business-like manner and getting the best results that scientific farming will accomplish. Mr. Detweiler is an independent Republican.

Dr. J. G. Beaty, a prominent physician and surgeon of Huntingdale, Shawnee township, is a descendant of one of the very early pioneer families of Henry County. He was born in Shawnee township July 21, 1867, a son of L. P. and Frances (Gillett) Beaty, both natives of Shawnee township, the former born October 16, 1837 and the latter in 1846. L. P.



RESIDENCE OF C. A. DETWEILER



C. A. DETWEILER AND FAMILY



Beaty was a Confederate veteran of the Civil War, having served in Company F, 16th Missouri Infantry. After the close of the Civil War he returned to Henry County and was engaged in farming and stock raising for a number of years. He was prominently identified with Henry County in a political way during his lifetime and was perhaps one of the best known men in the county. He was appointed county judge in 1878 by Governor Boggs and re-elected to that office several times, serving seventeen years in all. He represented Henry County in the State Legislature in 1905-1906. He died in 1910. L. P. Beaty was a son of Joseph R. and Mary (Prigmore) Beaty. Joseph R. Beaty was a native of Kentucky and came to Missouri and settled in what is now Shawnee township, Henry County, in 1834. Here he entered four hundred acres of land from the Government, which is still owned by three of his grandsons. His wife, Mary (Prigmore) Beaty, was also a Kentuckian, born May 20, 1817. She came to Missouri with her parents in 1821. They settled at Sweet Springs, Pettis County. In 1836 she was united in marriage with Joseph R. Beaty and she died in 1896. To L. P. and Frances (Gillett) Beaty were born the following children: Dr. J. G. Beaty, the subject of this sketch; J. C., a sketch of whom appears in this volume; D. T., a sketch of whom also appears in this volume; W. L., who resides on the old home place; Albert and May, died in infancy.

Dr. J. G. Beaty received a good common school education and entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, where he was graduated in 1893 with a degree of Doctor of Medicine. After completing his medical course, Doctor Beaty engaged in the practice of his profession at Shawnee Mound, and here remained for five years. He then located in Huntingdale, where for the past twenty years he has been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine. Doctor Beaty is one of the well qualified and successful physicians of Henry County. He is a close student of the ever advancing science of medicine and has a large practice.

Doctor Beaty was commissioned captain in the Medical Corps of the United States Army June 24, 1918, and entered service July 23, 1918. He was sent to Ft. Riley for training and is now at Camp Funston, Kansas, assigned to duty with the 323rd Remount Depot Infirmary No. 28.

Doctor Beaty was united in marriage in 1896 to Miss Georgia Holcomb. To this union was born one son, Louis Holcomb. The wife and mother died in 1910 and her remains are interred in Colbern Cemetery. On December 9, 1910, Doctor Beaty was united in marriage with Miss

Geneva Hibler of Clinton. Doctor Beaty has a pleasant home in Huntingdale and a valuable farm of seventy acres adjoining the townsite.

Politically Doctor Beaty is a Democrat and takes a keen interest in matters concerning the public welfare. He is a member of the township board. He takes special interest in road improvement and has done much to make this movement popular in Henry County. He is one of the county's most valued citizens.

Samuel W. Paul, one of the large land owners and extensive stockmen and farmers of Henry County, is a native son of this county. His father, William Paul, is one of the venerable pioneers of this county who is now living in Shawnee township, now in his ninety-ninth year, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

Samuel W. Paul was born in Shawnee township in 1866. He was reared to manhood in this township and received his education in the public schools here. In early life he became interested in farming and stock raising and since beginning his career in that field of endeavor he has met with uniform and unqualified success. Today he is the owner of six hundred thirty-three acres of some of Henry County's most valuable land. He raises cattle and hogs extensively, keeping from one hundred to one hundred sixty head of cattle and from one hundred to two hundred head of hogs. Mr. Paul has been a success in his undertaking, and is recognized as an important factor in the affairs of Henry County by those who know him best.

Mr. Paul's farm is one of the attractive and well improved places in Shawnee township. In 1908 he erected a modern ten room residence and other farm buildings are thoroughly in keeping with the high standard of the residence. In 1913 his barn was destroyed by a cyclone and he immediately erected a barn 50x62 feet in dimensions, which is a model of its kind in every particular.

Mr. Paul was united in marriage in 1893 to Miss Beulah Carr, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret Carr, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of North Carolina. The father departed this life when Mrs. Paul was two years of age, and the mother resides at Chilhowee, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Paul have been born three children, as follow: Leah, Uel and William. Mrs. Beulah (Carr) Paul died July 10, 1918, at the age of forty-six years. She was a good Christian woman and a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Paul is one of Henry County's most progressive citizens, a man who does things, and whose citizenship

is worth while to the county or community. In politics Mr. Paul is a Republican. He is affiliated with Agricola Lodge No. 343 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

J. C. Beaty, one of the well-known and extensive farmers and stockmen of Shawnee township, is a native of this township and a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Henry County. He was born January 16, 1869, a son of L. P. and Frances (Gillett) Beaty. A more extensive sketch of L. P. Beaty appears in connection with a sketch of Dr. J. G. Beaty in this volume.

J. C. Beaty was reared to manhood in Shawnee township and received his education in the district schools of the neighborhood, which has always been his home. Mr. Beaty was reared on a farm and has made farming and stock raising his life's work. He bought his present place which consists of a splendid farm of five hundred eighty acres, in 1908. The place is well improved, with a good residence and is located one and one-fourth miles north of Huntingdale. Mr. Beaty built a large barn in 1908, which is one of the valuable adjuncts to the place. This building is 40x52 feet in dimensions. The place is well watered and an ideal stock farm, one of the best places for general farming purposes in the county. Mr. Beaty raises cattle, hogs and horses, and is also recognized as an extensive feeder.

On March 5, 1890, J. C. Beaty was united in marriage with Miss Louella Vance, a daughter of I. M. and Cyrena (Cain) Vance, who now reside at Chilhowee, Missouri. I. M. and Cyrena (Cain) Vance are the parents of the following children: Luella, married J. C. Beaty; Mrs. William Hampton, Warrensburg, Missouri; W. S. Warrensburg, Missouri; E. F., Big Creek township, Henry County; Dr. B. H., Concordia, Kansas; W. H., Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. John W. Howerton, Big Creek, township, Henry County, and Mrs. B. E. Mothersead, Leadwood, Missouri.

To J. C. Beaty and wife have been born two children: J. Carl, married Verlie Swart, daughter of W. S. and Chessie (Ross) Swart, resides on the home place, and Louis V., born March 6, 1893, who resided at home with his parents. He is the present township assessor of Shawnee township, now serving his fourth year. He was educated in the Huntingdale schools and the Norris High School, where he was graduated in class of 1914 and is now a private in the National Army stationed at Camp Funston. The Beaty family is well known and highly respected in Henry County, and rank among the leading pioneer families of this section. J. C. Beaty

is one of the well-known and substantial citizens of Henry County. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

T. D. Beaty, better known as "Dick" Beaty, is a native son of Henry County, and was born September 4, 1870. The old log house in which Mr. Beaty was born is still standing and is one of the historic old landmarks of that section of the county. It was built in 1836. "Dick" Beaty is a son of Louis P., and Frances Gillett Beaty, more extensive mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. "Dick" Beaty was reared on the home place and attended school in Little Grant school district. Since boyhood he has been interested in farming and stock raising. In 1902 he purchased two hundred twenty acres, which was formerly known as the Taylor Walker place. Much of this farm was timber land when Mr. Beaty bought it and he proceeded to improve it and build a good six-room residence, 28x30 feet in dimension, and he has also erected other farm buildings until he has one of the well-improved farms of the county. He is engaged in general farming and also raises cattle, hogs and sheep. He became interested in sheep raising in 1917, and now has thirty-five head of high-grade Shropshires. His place is well watered and well adapted to stock raising as well as general farming, and he is one of the successful men of Henry County.

Mr. Beaty was united in marriage January 9, 1901. to Miss Mary Paul, a daughter of George and Nannie (Best) Paul, both natives of Kentucky, which is also Mrs. Beaty's native State. They both spent their lives in Kentucky and died in Breckenridge county. Mrs. Beaty has two sisters: Mrs. E. L. Smith of Guston, Kentucky, who is the oldest member of the family and Mrs. O. N. Kasey, Irvington, Kentucky, who is the youngest. By a former marriage of George Paul the following children were born: Mrs. Nannie Moore, deceased; Mrs. Rachel Wood, deceased; Mrs. Alice Gilbert, deceased; Charles, whose address is unknown; Jack, whose address is also unknown; James, Chanute, Kansas; and George, who resides at Clinton, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Beaty have been born the following children: Loraine, died at the age of eighteen months; Paul, Robert and Beulah.

William Tubessing, one of the well-known and progressive farmers and stockmen of Shawnee township, is a native of Missouri. He was born in Franklin County, Missouri, in 1875, and his parents were William and Anna (Broder) Tubessing, both natives of Germany. They were married in Franklin County, Missouri, and died in Jefferson county, where they spent the greater part of their lives. They were the parents of the fol-

lowing children: Mrs. Katie Cordes, Jefferson County, Missouri; Henry, resides in Shawnee township, Henry County; Mrs. Anna Saurhogen; John, who resides in Tebo township; Mrs. Emma Thies, St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Lizzie Bohle, Bond County, Illinois; William, the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Mary Ficker, Jefferson County, Missouri.

William Tubessing was reared and educated at Cedar Hill, Jefferson County, Missouri. In early life he engaged in farming and stock raising in Jefferson County, which he followed there until 1906, when he came to Henry County and purchased the Robert Wiley farm and settled eight miles north of Clinton, in Shawnee township. He has added a number of improvements to the place since coming here, including a new barn, silo and other buildings as well as remodeling the residence. The place presents an attractive appearance and is one of the valuable and well-kept farms of the county. Mr. Tubessing is engaged in general farming and stock raising and also quite extensively interested in the dairy business, keeping a small herd of high grade Durham cows.

William Tubessing was united in marriage in November, 1898, to Miss Lizzie Ludemann of Jefferson County, Missouri. She is a daughter of Fred and Helena Ludemann, both of whom now reside in Jefferson County, Missouri. Mrs. Tubessing is one of the following children born to her parents: John, resides in St. Louis, Missouri; Henry, Jefferson County, Missouri; Lizzie, wife of William Tubessing, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Katie Bowers, Jefferson County, Missouri; Lena, the eldest is deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Tubessing have been born the following children: Lena, Hulda, Fred, Mamie, Tillie, Bertha, Lora, Viola, Mary, and Margaret, all of whom reside at home with their parents.

Mr. Tubessing is one of the progressive citizens of Shawnee township and through his own efforts he has succeeded and is one of the substantial men of the community.

J. W. Scherff, owner of "Locust Crest Farm" and an enterprising and prosperous farmer and stockman of Fields Creek township, is a native son of Henry County; who has made good. He was born September 26, 1875, and is a son of J. H. and Caroline (Lichte) Scherff, natives of Germany, both coming to this country when they were young. They were married in Iowa and came to Henry County in 1869. The father is a tailor and still follows that line of work in Clinton, Missouri. The mother departed this life in 1913 and her remains are buried in Englewood Cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: Dora, deceased;

J. W., the subject of this sketch; Lena C., Clinton, Missouri; and Henry, who is engaged in the coal and ice business in St. Louis.

J. W. Scherff was reared in Clinton and educated in the public schools there. He began life without capital and for five years worked as a farm laborer by the month. He was industrious and frugal. He worked hard and saved his money and in 1896 bought a farm of eighty acres, near Huntingdale, which he later sold and bought his present place in Fields Creek township, two miles north of Clinton, in 1910, which he named "Locust Crest Farm." His place is well improved and since coming here he has built a residence which adds much to the beauty of the place. It is a five-room structure twenty-six by thirty-six feet in dimension. The barn and other farm buildings are in accord with the residence, and the place is well improved, fenced, cross-fenced, and hog tight. Mr. Scherff carries on general farming and stock raising. He raises a good grade of Duroc Jersey hogs, usually having on hand from fifty to seventy-five, and a number of head of cattle.

Mr. Scherff was married in 1897 to Miss Lizzie A. Kemper of Clinton, Missouri, a daughter of William and Jennie Kemper, both of whom are now deceased, and their remains are buried in the Cemetery at Holden, Missouri. Mrs. Scherff is one of five children born to her parents as follows: William, who resides in Clinton, Missouri; Mrs. Frank Russell, Clinton, Missouri; Mrs. Stella Lyon; Watson, deceased, and Lizzie A., the wife of J. W. Scherff, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. and Mrs. Scherff reared and educated an orphan boy, W. E. Cannon, who is now serving in the United States Army. He enlisted in August, 1917, at Des Moines, Iowa, and is now a member of the 109th Ammunition Train.

J. W. Scherff is one of the substantial citizens of Henry County and he and Mrs. Scherff are well known and highly respected.

William T. McQuitty.—The farmer of today is quite a contrast to the one of fifty years ago. His home now is equipped with all modern conveniences and in touch with all of his neighbors and the neighboring cities by the telephone and automobile. The home of William McQuitty of Big Creek township is an example of one of the modern farmer's homes where comfort and beauty are combined in its appointments. Fifty years ago when George McQuitty, sire of William McQuitty established his home upon these same rolling prairies the scene presented quite a different view. Among such surroundings was William McQuitty born November 7, 1875, to his parents, George and Martha (Johnson) McQuitty.

George W. McQuitty was born September 16, 1839, in Boone County, Missouri, and was a soldier of the Civil War, serving under Gen. Sterling Price, enlisting in February, 1862, in Company C, Sixth Missouri Infantry, under Colonel Irvin. Mr. McQuitty was captured by the Northern forces and for some time was interned in Alton, Illinois, prison, at Grand Gulf. Afterwards he was paroled and returned home. In 1867 he came from Boone County, Missouri, to Henry County, and purchased the farm on which his son William now resides, and he made his home here until his death, October 20, 1914. January 25, 1875, he married Martha Johnson, a daughter of Robert R. Johnson, and a native of Kentucky. The following children were born to them: William T., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Edith Butcher, Big Creek township; George, farming a portion of the home place, whose sketch appears in this volume; Alice of Blainstown, Missouri; Martha, wife of C. F. Crews, Big Creek township; Maude, wife of Leonard Maizze of Shawnee township. Mrs. Martha McQuitty died December 19, 1909.

G. W. McQuitty and wife had three children: John, residing at Welch, Oklahoma; Elizabeth and George, twins, the former dying in infancy and the latter at 36 years of age. She married J. J. Stansberry and at her death left a daughter, Mrs. Beulah Julian.

William T. McQuitty received his early education in the schools of Big Creek township. For many years he has been farming his portion of the estate and raising great numbers of hogs and cattle. His place is equipped with two large barns, one 58x72 feet with a basement for the stock and a feeder 20x80 feet. A well, 372 feet deep, supplies water in sufficient quantities the year around for his large herd of cattle.

On October 2, 1901, Mr. McQuitty was united in marriage with Hattie Freeman, who died April 10, 1903. They had one son, William Howard, who is at home with his father. His second marriage took place December 26, 1905, to Lucy Hazard. This marriage has been blessed with the following children: George H., Hildredth A. and Helen, twins; Sarah Margaret, James T., and David W., all of whom are at home attending the public schools. Mrs. Lucy McQuitty was born April 3, 1883, near Campbellsville, Kentucky, the daughter of William M. and Sarah Catherine (Sacra) Hazard. They removed from Kentucky to Henry County in 1884, and for some time farmed near Clinton, but are now located at Vernon, Texas. They are the parents of the following children: Mrs. Jessie Cameron, Lewis Station, Missouri; Mrs. Lucy McQuitty, wife of

wife of William McQuitty; Irene, wife of J. R. Huie, Odell, Texas; Theresa and Robert, with their parents at Vernon, Texas.

William McQuitty is a member of the Agricola Lodge, Ancient Free and accepted Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America at Chilhowee, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. McQuitty are members of the Baptist church.

James M. Freeman.—The story of the Freeman family is interwoven with the history of the county and nation, as well. James M. Freeman, who is the owner of "Walnut Grove Stock Farm" of 360 acres in Shawnee township, was born upon the land which he owns, March 11, 1844, a son of Judge James and Elizabeth (Elkins) Freeman. Judge James Freeman, the son of Garrett and Nancy (Compton) Freeman, was born April 18, 1806, in Culpeper County, Virginia. His parents had settled in Virginia in the very early days, being natives of Maryland. Judge James Freeman was reared in Culpeper County, Virginia, and after his marriage he, with his young bride started on the great adventure of building for themselves a home in the Far West. At first they settled in Howard County, Missouri, remaining there until 1839, when they came to Shawnee township, Henry County, and built their log cabin. They allied themselves with all of the good things of the county, helping in all ways for the advancement of civic progress. James Freeman was county judge for two terms. His wife, Elizabeth Elkins, was the daughter of Philip B. Elkins, who was a veteran of the Mexican War, and a farmer in Virginia. Judge Freeman died in 1887.

James M. Freeman, Jr., was born in the log cabin in the clearing which his father built. When the Civil War rent the nation in twain, James M. Freeman was too young to go to the front, but he joined the State Militia and the last two years of the war he was a member of the Missouri Provisional Militia. In 1867 Mr. Freeman married Harriet Drake, who died in 1877, leaving four children, as follow: James W., of Clinton; William R., deceased; Anna Bell, now Mrs. J. S. Barnett of Huntingdale, Missouri; and Hattie A., deceased. She was Mrs. William McQuitty, a sketch of whom is in this volume.

February 9, 1882, James M. Freeman and Lucy Howard were united in marriage. She was born in St. Clair County, Missouri, October 28, 1854, a daughter of John G. and Amanda (Cock) Howard, natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. Two children have been born to this marriage, as follow: Ethel, wife of R. B. Covington of Post Oak, Missouri; and Howard, who rents his father's farm.



HOWARD FREEMAN—PRIVATE SERVING IN TENTH DIVI-
SION NATIONAL ARMY

Howard Freeman was born January 3, 1890, and educated in the public and high school at Clinton. He also took a business course at the Clinton Business College. Since 1912 he has taken an active part in his father's farming business, relieving him of many of the duties. He is a great stockman, and is very successful in his work of feeding large numbers of cattle and hogs for the market each year. Howard Freeman is owner of eighty acres of land. He has made a specialty of the Duroc Jersey hogs which are eligible for registry, while his father has been a breeder of the Shorthorn cattle for many years and has shipped to other States.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman was built in 1881 and is an eleven-room house, in which they enjoy the comforts of their old age.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are members of the Christian Church. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for over forty years. He is a Republican, as is his son, Howard.

Howard Freeman entered the National Service July 22, 1918, and is a member of the 10th Division now in training at Camp Funston, Kansas.

Aaron L. Stone, one of the well-known and prosperous farmers and stockmen of Henry County, leases and operates a valuable farm of two hundred eighty-nine acres in Shawnee township. Mr. Stone is a native Missourian, born in Dallas County in 1881. He is a son of James and Margaret (Drum) Stone. The father was a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil War, entering the service when quite young. He now resides at Norris, Missouri, where he and his wife are well known and rank among the leading and representative families of this vicinity. To James and Margaret (Drum) Stone were born the following children: Irwin, who resides at Norris, Missouri; Mrs. Edna Runner, deceased; Joseph, Kansas City, Missouri; Ethel, married John Cook and resides in Arkansas; Aaron, the subject of this review; Martha, married Earl Townsman, Sedalia, Missouri; Ralph, resides near Petersburg, Missouri; Robert died when three years of age, and Charles died in infancy.

Aaron Stone received his education in the public schools of Agricola, Missouri, and in early life engaged in farming for himself. He has leased and operated his present place for the past ten years. He carries on stock raising on an extensive scale as well as general farming. At times he has as many as two carloads of cattle ready for the market. He is also one of the well-known and successful hog raisers of Henry County. He specializes in red hogs and at this writing has on hand about one hundred head. Mr. Stone owns a farm of one hundred forty-two and one-half acres in Shawnee township which he rents.

In February, 1902, Aaron Stone was united in marriage with Miss Alice Baldrock, a daughter of Richard and Margaret (Richards) Baldrock, natives of Missouri. Mrs. Stone was born in Cooper County, and reared and educated in Clinton, where her father was engaged in the livery business for a number of years, and where he and his wife now reside. He was the first man to operate a sprinkling wagon on the streets of Clinton. To Mr. and Mrs. Stone have been born one daughter, Margaret. A son died in infancy.

Mr. Stone is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Chilhowee, Missouri. He takes a commendable interest in public affairs and is now serving as a member of the school board of District No. 17. He is one of the progressive and substantial men of the younger generation in Henry County.

Clinton E. Butcher, farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, is a native son of Henry County, and was born on the Butcher homestead, located just two and one-fourth miles southwest of Norris, in Big Creek township. He was born August 24, 1875 and is the son of Alexander M. and Margaret (Vaugh) Butcher, an extended biography of whom appears in this volume. Mr. C. E. Butcher is one of nine children born to his parents, as follow: Mrs. F. M. Engle, Warrensburg, Missouri; James Wallace, Urich, Missouri; P. P., deceased; Frank S., lives at Lawrence, Kansas; Charles W., Centerview, Missouri; Milton E. and Harry E., deceased; Mrs. Frank M. Gray, Big Creek township:

Clinton E. Butcher was educated in the Norris public school and attended the Warrensburg State Normal School for two terms. He has always followed farming and has made a splendid success. For many years he has followed the practice of feeding considerable numbers of cattle and hogs each year and is widely known as a successful stock raiser.

November 17, 1897, Clinton E. Butcher and Edith Bertha McQuitty were united in marriage. Mrs. Edith Butcher is the daughter of George W. and Martha M. McQuitty, both of whom are deceased, and a sketch of whom appears in this history. Mr. McQuitty was a native of Boone County, Missouri, and his wife was born near Frankfort, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. McQuitty were parents of children as follow: William T., Mrs. Edith Butcher, George N., Mrs. Alice McQuitty, Mrs. Mattie Crews; Mrs. Maude Maize. By a former marriage, Mr. McQuitty was father of two children. John R., Welch, Oklahoma; and Elizabeth A., deceased.

To Clinton E. and Edith Butcher have been born children as follow: Marion J., a graduate of the Norris High School, class of 1917; Frank G., a student in the Norris High School; Elmer G., and Mary Alice.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Butcher is a modern structure and was erected in 1910. It is a house of eleven rooms, with hot and cold running water, acetyline lighting system, and the farm buildings are in accord with the residence. The output of live stock from the Butcher farm will run from 100 to 150 head of cattle and from 200 to 300 head of hogs annually. The home farm consists of 320 acres and is situated one mile east of Norris. Mr. Butcher owns another tract of land consisting of 240 acres, situated one-half mile west of Norris. Both of these farms have good improvements. Mr. Butcher purchased his home farm in 1906 from T. S. B. Slaughter, who had bought it from Thomas Casey in 1901. Mr. Casey had previously purchased the tract from Robert B. Casey. The land was originally entered for settlement by Elizmond Basey and P. D. Lane and one other party.

Mr. Butcher is a Republican and a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Chilhowee, the Chapter at Warrensburg, and he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America of Blairstown. Mrs. Butcher is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. and Mrs. Butcher have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances throughout this section of Missouri.

Charles F. Crews, a progressive farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, who is farming 110 acres of land, is one of the leading farmers of this County. Mr. Crews is a native of Henry County and was born in 1882 at Windsor, Missouri. He is the son of Samuel P. and Clara (Snelling) Crews, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Samuel Crews was born in 1852 in Boone County, Missouri, and his wife is a native of Henry County. They are engaged in farming in Shawnee township. They have the following children: Darrell, Huntingdale, Missouri; Essie, the wife of Nathan Gilliam of Big Creek township; Charles F., the subject of this sketch; Snelling, farming in Shawnee township; and Raymond, of Big Creek township.

Charles F. Crews received his education at Huntingdale schools, Huntingdale, Missouri, and since early manhood, he has been engaged in general farming and stock raising. He is one of the successful farmers of Big Creek township.

Mr. Crews was married May 9, 1906, to Martha McQuitty. She

is a daughter of W. G. and Martha McQuitty, of whom extensive mention is made in this volume; see biographical sketches of George and William McQuitty. One daughter, Dorothy, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Crews.

Mr. Crews is one of the substantial men of Henry County and comes of pioneer Missouri stock. He is public spirited and one of Henry county's foremost citizens.

Samuel P. Crews, a well-known farmer and stockman, is a native Missourian. He was born in Boone County, Missouri, in 1852, a son of Erasmus and Elvira E. (Crosswhite) Crews, who were pioneers of that county. They came in the flush of youth to conquer the wilderness and convert its wild fertility to cultivated fields of wheat and corn. They moved to Windsor, Missouri in 1870 and later moved to Huntingdale, Missouri, where they spent the rest of their lives and are laid away in the Carrsville Cemetery. Four children, all of whom are living and successful in their several vocations, were born to them as follows: William, the first born, is in Reno, Nevada; Samuel P., the subject of this sketch; Floyd J., in Kansas City, Missouri; and Everett, resides in the State of Washington.

Samuel Crews received his education in the public schools of Windsor, where his parents settled in 1870. In 1883, he purchased a farm of fifty-five acres in Shawnee township, which he has improved and successfully farmed to the present time.

In 1874, Samuel Crews and Clara E. Snelling were married and five children have been born to them as follows: Darrell, a farmer of Huntingdale, Missouri, who has one daughter, Fay, and a son, Samuel; Estelle E., now Mrs. N. F. Williams of Big Creek township, Henry County; Charles F., of Big Creek township, Henry County, has one daughter, Dorothy; Snelling E., a farmer of Shawnee township, Henry County, has two daughters, Wilma and Estelle; and Raymond, who is a farmer of Big Creek township.

Mr. and Mrs. Crews are members of the Carrsville Baptist Church and are loyal workers of the same. The Crews family are well known in Pettis County and stand high in the community.

Charles A. Hendricks.—Charles Hendricks is a grandson of Asa Hendricks, who came from Kentucky in 1832, locating in Bogard township, Henry County, shortly afterward. His days were spent in reclaiming the wild lands from their native unproductiveness and made the fields

blossom as the rose, with the cumbersome oxen and crude tools with which he had to work. He and his wife are laid away in the fields from which they received the blessings of food for so many years. Their son, James M., the father of Charles Hendricks, was born in Bogard township May 25, 1839, and shared with his father many of the hardships of those earlier days and is now enjoying the fruit of the labors of those by-gone times.

Charles A. Hendricks was born November 1, 1863, in Pettis County, Missouri, and is the son of James M. and Mary (Brooks) Hendricks. The former is making his home with his son and enjoying the work of caring for twenty hives of bees. His early life was spent in traveling over the southwestern States and farming in Henry County. His wife was born in Indiana in 1841, and she was laid to rest in 1901. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Elizabeth Irene Hall of Bogard township; Charles A., Big Creek township; Mrs. Martha Susan Hall of Bogard township; John W., of Bogard township; Mrs. Amanda Bell Morgan of Honey Creek township; Sarah Ellen Hall of Oregon; George W., deceased; J. R., residing in North Dakota; Millie Ann Hall residing in Colorado.

The Rural schools of Bunker Hill and Cornet District aided in the education of Mr. Hendricks. His first purchase of land was 120 acres in 1892 and later added 80 acres, making 200 acres in Big Creek township, which he is tilling.

October 22, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Charles Hendricks and Cora Norris, who is the daughter of William A. and Virginia Norris, whose sketch appears in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks are the parents of the following children: Eunice, Inez and Brooksey at home with their parents.

For a number of years Mr. Hendricks has been a school director and takes an active interest in the things which are for the uplift and progressiveness of his community.

William H. Rector.—The northwestern part of Henry County was largely settled by people from Ohio who came to this county to found new homes after the close of the Civil War. The returned Union veterans, finding the best places usurped in their Eastern home localities by the stay-at-homes, looked to the westward and heeded Horace Greeley's advice to "Go West." They came in scores and hundreds to western Missouri. Such a man was the father of William H. Rector, large land

owner and stockman of Bogard township. William H. Rector was born July 7, 1875, in Bogard township, the son of Henry E. and Margaret (Clay) Rector.

Henry Rector was born January 26, 1842, in Ohio and departed this life on April 8, 1875. His remains were laid to rest in Grant Cemetery, Cass County, Missouri. He was reared to young manhood in Ohio and enlisted in an Ohio Regiment of Volunteers for service in the Union Army on August 8, 1861. He faithfully served the Union on the southern battlefields for three years and received an honorable discharge from the service. Not content to remain at home while the victory had not yet been attained by the North, he again enlisted and served until the close of the war. He attained to the rank of captain of his company.

Captain Rector came to Henry County after the close of the war and purchased land here, where he remained engaged in peaceful agricultural pursuits until his death. To Henry and Margaret Clay Rector were born three children: Henry and an infant, deceased; and William H. Rector, of this review. The mother of these children was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1836, and she and Mr. Rector were married November 29, 1869, in Bogard township. She was the daughter of Henry Clay, a native of Pennsylvania, and early settler of Henry County. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Rector married Leonard Elliot in 1884. Mr. Elliot died a few years later and the widow was then married on December 27, 1892, to Rev. Henry Willey, a United Brethren minister who passed away in 1914 at Urich, Missouri. Mrs. Margaret (Rector) Willey died on April 22, 1914.

William H. Rector was reared to maturity in Bogard township, received his education in the district school of his neighborhood and learned to till the soil. Mr. Rector is owner of 525 acres of well-improved land which he, with the assistance of his sons, is tilling. He has from forty to fifty sheep and many cattle grazing on his broad acres.

On September 5, 1894, William H. Rector was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Gamlin, who was born February 22, 1870, at Shipman, Macoupin County, Illinois. She is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Baker) Gamlin, natives of England and now reside in Montgomery County, Illinois. To John and Elizabeth Gamlin were born the following children: Mrs. Catherine Rector; John, Bogard township; William, Sweet Water, Nebraska; Matthew, Jacksonville, Illinois; Joseph, Raymond, Illinois; Walter and Leroy, deceased; Mrs. Mary Burke, deceased; Mrs. Virgie Gamlin, Nokamis, Illinois; and Mrs. Nellie Henry, Raymond, Illinois. Mrs.

William Rector was partly reared in Pettis County and was educated in the district schools of that county.

To William H. and Catherine Rector were born children as follow: John W., farming with his father, married Caroline Stewart; Walter E., Howard D., Mary E., Ida M., Paul F., Herbert Russell, and Ellen Lucille, all of whom are at home with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Rector are useful citizens who are popular with their neighbors and friends and are industrious and enterprising. Mr. Rector is a Republican and he and Mrs. Rector are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Blairstown.

Walter R. McCown is the son of pioneer people who came to Henry County before the Civil War and labored faithfully and hard that their posterity might enjoy the privilege of the present time. Mr. McCown was born April 18, 1863, in Bethlehem township, Henry County, and now resides one and one-half miles from his birthplace. His parents, William H., and Elizabeth (Hockersmith) McCown, were born in Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. In 1840, with a rude ox-team as conveyance, they braved the terrors of the unknown country to trade with the Indians of Burham, Texas. They employed a native Indian as interpreter and for three years plied their business of trading with the Indians.

In 1843, they again wended their way eastward and this time located in Bethlehem township, Henry County, where one hundred twenty acres of land were purchased. Forty-seven acres of the land were in timber and this was felled to build the rude log cabin and enclose the farm with a rail fence. A few years of residence here, spent in hard labor, was ended by the selling of the farm and returning to Kentucky, whence a year later they returned and purchased fifty-five acres in Leesville township, where they spent their remaining days and are now laid at rest in the Bethlehem Township Cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: Burr, deceased; Mary, deceased, wife of Capt. Granville Deaurah, a Union veteran of the Civil War; Melvin, resides at Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Luam Edwards, San Francisco, California; Luther, Osage township; Mrs. Elizabeth Minick, Leesville township; Walter R., the subject of this sketch and W. H., twins. W. H. lives at Malvern, Iowa. Louis died in 1914, leaving a wife and three children.

Walter McCown has spent his life in agricultural pursuits in this county and is now the owner of 160 acres of well tilled land. He also

handles a large number of cattle, sheep and mules which he is constantly selling and buying for the markets. His early education was received in the district schools and in the early life he rented land until 1908, when he purchased 35 acres. In 1909 he purchased 80 acres and 40 acres in 1917. He has made improvements on his farm, building two good barns, and also remodeling his home. A natural spring on the farm is piped to cement tanks for the cattle and is considered one of the best springs of the numerous ones throughout the county.

The first marriage of Mr. McCown to Fannie Greer was in 1886. She was laid to rest in Good Hope Cemetery in 1901. The following children came to bless this union: Edgar Earl, died at the age of five; Ora, wife of Isaac Harvey of Leesville township; Lulu, wife of Emmett Bailey, residing at Hancock, Iowa; Florence, wife of J. B. Simmonds of Deepwater, Missouri; Blanche, wife of Adolph Zobrist, Hancock, Iowa. In 1902 Mr. McCown was married to Allie Hammond and five children have been born to this union: John Shelby, Wilber, Elbert, Walter and Beulah, all at home with their parents.

Mr. McCown is one of the substantial men of Henry County and well deserves to be classed as one of its progressive citizens.

Thomas M. Swindell, a prominent farmer and stockman of Big Creek township, is a native of this county, and comes from a pioneer family. He was born in Shawnee township in 1857, and is a son of William D. and Anna (Freeman) Swindell, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Shawnee township, Henry County. William D. Swindell was a son of J. B. Swindell, one of the earliest settlers of Shawnee township, and the second merchant to have a store at Huntingdale. He conducted a mercantile business there for many years, and was also engaged in farming in that vicinity, where he spent the latter part of his life. William D. Swindell always made his home in Henry County, although his death occurred at Mounds, Oklahoma, in 1913. His wife died in Shawnee township in 1878. William D. and Anna (Freeman) Swindell were the parents of the following children: T. M., the subject of this sketch; James W., Mounds, Oklahoma, and Mrs. Sallie Rucker, deceased.

T. M. Swindell was reared and educated at Huntingdale. He has made farming and stock raising his principal occupations and has met with well deserved success. He owns a well improved farm of 326 acres in Big Creek township, and is one of the well-known and successful stock men in that township.

Mr. Swindell was married in 1889 to Miss Ida Fisher of Big Creek township. She is a daughter of Cunningham S. and Jane (Miller) Fisher, pioneers of Big Creek township, who came here in 1856, and settled on the farm the south half of which is now owned by Mr. Swindell. Mr. Fisher died in 1901 and Mrs. Fisher now lives near Blairstown. They were the parents of the following children: Ab, Urich, Missouri; Ida, the wife of T. M. Swindell, the subject of this sketch; and Mrs. Snsan Shepherd, of Blairstown, Missouri.

To Mr. and Mrs. Swindell have been born the following children: Beulah, married Ray Butcher, Junction City, Kansas, who is now a private in the National Army; Rolla A., resides at home with his parents, now in training at Camp Funston; Orvil, a manual training teacher and athletic director in the public schools at Cape Girardeau, enlisted in United States Navy and now at Great Lakes Naval Training Station. All the Swindell children are graduates of the consolidated high school and the State Normal School at Warrensburg. Roy W., a student and graduate of the high school and Warrensburg Normal College.

Mr. Swindell has always taken an active interest in the betterment and upbuilding of the public school system and was one of the promoters of the Norris High School, which for a number of years played an important part in the educational sphere of Henry County and was later merged in the first consolidated high school district of Henry County. Mr. Swindell is a progressive and public spirited citizen and ranks as one of the leaders in Henry County.

John M. Bennett, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Osage township, was born December 27, 1855, in Benton County, Missouri, the son of John and Martha (Ham) Bennett. John Bennett, Sr., was born 1820 in Logan County, Kentucky, where with his parents he shared the pioneer hardships and experiences. In 1856 he moved to West Point, Bates County, and engaged in farming. While conducting his peaceful occupation of tilling the soil until the Civil War broke out. Mr. Bennett joined the Confederate Army, enlisting at West Point, Missouri, in Raines' Division of Price's Army. Four years of warfare brought many experiences to the men who fought under starry skies and the bright glaring sun, but soon, the dove of peace had again spread her wings over our nation and the boys in blue and grey resumed their peaceful occupations.

Mr. John Bennett, Sr., and Martha Ham were married and ten chil-

dren were born to their union, all of whom are living. They are as follows: William F., residing at Orange, California; Green L., a merchant of Green Ridge, Missouri; James E., ex-sheriff of Henry County, now living at Clinton, Missouri; Susan, the wife of Judge Milton Rurrell of Pettis County, Missouri; John M., subject of this sketch; Martha J., wife of Robert Mayfield of Little Rock, Arkansas; Mrs. Lillie Schnabel, judge of Benton County Court; Harrison, Spokane, Washington; Walter L., Rockville, Missouri; Edward, operating the home farm in Pettis County, Missouri. In 1830, when the Ham family moved from Franklin, Howard County, the Indians were still among his native haunts and resented the coming of the white man upon his hunting grounds. Mr. Ham located near Windsor and for many years worked hard to reclaim the virgin soil to civilized fertility. His daughter, Martha (Ham) Bennett, was born in 1822 in Howard County and died in 1906. Her husband had been laid to rest in 1883.

John M. Bennett, the subject of this sketch, received his education in Pettis County and until 1901, he followed farming pursuits in that county. In 1901 he came to Henry County and purchased the present farm and has successfully conducted his business here since then. He owns 342 acres of land and raises cattle and sheep, as well as carrying on general farming.

March 15, 1863, John Bennett and Willie S. Hines were united in marriage. They are the parents of five children, as follows: Virgil, a soldier in the National Army, now at Camp Funston; James R., Jewel Ruby, Grace, and Naomi, who continue to make their home with their parents. Mrs. Bennett was the daughter of Brantley and Margaret (Douglas) Hines. Brantley Hines was a member of the Confederate Army and upon returning to his home was drowned as the boat "Kentucky," sank in the Red River. Mrs. Hines lived to a good old age and is now laid to rest in the Windsor Cemetery.

Mr. Bennett and his son Virgil are members of the Modern Woodmen of America, and Mrs. Bennett affiliates with the Royal Neighbors, also a member of the Christian Church.

Jacob F. Snyder, a prominent farmer and stockman of Osage township, is a native son of Henry County. He was born in this township September 10, 1869, and is a son of Rudolph and Mary Snyder. The Snyder family came to Henry County from Ohio in the early fifties. They came by steamboat as far as Warsaw and from there walked to their future home in Osage township. The father died about 1889, and the

mother departed this life in 1903. Their remains rest side by side in Mount Zion Cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, deceased; Mary, married Lawrence Acker and resides in Hickory County, Missouri; Philip, deceased; J. D. lives at Lowery City, Missouri; M. R., Johnson County, Missouri, and Jacob F., the subject of this sketch.

Jacob F. Snyder was reared to manhood in Henry County and received his education in the public schools. He has followed farming and stock raising since early life and is one of the successful farmers and stockmen of southern Henry County. His farm is known as "Grand View Stock Farm," and is one of the ideal places of Osage township. It is located about eight miles south and east of Brownington, on the Warsaw and Brownington road. Mr. Snyder owns 1,040 acres of some of the most valuable land in the county. The place is well improved and all modern farming methods are in vogue here. Mr. Snyder is one of the extensive stockmen of this section and ships from three to five carloads of cattle and hogs annually. He also raises horses and mules on an extensive scale.

July 23, 1890, Jacob F. Snyder was united in marriage with Miss Emma E. Knisely, a daughter of Joseph and Affia (Hopple) Knisely, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were early settlers in Henry County, coming here about 1868. They are both now deceased and their remains are buried in the Mount Zion Cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: Alta Ann, deceased; Emma E. married Jacob F., Snyder, the subject of this sketch; M. R. resides in Osage township, and Mrs. Bertha Stewart, Osage township. To Jacob F. Snyder and wife have been born the following children: Ruby married Claud Greenwell, Osage township; Don R. married Lena Stewart and lives in Osage township; Lena, at home with her parents; Florence married Perry Barker, Osage township; Jacob F. Jr.; Audra Earl and Violet B. The three last mentioned reside at home with their parents. Mr. Snyder is one of the substantial men of Henry County and the Snyder family are well known and highly respected.

Henry C. North, a progressive and enterprising farmer and stockman of Osage township, is a native of Iowa. He was born in Franklin County, July 14, 1861, a son of Thompson and Anne E. (Brough) North, natives of Ohio. The mother died in 1910 and the father now resides near Lowry City, Missouri. They were the parents of the following children: Henry C., the subject of this sketch; Emerson lives at Stafford,

Kansas; Stella, a teacher, residing at Spokane, Washington; Mrs. Cora Browning, Stafford, Kansas.

Henry C. North received his education in the public schools and has followed farming all of his life. He bought his present place in 1903. It consists of 240 acres of well-improved and valuable land in Osage township, where he carried on farming and stock-raising on an extensive scale. Besides this farm Mr. North owns 160 acres near Lowry City, Missouri. He is known throughout Henry County as one of the successful stock breeders. He raises cattle, horses, mules and hogs and is regarded as one of the successful men of the county in this field of endeavor. He also raises grain extensively.

Mr. North was united in marriage in 1888 with Miss Alma Gilkey, a daughter of Joseph and Susan (Richmond) Gilkey, both of whom are now deceased. The mother died in 1883 and her remains are interred in the Mount Zion Cemetery and the father died at Eugene, Oregon, June 1, 1918. They were the parents of the following children: Henry, who resides at Deepwater, Missouri; Winn lives in St. Claire county, Missouri; Mrs. Hannah Goncer, Garfield, Washington; and Alma, the wife of Henry C. North, the subject of this sketch.

After the death of Mrs. North's mother, which occurred in 1883, the father married Anna Dean and the following children were born of that union: Joseph, Eugene, Oregon; Dr. Dena Gilkey, now a surgeon in the United States Army; Lillian and Sadie.

To Mr. and Mrs. North have been born three children, as follow: Lula married James Foster, Lowry City, Missouri; Austin, who resides at home with his parents and Audrey married John Shaffner, Deepwater, Missouri.

The North family have an extensive acquaintance in southern Henry County, and Mr. North is regarded as one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of this section of the State.

Dennis Simms.—The Simms Motor Company, located on North Main street, Clinton, Missouri, is owned and operated by Dennis Simms, who established this business October 1, 1917. Mr. Simms was born January 1, 1894, on a farm near Norborne, Carroll County, Missouri. His parents, John and Sarah (O'Connell) Simms, of Kentucky and Ireland, located in Carroll County, Missouri, in 1860, and made their home in her environs all of their days. Mrs. Simms was laid to rest in 1901 and John Simms is still farming his land where he has lived so many years. They had four

children: Dennis was the first born; Mary, now Mrs. Holder, lives in Sisson, Illinois; William, of Butte, Montana; and James, of Norborne, Missouri.

Dennis Simms received his education in the high school of Norborne, Missouri, and the Chillicothe Normal School, Chillicothe, Missouri, graduating from the latter institution in 1907. After finishing his education he was employed by the Ford Motor Company in Kansas City as assistant bookkeeper. He was employed in many different capacities while with this company, becoming familiar with all lines of their business. Just before coming to Clinton, he was personal supervisor of territory of Missouri local managers.

Dennis Simms was married June 18, 1914, to Zetta Arvin and they have a family of two children, Dennis J., and Eunice.

The building in which Mr. Simms has his business has a frontage of 53 feet and it is 125 feet deep. He has an up-to-date service where he is able to meet the needs of his patrons. He has the agency of the Fordson Tractor, which is to have a great future after the war.

Mr. Simms and his wife are members of the Catholic Church and Mr. Simms is a member of the following organizations: The Holy Rosary Council, the Knights of Columbus, the Marguerite Council at Kansas City, Missouri. He is also a member of the Salesmanship Congress of Kansas City, Missouri, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

John Cecil Trolinger.—Nations preserve their histories and so do individuals. There is a sort of glamour cast around those brave ones who dared to come into a wild and unpeopled country, save for the savages and the wild beasts, and conquer the wilderness so that it might yield food and shelter for their loved one and also for their posterity. Mr. Trolinger is indeed proud of his sturdy ancestors, who were the early settlers of Henry County and laid the foundation for its broad fertile farms and prosperous institutions.

John Cecil Trolinger was born July 26, 1863, in Leesville, Missouri, the son of Dr. John Philip Trolinger who was born in Springfield township, February 7, 1835, and died in Benton County, January 25, 1885; and Martha Ann (Nichols) Trolinger, who was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, May 31, 1840, and died February 10, 1891. They were the parents of eight children as follow: William H., of Honey Creek township; John Cecil, with whom this sketch deals; James H., Welch, Oklahoma; Mrs. Alta C. Shrum of Frederick, Oklahoma; Mrs. Martha A.

Gilcrest, residing in Benton County, Missouri; Archie N., Quapaw, Oklahoma; Mrs. Allie May Fewell, deceased; Samuel W., at Dillon, Montana.

The father of John Cecil Trolinger, who was Dr. John Philip Trolinger received his medical education in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, and practised medicine in St. Clair County until the Civil War, when he removed to Leesville, Missouri, where he practised until a few years before his death. He moved across the line into Benton County and lived but a few years after his removal. Doctor Trolinger was the son of Henry Trolinger and Attelia Cecil Trolinger. The former was born in Virginia and came to Missouri in 1829, locating in Henry County in 1832. He entered land in Springfield township until the land was surveyed by the Government, when he, in 1837, filed on the land, becoming its legal owner. He was married in Virginia to Attelia Cecil, daughter of Philip Cecil, who was a very early settler of Springfield township. Philip Cecil owned a very valuable violin, which made music during the long lonely hours of pioneer life which is highly cherished and is now in the hands of his grandson, John Cecil Trolinger.

The joys of companionship were rare in those early days, at least in the thirtys, when the neighbors were from twelve to twenty miles apart. "But where there is a will there is a way" and the young people of those early days thought nothing of trips on horseback to visit one another. Mrs. Attelia Cecil Trolinger, in Springfield township, neighbored with Mrs. Fields of Fields Creek township and also with the Sweeney family in Clinton township. Those were indeed the days when friendships were cherished and their long rides on horseback were forgotten in the joys of the moment. The little children were brought also on these long neighborly calls and enjoyed them as much as their elders.

John Cecil Trolinger was educated in the public schools of the county and attended Hooper's Institute, Clarksburg, Missouri, one year. He farmed in Springfield township until 1908. In 1896 he was elected County Assessor and served his county for four years. In 1907 he came to Clinton and was in the employ of the Elliston Insurance Company until his acceptance of the bookkeeper's chair in the Clinton National Bank, where he is now Assistant Cashier. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and also a staunch Democrat. In the Mason Lodge he is an active member of the Blue Lodge Works.

February 14, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Trolinger and Miss Laura L. Magers, the daughter of Desha and Icy (Broyles)

Magers, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter born in Macon County, Missouri, and laid to rest in Mount Olivet Cemetery. Mrs. Trolinger was born in Macon County, Missouri, and she with her husband are the parents of two daughters: Leila, a graduate of Clinton High School, Warrensburg State Normal School, and is now at the University of Colorado; Mallie, the wife of C. E. Brodie, resides at Washington, D. C., but is now at Dallas, Texas, with her husband who is in the United States Aviation Corps, located at that place. Mrs. Brodie is also a graduate of Clinton High School and the Warrensburg State Normal.

Mr. Trolinger is justly proud of his antecedents and looks with pride upon their lives as they wove the woof of life in the community. The first brick chimney to be built in Henry County is still upon the Cecil farm, built by the original owner. Also Mr. Cecil's will was the first be recorded upon the Henry County books.

David C. Spangler.—The Middle West, known as the corn and wheat growing district, is noted for its corn-fed cattle. The people of Missouri contribute their share of the provision of the vast herds of cattle needed to supply the world with beef for the table. Among the Henry County stockmen who are doing this work on a large scale David C. Spangler is one of the real leaders. Mr. Spangler raises from 800 to 1,000 head of hogs and about 200 head of cattle each year. This production is brought about on a large scale on a farm embracing 1,000 acres in Shawnee township. The Spangler Stock Farm is ideally adapted for the production of live stock in large numbers and is sufficiently watered by a well drilled to a depth of six hundred feet and which has been yielding a good flow of water for the past thirty years. This well is filled with water to within forty feet of the top and is forced to all parts of the feeding lots by a power pump.

David C. Spangler was born in Shawnee township, Henry County, December 3, 1888, and is the son of James W. and Alice (Houston) Spangler. James W. Spangler was born in Illinois and came to Missouri from that State in 1860, making a permanent location in Shawnee township. His farm was located within two and a half miles of Huntingdale. Mr. Spangler is now the owner of 2,235 acres of land, 1,000 acres of which is under the management of his son, David C. Spangler. James Spangler was engaged in farming and stock raising for many years until his retirement to a home in Clinton, Missouri, where he now resides.

Mrs. Alice Houston Spangler, his wife, was born in Deer Creek township.

David C. Spangler was reared in Henry County and has followed in his father's footsteps as a farmer and stockman.

Mr. Spangler was married on January 11, 1917, to Miss Nora Shackelford, the daughter of W. H. and Dora (Linley) Shackelford, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. W. H. Shackelford now resides in Kansas City, Missouri, and his wife is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. David Spangler reside in Clinton, from which point Mr. Spangler travels to his farm and oversees the operation of his ranch.

Mr. Spangler is fraternally affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Workmen of the World.

James W. Crews.—The automobile business has increased by leaps and bounds in the past fifteen years and Mr. Crews, a member of the Clinton Auto Company, has been personally interested in the motors since their introduction in the county. The first automobile in Henry County was built by the Bragg Brothers of Clinton. It was a steam-propelled motor and a year or more after it was built it was purchased by Mr. Crews. He was the envy of all the men and the most looked for man throughout the county as he went by in the first "horseless carriage." This machine was later exchanged for a one-cylinder Cadillac at Kansas City, Missouri. The second car owned at Clinton was a two-cylinder Oldsmobile, purchased by Garland Covington; the third one was a one-cylinder Cadillac owned by E. T. Montgomery; then a Ford, owned by Mr. Patterson, and a two-cylinder Buick by Dr. Marseilles came into the community at the same time. Thus has Mr. Crews seen the automobile evolve from a cumbersome slow, heavy-moving vehicle to a swiftly moving thing of beauty and an every-day necessity.

James W. Crews was born at Huntingdale, Missouri, August 3, 1878, and is the son of Floyd and Mary (Freeman) Crews. The former was a native of Illinois who came to Huntingdale, Missouri, where he made his home for many years. His wife, Mary (Freeman) Crews, was born near Huntingdale, Missouri. She was laid to rest in 1900. They are the parents of nine children as follow: James W., with whom this sketch deals; Garrett Allen, of Kansas City, Kansas; Clyde, death occurred at sixteen years of age; Sallie, died at six years; Bessie died at seventeen years; Ruby and Ruble twins, deceased and Mary deceased.

The early education of Mr. Crews was received in Huntingdale, Missouri, and Montrose, Missouri. For a good many years he was employed as an electrician and also dealt in music and pianos. In 1916 Mr. Crews was made a member of the Clinton Auto Company and has since confined his efforts to the automobile business. Claude Lingle is the senior member of the firm and they are located on North Washington street. At the beginning of their business relations they handled the Studebaker automobile, which they continue to handle and also the Chevrolet. The work rooms are fitted up for repair work and accessories of every sort for the automobile industry. The building is 50x120 feet on the west front and a building 50x90 feet in which they keep their new cars stored.

The marriage of Mr. James Crews and Maude Eleanor Barnes of Golden City, Missouri, was solemnized May 5, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Crews are the parents of one son, Jule Garrett, who is at home with his parents. Mr. Crews is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Travelers Protective Association. He is a progressive business man and thoroughly alive to the best interests of his city and county.

William F. Hall, president and manager of the Industrial Iron Works of Clinton, Missouri, represents one of the important industrial institutions of Henry County. Mr. Hall is a native son of this County. He was born at Shawnee Mound, March 1, 1869, a son of Frank and Sarah (Arnold) Hall, Frank Hall, the father, was born in Orange, New Jersey. His mother died when he was a child and when he was thirteen years old he went to Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted in an Ohio Regiment, and after the expiration of his term of enlistment he next enlisted in an Iowa regiment and served until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner at Richmond, Kentucky, by the Confederates, but escaped shortly after his capture. He was in Georgia with his regiment when General Lee surrendered. After the war he returned to Ohio and in 1867 came to Missouri and settled in Shawnee township, Henry County. He followed farming there about two years, when he came to Clinton and engaged in the boot and shoe business, which he followed until his death. He was a lifelong Republican and always active in his party organization. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a substantial citizen, and during the course of his business career built up a reputation for honesty and integrity, which is a lasting heritage to his

descendants. Sarah (Arnold) Hall, mother of William F. Hall, was a native of Ohio, and now resides at her home in Clinton at Sixth and Franklin streets. Frank and Sarah (Arnold) Hall were the parents of three children: William F., the subject of this sketch; C. E., who is engaged in the electrical business at Wichita, Kansas; and Frances, now the wife of W. E. Myers, Clinton, Missouri.

William F. Hall was reared in Clinton, educated in the public schools and graduated from the Clinton High School. He then entered Lampkin's Academy and was graduated from that institution. He then entered the University of Missouri and was graduated from the electrical engineering course in the Class of 1891. He was then engaged as an electrical engineer, superintending the installing of electrical machinery in Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, and Illinois. In 1895, he purchased an interest in the Industrial Iron Works of Clinton, and that institution was operated under the firm name of Pierce & Hall for five years. In 1900, Mr. Hall became the sole proprietor and conducted the business until 1907, when the factory was incorporated, and Mr. Hall became president and manager, and holds that position at the present time. When he became interested in this plant they were doing a general machine and foundry business on a moderate scale, and he immediately enlarged the capacity of the plant and added much machinery. They are the builders of what is known as the "Industrial Engine." It is a very successful gas engine and regarded as one of the best engines on the market for the purposes for which it is constructed. It is manufactured in sizes ranging from two to twenty horse-power, and this engine is in great demand throughout the country. They have recently constructed a type of locomobile, which is the first machine of this kind ever built, which is constructed in the form of a truck designed for heavy hauling purposes, the first one built was for the Miller & Spangler Coal Company, which has proved very successful for hauling coal from the mines to the railroad. The Industrial Iron Works manufactures sawmills, coal mining machinery, and all kinds of steam and gas engines, repairing and rebuilding, as well as new work. They have recently added a garage and other additional space for machine work. The floor space of the machine shop is 40x145 feet and the garage is 60x145. They employ from fifteen to twenty men, mostly skilled mechanics, and frequently have employed as high as twenty-five.

The Industrial Iron Works of Clinton was established in 1888 by A. H. Crandall, in a very small way as a repair shop. Its initial home was

near the Frisco roundhouse. Shortly afterwards it was removed to Center street, and about a year later to the present location on South Washington street. Michael Hanna, later became a partner of Crandall and the business was conducted by them until Crandall was killed in a railroad accident. J. N. Pierce then became Hanna's partner. Later Pierce became the owner of the business and he later sold a half interest to Mr. Hall as above stated, and since Mr. Hall became connected with it, the business has had a rapid development until it has reached its present magnitude.

William F. Hall was united in marriage December 28, 1892, to Miss Lucy Hallie Pierce, a daughter of Rev. J. M. Pierce of Clinton, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall have been born four children: Mildred, a graduate of the Clinton High School, and later a student at the University of Missouri, now the wife of C. K. Wilkerson, superintendent of the city schools at Mena, Arkansas; Helen, who was educated in the Clinton High School, of which she is a graduate, University of Missouri, and Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas; Wilma, also a graduate of Clinton High School, and is now specializing in music at DuPauw University at Greencastle, Indiana; and Vivian, a student in the Clinton High School.

Mr. Hall is a stanch Republican and takes a keen interest in political matters, having for a number of years been active in his party organization. He has served as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee and also chairman and secretary of the Republican City Committee. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Woodmen of the World, and he and the other members of his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. C. Kent, president of the Clinton National Bank, and a leading clothing merchant of Clinton, Missouri, is a native of Dublin, Ireland. He is a son of Edmund C. Kent, who during his active career conducted a large dyeing establishment in Dublin. He was also engaged in the bakery and grocery business and now resides in Dublin, Ireland, where he is living retired. His wife died in 1916. The Kent family emigrated from Ireland to Canada when E. C. Kent was a boy of fourteen years. The family returned to Dublin two years later, but E. C., who was then about sixteen years of age, remaining with an uncle, who lived at Peru, Indiana. Here he attended school until he was twenty-one years of age, when he made a trip to his native land, and Scotland. Shortly afterward he returned to Peru, Indiana, where he learned the tailor's trade with his uncle. When

he was twenty-four years of age he went from Peru, Indiana, to Great Bend, Kansas, and after working at his trade there about one and one-half years, when he went to Palestine, Texas. He engaged in the merchant tailoring business in the latter place, and conducted an extensive business, frequently employing as many as twelve or more tailors, and was recognized as having the best merchant tailoring business in the State of Texas. In 1891 he came to Clinton, where he conducted an exclusive merchant tailoring establishment until 1915, when he added a complete line of clothing and men's furnishings. The Kent Clothing House is not only an attractive establishment, but carries a complete line of high class clothing and furnishings of well recognized merit. Mr. Kent aims to carry well-known and well-established makes of clothing which have stood the test of time.

Mr. Kent has met with a large degree of success in the mercantile world, although he has not confined his activities to this field, alone. He is a successful banker and a large land owner. He was one of the organizers of the Clinton National Bank, and was a member of its first board of directors, and he has been connected with that bank in an official way since its organization, January 13, 1906, having continually served on the board of directors. In January, 1916, he was elected president of that institution and is still serving in that capacity. In addition to his property interests in Clinton he owns considerable property in Kansas City, Missouri, and also a section of valuable land in Barton County, Kansas, which is located about five miles from Great Bend. This is recognized as some of the most fertile and productive wheat land in Kansas.

Mr. Kent was first married at Great Bend, Kansas, to Miss Ellen Uphins Diffenbacher, daughter of C. F. Diffenbacher, a prominent attorney of Great Bend, Kansas, who for a time was a member of the law firm of Diffenbacher & Banty. Mr. Diffenbacher served as district judge in Kansas for a number of years. To Mr. and Mrs. Kent were born three children, as follow: E. C., who is associated with his father in the clothing store at Clinton; P. J., of the United States Aviation Corps, who is now general instructor at United States Aviation, Camp Wright, Fairfield, Ohio. He is an honor graduate of Cornell University; F. D., the youngest son of Mr. Kent is now serving as first lieutenant in the National Army in France. Mr. Kent's first wife died May 22, 1914. On July 10, 1917, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Christine Vanderespt of Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Kent is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is one of the substantial business men of Henry County.

Isaac Adair of Clinton, Missouri, has been identified with Henry County all his life and is a member of a pioneer family of western Missouri. He was born at Gonzales County, Texas, in 1866, a son of Joseph and Margaret (Payne) Adair. Joseph Adair, the father, was a native of Missouri and the first male child born at Westport, which is now a part of Kansas City, Missouri. He saw much of pioneer life on the plains in the early days. In 1849 he joined the great host of gold seekers in the rush to the Pacific coast, making the trip overland to California with ox teams. He died at Kansas City, Missouri, in 1908, and his wife died in 1904, and their remains are interred in Englewood Cemetery.

To Joseph and Margaret (Payne) Adair were born the following children: Thomas, deceased; John R., deceased; Abner, deceased; Joseph, deceased; William, deceased; Isaac, the subject of this sketch, and Clay, postmaster of Clinton, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Isaac Adair received his education in Texas, attending Adrand College, Hood County, Texas. The Adair family moved to western Texas and for ten or twelve years the father was engaged in the cattle business in that section of the country, which at that time was considered in the heart of the wild and unsettled west. When they resided there Geronimo's band of Indians caused considerable trouble, and two of the cowboys on the Adair ranch, Dick Mays and Mont Dry, were killed by the Indians. About twenty-five years ago Isaac Adair returned to Henry County and since that time has been interested in the livery business. He was elected sheriff in 1900, serving until 1905.

Mr. Adair was united in marriage in 1888 to Miss Alice Sue Bowman, a daughter of Dr. A. R. and Maria (Riley) Bowman, pioneer settlers of Henry County, both of whom are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Adair have been born the following children: Earl Howard, a rural mail carrier, Clinton, Missouri; John, assistant postmaster at Clinton, Missouri, and he has recently been appointed a member of the postoffice examining board.

Mr. Adair is one of the substantial business men of Clinton and the Adair family is well known and highly respected.

Joseph W. Julian, a leading grocer of Clinton, is a member of a prominent pioneer family of Henry County. He was born near Calhoun, Missouri, in 1870, and is a son of M. J. F. and Rebecca (Judd) Julian. M. J. F. Julian was born in Tennessee in 1824. He came to Missouri in 1855 and first settled near Windsor in Pettis County, remaining there until 1865, when he came to Henry County, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1904 and his remains were interred in the cemetery at Tebo. During the Civil War he served in the Home Guard, making his home in the vicinity of Sedalia during that conflict. He was a life long Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk in 1844, and his last presidential vote was cast for William J. Bryan in 1900. Rebecca (Judd) Julian was a native of Kentucky, born in 1834 and died in 1914, and her remains rest by the side of her husband's in Tebo Cemetery. When M. J. F. Julian and his wife came to Missouri from Tennessee in the early fifties, they drove with ox teams and brought about seventy-five head of cattle with them on the journey. It required about six months to make the trip and as an example of the tedious trials of travel in those days it required six days to transfer their cattle across the river at Boonville, where they were ferried across on a small flat boat which was incapable of carrying more than two or three head of cattle at a time. The Julian family experienced all the trials, inconveniences and hardships incident to pioneer life in a new country, for when they settled in this section of Missouri they cast their lot well on the border of the frontier.

To M. J. F. and Rebecca Judd Julian were born the following children: Alabama, married J. E. Delozier, Clinton, Missouri; Mary, married Joseph Beeler, Iona, Missouri; John K., Montrose, Missouri; Willis, deceased; Nettie, deceased; George, Clinton, Missouri; Martha, married Hugh Yandall, Sedalia, Missouri; Joseph W., the subject of this sketch, and James, Clinton, Missouri.

Joseph W. Julian received his education in the public schools at Leesville, Missouri, and when about twenty years of age engaged in farming for himself. After a time he engaged in the produce business in partnership with his brother, Willis, and for ten years the brothers carried on this business together. He was then engaged in farming for a time, when he engaged in the livery and feed business and also conducted a wood and coal yard in Clinton. In 1911 he engaged in a grocery business in Clinton, which he has successfully conducted to the present time.

Mr. Julian was united in marriage in 1892 with Miss Janie Hall, a

daughter of John and Mary (Vance) Hall, pioneer settlers of Henry County, who now reside at Coal, Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Julian have been born five children as follow: Elsie, a Henry County teacher; Effie, a student in the Clinton High School; Vance, a student in the public schools of Clinton; Elmer and Dorothy.

Mr. Julian is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Fraternal Union. Politically he is a Democrat and takes an active interest in local political affairs. Mr. Julian is probably one of the best known men in Henry County, where he has spent his life in a business activity which has brought him into contact with the public.

C. D. Kellams, an honored Union veteran of the Civil War, now residing at Clinton, Missouri, was born in Lawrence County, Illinois, February 14, 1844. He is a son of Otho and Eliza (Douglas) Kellams, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Illinois. The mother died when C. D. was a child. Mr. Kellams was reared and educated in Sangamon County, Illinois. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in Sangamon County August 13, 1861, for a period of three years, and was mustered into the United States service at Springfield, Illinois, August 21, 1861, in Company B, 30th Regiment Illinois Infantry, under Col. Philip Fouke. Capt. John P. Davis commanded his company. The regiment was organized at Camp Butts August 28, 1861, and September 1 moved to Cairo, Illinois, where it was assigned to Gen. John A. McClernand's Brigade, Gen. U. S. Grant in command. The regiment was later assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, 17th Army Corps, Army of Tennessee, and afterwards 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, and participated in the following engagements: Belmont, Missouri; Fort Henry and Fort Donaldson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Britton's Land, Jackson, Tennessee; Raymond, Champion Hill, Siege of Vicksburg, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Siege of Atlanta, Meridian Raid, Ezra Church, March to the Sea, Siege of Savannah, Campaign of the Carolinas, including Pocataligo; Orangesburg, Columbia, Cherow, Fayetteville, and a number of minor engagements. The command marched via Richmond and Alexander, Virginia, to Washington, D. C., and took part in the Grand Review, May 24, 1865.

During the course of his military career Mr. Kellams was struck by lightning while at Jackson, Tennessee. The shock caused the loss of the sight of one eye at the time and since then has resulted in the loss of the sight of both eyes. After being struck by lightning Mr. Kellams was unconscious for six hours, during which time he was supposed to be

dead. This was during the latter part of the night, and the next morning his comrades dug his grave and when they were getting ready to bury him one of the soldiers thought that he was not dead, and accordingly they took him to a hospital and he soon afterwards regained consciousness. He remained, however, but a short time in the hospital and he was with his regiment again. He was captured at Britton's Lane, with some others while on the march, but was paroled the next day and sent to Jackson, Tennessee, and later to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri. He did not remain there though until he was exchanged, but joined his regiment again at Lake Providence, Mississippi, and was shortly afterwards detailed as teamster, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. During the course of his military career Mr. Kellams was with his command practically all the time and participated in all of its engagements. He was honorably discharged at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1864. He was faithful in the discharge of every duty and took a gallant part in all of the service of his regiment and rendered heroic and meritorious service, of which his children and descendants may feel justly proud.

At the close of the war Mr. Kellams returned to Illinois, where he remained until 1888, when he went to Nebraska. In 1894 he came to Missouri, settling at Blue Lake Springs, Saline County, and in 1898 came to Sedalia. In 1903 he returned to Springfield, Illinois, where he remained until 1909. He then went to Parsons, Kansas, where he remained a few months and in September, 1909, came to Clinton, where he has since resided.

Mr. Kellams was united in marriage December 14, 1865, to Miss Margaret J. Sanders, a native of Springfield, Illinois, born February 25, 1848. She is a daughter of William James and Elizabeth (Hall) Sanders, both natives of Ohio. The father was a Civil War veteran, having served in Company A, 73rd Regiment Illinois Infantry. He and his wife went to Arkansas City, Kansas, in 1882 and spent the remainder of their lives there.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kellams have been born eleven children, nine of whom are living: Laura Jane, married Hy Felten, Lake Fork, Illinois; Etta Frances, married Alonzo Tegardner, Galesburg, Illinois; Horatio Francis, Ripley, Tennessee; William H., Hiawatha, Kansas; Arthur C., South Union, Kentucky; Thomas A., Hebron, Nebraska; Anna E., resides at Clinton with her parents; Harry E., Decatur, Illinois, and Hattie N., married Martin Bush, Sedalia, Missouri.

Mr. Kellams was formerly a member of Samuel Walker Post No. 205, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois, and while a resident of Nebraska Mrs. Kellams was a member of the Relief Corps. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Mr. Kellams has been a life long Republican. When a young man, while living in Sangamon County, Illinois, he knew Abraham Lincoln well, saw him many times and talked with him on numerous occasions.

W. W. Gutridge of Clinton has been prominently identified with the banking interests of Henry County for a number of years but is now living retired. He was born at Calhoun October 15, 1866, and is a son of John W. and Mary Elizabeth (Pigg) Gutridge, the former a native of Licking County, Ohio, and the latter of Calhoun County, Missouri.

John Gutridge was born in 1838 and when he was about six months old his parents came to Henry County and settled at Calhoun. He was a son of Peyton Gutridge, who after coming to Henry County followed farming the remainder of his life. Peyton Gutridge died on his farm near Calhoun about 1875, and his wife also spent her life on the home place near Calhoun. John Gutridge was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and in early life followed farming. Later he engaged in the mercantile business in Calhoun and was one of the pioneer merchants of that county. He was the founder of the Bank of Calhoun, which he practically owned and retained his interest in that institution until his death, at which time he was president. He owned considerable land in Henry County and was widely known as a successful stockman as well as a merchant and banker. During the Civil War he served in the State Militia. He died February 5, 1914.

Mary Elizabeth (Pigg) Gutridge was a daughter of David H. and Edith (Robinson) Pigg, natives of Winchester, Kentucky, and among the very early pioneer settlers of Henry County, Missouri. David H. Pigg was one of the pioneer furniture dealers and cabinet makers of Calhoun.

W. W. Gutridge was the oldest of a family of four children, as follow: Cora, married W. A. Tarr, Calhoun, Missouri; Ollie, married Clay Adair, postmaster of Clinton, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Edith, married W. B. Graham, Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Gutridge was reared to manhood in Calhoun and received his education in the public schools there. He began life as a clerk in a store in Calhoun, and later entered the Bank of Calhoun, becoming its cashier in 1896. He served in that capacity until 1910, and since that time has

been engaged in the real estate and loan business and has given his personal attention to his private interests. He is interested in a number of banking institutions as a stockholder, but is not active in the management of any of them. In 1912 he moved to Clinton and since that time he has made his home there.

On June 10, 1896, Mr. Gutridge was united in marriage with Miss Edith Cameron, a native of Henry County and a daughter of Allen Cameron, who came from New York to Henry County in 1870. Mrs. Gutridge is a graduate of the State Normal School at Warrensburg, class of 1891. To Mr. and Mrs. Gutridge has been born a daughter, Mary Shirley, who is a graduate of the Clinton High School, class of 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Gutridge and their daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Bowen.—The Bowen Coal Company of Windsor and Henry County, Missouri, composed of Richard Bowen and his sons, John, Thomas R. and William S. Bowen, is one of the most important mining concerns in western Missouri. For several years since the organization of this company they have been mining coal in this section of Missouri and have been active developers of this important mining field.

Richard Bowen, founder of the Bowen Coal Company, was born at Thornley, Durham County, England, May 17, 1839. He is the son of James and Elizabeth (Tulip) Bowen, the former of whom was a soldier in the British Armies, having fought in America during the War of 1812 and was a soldier in Wellington's army, which defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo. Richard Bowen was reared to young manhood in England and became a coal miner. He immigrated to America in 1863 and arrived here on May 9. He first settled in the coal mining country near Steubenville, Ohio, later going to the mining section of Allegheny County, Maryland, where he was employed in the mines for a year. He then went to Clarksburg, West Virginia, and was there employed for three years. From Clarksburg he went to Ritchie County, West Virginia, and had charge of coal mines at that place for four years as mine boss and superintendent. In 1876 he came to Henry County, Missouri, and took charge of the Bancroft and Company's mines. Later he was manager of the Osage mines. In 1882 he embarked in mining on his own account and became a member of the Tebo Mining Company. For twenty years thereafter he was interested actively in coal mining and organized the Bowen Mining Company of which he was the head until his retirement

to a home in Clinton, Missouri. Mr. Bowen is now making his home in Kansas City, Missouri. He is still interested in mining.

In February, 1858, Richard Bowen and Elizabeth Thompson were married in England. This marriage was blessed with nine children. Five of these children died in infancy. The others living are: John, William S., Thomas R., and Elizabeth, widow of Henry Peckinpaugh, of Clinton, Missouri. The late Mrs. Elizabeth Bowen was born August 4, 1838, and departed this life February 7, 1913.

John Bowen, the immediate subject of this review, was born at Thornley, Durham County, England, December 13, 1858. He accompanied his parents to America in 1863 and was here reared to young manhood, following in his successful father's footsteps as miner and operator of coal mines. His public school education was obtained at Clarksburg, West Virginia, and not long afterward he became engaged with his father in coal mining. In 1882 he joined his father in the mining business and they operated coal mines at Lewis Station, Henry County, where the concern also conducted a general merchandise store, of which John Bowen had charge until 1902. He made his home in Clinton, Missouri, until 1901 and then came to Windsor. The Bowen brothers discovered a splendid vein of coal west of Windsor on the Henry-Johnson County line and they began developing it. With the opening of the mines a town sprang up in that vicinity which has been named Bowen.

On January 25, 1881, John Bowen and Miss Mary A. Thompson were united in marriage. The children born of this marriage are: Elizabeth G., wife of Robert G. Frazer, Tallulah, Louisiana; Richard J., his father's assistant; John W., bookkeeper of the First National Bank of Windsor; Ralph T., engaged in the mining business. Mrs. Mary A. Bowen was born in England, the daughter of James A. and Grace (Nichol) Thompson, who emigrated from England in 1870 and settled at Laconing, Maryland, residing there until 1878, when they came to Missouri. James A. Thompson was a coal miner and was interested in the mines at Lewis, Henry County, where he resided until his death on December 9, 1880. His wife passed away at Windsor in 1906.

Mr. Bowen is president of the First National Bank of Windsor and is a director of the Clinton National Bank of Clinton, Missouri. He was elected mayor of Windsor in 1911 and served for two years in this capacity. He is affiliated fraternally with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Clinton Lodge No. 548, and Royal Arch Chapter No. 73 of Clin-

ton. Mr. Bowen is an energetic and public spirited citizen who has the best interests of his home city and county at heart.

Henry C. Churchhill, retired druggist, Windsor, Missouri, was born in Union County, Kentucky, August 31, 1845, and has spent fifty-two years of his life in Missouri, being one of the pioneer residents of this section of the State. He is the son of Armstead and Rebecca (Catlett) Churchhill, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. Armstead Churchhill was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, October 27, 1810, and died at Knob Noster, Missouri, April 12, 1873. He followed agricultural pursuits during his active life and settled in Missouri in April, 1866. His wife, Rebecca Catlett, was born in Morganville, Kentucky, October 14, 1815, and died April 16, 1876. Armstead and Rebecca Churchhill were parents of ten children, four of whom grew to maturity.

Henry C. Churchhill was reared to young manhood in his native State of Kentucky and was educated at St. Mary's College, Louisville, Kentucky. He served in the army for one year during the Civil War. Mr. Churchhill attended Barnes Commercial College at Louisville, Kentucky, and also conducted a store in that city for a few years. When his parents came to Missouri he accompanied them and followed farming in Johnson County for three years. In the spring of 1871 he located in Windsor, Henry County, and conducted a hardware store for two years. Having previously studied pharmacy under his uncle, Henry Catlett, and being somewhat familiar with the drug business, he purchased a drug store in Windsor and conducted it for a number of years. He then purchased a flouring mill in partnership with R. N. Ousley and was engaged in the milling business successfully until his retirement in 1903. Mr. Churchhill has made a success of his life and has become well-to-do in the course of his long business experience in Henry County. He is owner of farm lands in Henry and Johnson Counties and is now living in comfortable retirement at his pleasant home in Windsor.

Mr. Churchhill was married on November 20, 1866, to Miss Virginia Ousley, who was born in Johnson County, Missouri. Three children have been born to this union: Armstead L., of Vinita, Oklahoma; Mrs. Eliza Evans, Eldorado, Kansas; Florence S., wife of P. Ball, Mangum, Oklahoma. The mother of these children is deceased. Mr. Churchhill's second marriage was to Miss Missouri Campbell, who was born in Circleville, Ohio. Two children blessed this marriage: Samuel B., Vinita, Oklahoma; and Mary J., at home with her parents.

The Democratic party has always had the support of Mr. Churchhill and he has generally taken an interest in political and civic matters. He served one term as mayor of the city of Windsor and has always endeavored to do a good citizen's part toward the building up and material progress of his home city. He is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and he and Mrs. Churchhill are members of the Congregational Church.

Reuben Harkless, a widely known and successful auctioneer throughout this section of Missouri, is a native of Pettis County, Missouri. He was born on a farm in Pettis County July 5, 1880, and is the son of James and Jane (Elliot) Harkless, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Missouri, respectively. James Harkless was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and his wife was born within five miles of Green Ridge on the old John Elliot homestead, which was one of the widely known and noted pioneer farms in Pettis County. The old stage route ran by the Elliot homestead, and John Elliot was a skilled cabinet maker and wood worker who made coffins for the early settlers of the surrounding country. James Harkless came to Missouri from Minnesota with his parents when six years old, the family making the trip overland in 1855 and the little six year old boy walking practically all of the distance to the new home in Johnson County. They settled near Knob Noster. James was born in 1849 and died at his old home in Pettis County in March, 1915. His wife was born in 1849 and departed this life February 8, 1913. She was a distant relative of Daniel Boone.

Reuben Harkless was reared to the life of a farmer and tilled the soil until November of 1909 when he located in Windsor and launched his successful career as an auctioneer. In 1914 he took the agency for the Buick automobile and conducted an automobile business until he sold out April 17, 1918. Mr. Harkless first began to cry public sales in his neighborhood and has averaged over one hundred public sales each year. His largest public sale was one held in Windsor in 1911 which included the stock, business property and residence of a citizen and brought \$26,000.

On January 10, 1904, Reuben Harkless and Mona Schnabel were united in marriage. One child has blessed this union, Balfour, born July 17, 1909. Mrs. Mona Harkless was born in Pettis County, Missouri, the daughter of Louis J. and Ellander (Rogers) Schnabel, natives of Benton County and Shelby County, Missouri, respectively. Louis J. Schnabel is a successful merchant of Lonia, Missouri, and is father of six sons and

four daughters. The Schnabels are of German descent, the father of Louis J. Schnabel having left his native land to escape from the intolerable and degrading military oppression of the ruling classes and to find a free home in America. He homesteaded a tract of land in Pettis County and built up a splendid farm.

Five sons and two daughters were born to James and Jane Harkless, as follow: John E., a farmer of Pettis County; Charles R., Sedalia, Missouri, who is a Spanish-American War veteran and was a sharpshooter in Company M, 32nd Regiment Volunteer Infantry, United States Army; Reuben, subject of this sketch; Count, living near Green Ridge, Missouri; Mrs. Bertha Downing, Jefferson City, Missouri; Sarah May, wife of William I. Pittman, whose farm adjoins that of Mr. Harkless in Pettis County; Luster, Sedalia, Missouri.

In addition to his activities as an auctioneer, Mr. Harkless attends to a fine farm of one hundred twenty acres located in Pettis County not far from Windsor. He is a Republican and a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Walter Clifton Thompson.—The Windsor Manufacturing Company, makers of brooms, owned and operated by Walter C. and Benjamin Thompson, is one of the thriving local industries of Windsor and Henry County. The factory was established in 1904 by Hezekiah Thompson, father of the present proprietors. The factory was installed in the old canning establishment which has been remodeled and well equipped with the most modern broom making machinery. Thirty people are employed and the output of the factory will exceed fifty dozen brooms per day. Four traveling salesmen dispose of the product of the Thompson factory to the trade and the concern is in a flourishing condition. The Thompson factory building is 100x40 feet in dimension and is arranged so that plenty of light and ventilation is easily obtainable. This concern does a business of over \$150,000 yearly, a considerable item of cash which naturally flows through the channels of trade in Windsor and the surrounding country.

Hezekiah Thompson, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1864, and while a youth he learned the trade of broom maker. He established a broom factory in his native city and remained there until 1901, when he went to Jefferson City, Missouri, and organized and placed in operation the broom manufacturing plant operated in connection with the State prison and now known as the Central Broom Factory. Selling out his holdings in Jefferson City in 1904 he

located in Windsor and established the factory now owned and operated by his sons. Later he went to Long Beach, California, and established a broom factory at Huntington Beach, near the latter city.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1882 to Emma Lawrence, a native of St. Louis. The following children were born of this marriage: Walter Clifton, of this review; Benjamin, associated in business with his brother; Eva, wife of Harry Bowman, Long Beach, California; Harry, stenographer for a ship building concern, Long Beach, California. The mother of these children was born in Ohio on February 14, 1863, and accompanied her parents to Missouri when a child.

Walter C. Thompson was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and at the age of sixteen years he became interested in the broom manufacturing business with his father. Under his father's tutelage he learned every phase of the business of manufacturing brooms and accompanied his father to Windsor in 1904, when the Windsor Manufacturing Company was placed in operation. In partnership with his brother, Benjamin, they are making a pronounced success of the business, which is of decided benefit to the growth and development of Windsor.

On October 22, 1902, W. C. Thompson and Grace Isabelle Aird of St. Louis, Missouri, were united in marriage. This marriage has been blessed with two children: Gladys and Esther Thompson. Mr. Thompson is an independent Democratic voter, and he and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Benjamin F. Thompson, junior member of the Windsor Manufacturing Company, Windsor, Missouri, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, May 7, 1885, and is the son of Hezekiah Thompson, a successful broom manufacturer, a sketch of whose career appears in this volume in connection with that of Walter C. Thompson.

After receiving a good common school education in the public schools of St. Louis, Benjamin F. Thompson entered his father's factory and thoroughly learned the making of brooms and the various phases of manufacturing and selling of brooms. He accompanied his father to Jefferson City, Missouri, and came to Windsor in 1904 and has since been associated with his brother in the management and operation of the Windsor Manufacturing Company.

On June 25, 1906, Benjamin F. Thompson and Miss Grace E. Tuckley were united in marriage. Mrs. Grace E. Thompson was born in Jefferson City, Missouri, and is the daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Kielman)

Tuckley, well known residents of Jefferson City. One child has been born to Benjamin F. and Grace E. Thompson, namely, Tuckley.

Mr. Thompson is an independent Democrat who prefers to do his own thinking along political lines and votes for the office seeker who seems best fitted to perform the duties of the office sought. He and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

Frank Elbert, farmer and stockman, owner of a well improved farm of ninety-five acres in section 14 of Windsor township, Henry County, was born in Windsor township October 20, 1865, and is the son of Benjamin N. and Hannah (Robinson) Elbert.

Benjamin N. Elbert was born in Benton County, Missouri, in 1837 and has followed farming pursuits during his entire life prior to retiring to a home in Windsor. Mrs. Hannah Elbert was born in 1840. The children born to this worthy couple are: William F., a farmer in Benton County, Missouri; Frank, of this review; Walter G., Warrensburg, Missouri; Mrs. Nettie Wesner, Windsor, Missouri; Minnie, wife of Ed Huston, Leeton, Missouri. The Elberts are among the oldest of the Missouri families and their advent into Missouri dates back to the very beginning of things in this State.

Frank Elbert was reared on his father's farm and left home when twenty years of age to take employment as a shopman in the railroad car shops of Kansas City and later in Chicago, Illinois. Learning the barber's trade he opened a shop at Green Ridge in Pettis County in 1894 and followed this vocation until 1907, when he again engaged in farming in Pettis County. In 1910 Mr. Elbert purchased his present home place in Windsor township.

On July 20, 1889, Frank Elbert and Miss Rosa Sena Marti were united in the bonds of matrimony. Mrs. Rosa Elbert was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, the daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Corman) Marti, natives of Switzerland, who came from Ohio to Benton County, Missouri, in 1866 when the present Mrs. Elbert was but one year old.

Mr. Elbert is a Democrat in politics and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He and Mrs. Elbert are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Harry A. Barber, extensive landowner of Windsor township, is a progressive farmer and stockman who believes in the most advanced methods of agriculture and finds that it pays to follow the latest and most scientific methods of farming. His herd of pure bred Shorthorn

cattle are famous over the State of Missouri and have been exhibited at the State Fairs and the American Royal Live Stock Shows and are sold in various parts of the country to discriminating buyers who desire to improve their herds with pure bred live stock. The Barber farm consists of 1,400 acres of land in one body, the imposing farm residence occupying an ideal spot in the center of the tract. Originally, the Barber place was an old time plantation, operated by slaves and owned by Doctor Thornton, a well known Henry County pioneer of ante-bellum days. Doctor Thornton was one of the largest slave owners of southwest Missouri and the great farm was modeled after a southern plantation. He owned over two hundred slaves. In 1900 Mr. Barber erected a thoroughly modern home of twelve rooms.

The Barber estate was founded by the late Daniel Barber, father of Harry A. Barber. Daniel A. Barber was born in Pennsylvania in 1825 and died in Henry County, Missouri, in 1881. He was the son of Thomas Barber, a farmer of Pennsylvania. Daniel A. Barber left home in 1861 and went to Cook County, Illinois, where he engaged in the lumber business. For many years he was associated with his brother, Dr. James K. Barber. The brothers drove a large herd of cattle to Denver, Colorado, in 1864 and again drove cattle to the mountain country in 1865. They returned from the west in 1866, came to Henry County, Missouri, and purchased the Thornton plantation. The brothers farmed together as partners until death separated them. Dr. James K. Barber was a well educated physician but did not practice his profession after coming to Henry County. After his graduation from medical college in the East he had but ten cents in his pocket. He traded a silk vest for a bottle of quinine and began practice in the forest wilds of Wisconsin, where ague, fever and chills were the prevalent diseases. All that an early doctor needed in those days was quinine, whiskey, salts and ipecac and Doctor Barber began with the most important drug. Sarah E. (Martin) Barber, mother of the subject of this review, was born in Michigan in 1829 and died in 1912.

Harry A. Barber was born October 21, 1872, on the Barber home place in Windsor township. He was educated in the public schools of Windsor, Missouri, and the Missouri State University at Columbia, Missouri. He pursued the medical course at the university but because of his large land holdings he found it necessary to abandon his plan for a professional career and to devote all of his attention to farming and stock

raising. He has made an unqualified success as an agriculturist and stockman and breeder. In addition to the home place which Mr. Barber inherited he has been adding materially to the acreage of the farm and constantly improving the place.

In February, 1897, Harry A. Barber and Miss Lula A. Ball were united in marriage. Mrs. Lula Barber was born in St. Charles County, Missouri, and is the daughter of John E. and Fannie (Bird) Ball, natives of Kentucky. To Harry A. and Lula Barber has been born one son, John Daniel Barber, born December 12, 1898, a graduate of the Windsor High School and now a student in the State University at Columbia. Mr. Barber is a Democrat in politics.

Hubert T. Dannett.—The rich and fertile state of Iowa has furnished several enterprising and successful farmers to Henry County during the past decade. Hubert T. Dannett, owner of two hundred forty-six acres of land in Windsor and Springfield townships, upon which he is carrying on regular farming and stock raising and is also breeding horses and jacks, is a welcome addition to the great body of farmer citizens who make up the population of one of the best counties in the state of Missouri. Mr. Dannett was born in Low Moor, Iowa, April 27, 1870, the son of Robert J. and Elizabeth (Bower) Dannett, natives of England and now residents of Iowa.

Robert J. Dannett, the father, was born in Lincolnshire, England, May 6, 1848. He is the son of Thomas and Harriet (Berkenshaw) Dannett, the former of whom was a butcher in his native England. In 1850 the Dannetts left their ancestral county in England and came to America, becoming pioneer settlers of Clinton County, Iowa. Here they engaged in farming, and as Robert J. Dannett attained manhood, he, too, became a farmer and has lived a prosperous and contented life. Robert J. and Elizabeth Dannett were parents of seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. Mrs. Elizabeth Dannett was born in Lincolnshire, England, October 16, 1850. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dannett are living in Iowa.

Reared near Low Moor, Iowa, Hubert T. Dannett became a farmer and eventually owned one hundred sixty acres of splendid Iowa land, which he sold in 1902, preparatory to locating in Nebraska. He purchased a farm near Whitman, Nebraska, but conditions there not being exactly to his liking, he sold out in 1904 and came to Henry County, where he has a splendid producing farm in Windsor and Springfield townships, con-

sisting of two hundred forty-six acres. Mr. Dannett is constantly improving his place and making the surroundings more attractive and the farm more productive.

On September 9, 1891, Hubert T. Dannett and Miss Eva Hazen were united in marriage. Mrs. Eva Dannett was born at Happy Hollow, Illinois, October 19, 1869, the daughter of Robert and Harriet (Farrar) Hazen, natives of Iowa. Seven children have been born of this union: Mabel, wife of L. Farmer, Calhoun, Missouri; Clifford, Nowata, Oklahoma; Ruby, wife of H. Farmer, Calhoun, Tebo township; Lyle, Nowata, Oklahoma; Edith, Elmer and Hattie, at home with their parents.

Mr. Dannett is a Republican. He is a member of the Christian Church and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

Dr. Horace Bradley, veterinarian and farmer and stockman, Springfield township, Henry County, is a native son of Henry County and was born on his father's farm in Springfield township April 20, 1872, the son of James R. and Martha (Ten Brook) Bradley, a sketch of whom appears in this volume in connection with the biography of Dr. Manuel E. Bradley of Windsor, Missouri.

Horace Bradley was reared on his father's farm and when eighteen years of age he became a student in the Warrensburg Normal School, pursuing a general course of study. After completing his work at Warrensburg he entered the Ohio Veterinary College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1893. After two years of thorough study in this institution he graduated as a veterinary surgeon. In 1895, upon his return to Windsor, he immediately began the practice of his chosen profession and has built up a reputation as a learned and proficient veterinarian who is second to none in this section of Missouri. Doctor Bradley practices over a wide range of territory embracing a section twenty miles in every direction. In 1902 he was appointed to the important post of deputy State veterinarian and still holds this position. In 1905 Doctor Bradley was appointed to a membership upon the Missouri State Board of Veterinary Examiners and filled the post of president of this board for two terms of two years each.

On December 5, 1895, Doctor Bradley was married to Miss Gertrude Bell of Pettis County, Missouri, the daughter of John H. and Hannah (McDaniels) Bell, the former of whom was a native of Illinois and the latter of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Bell reside on a farm in Pettis County,

Missouri. Two children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Bradley, namely: Alvens T., a student in the medical department of Missouri State University; and Carl H., a student in the electrical engineering department of the State University. Doctor Bradley removed to his farm in Springfield township and is carrying on extensive farming operations in addition to his large practice.

Doctor Bradley is a Democrat. He served as alderman in Windsor from 1906 to 1908. He and Mrs. Bradley are members of the Christian Church of Windsor. He is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Anti-Horse Thief Association. Doctor Bradley is a member of the Missouri Veterinary Association and is very active in the affairs of this organization, serving as secretary and trustee of the State association and has also filled the post of president, besides filling similar positions in the Missouri Valley Veterinary Association. He is a frequent contributor to the journals published in the interest of his profession and holds high rank among the veterinarians of the State of Missouri and the middle western States.

James W. Duvall.—Sixty years of the life of James W. Duvall, retired carpenter and farmer of Windsor, Missouri, have been well and profitably spent in Henry County. Only recently, on January 30, 1918, Mr. and Mrs. Duvall celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. James W. Duvall was born April 22, 1846, in Lincoln County, Missouri, the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Roberst) Duvall, who were parents of three daughters and two sons, only two of whom are living.

Jonathan Duvall was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, July 16, 1803, and died in Henry County, Missouri, November 23, 1891. During his younger days he learned the trade of stone mason and followed this trade during the active years of his long life. He came to Missouri in 1834 and settled in Lincoln County, where he resided until 1858, when he settled in Henry County. Mr. Duvall purchased a large tract of land four miles south of Windsor, where he made his home while following his trade. He was married on January 19, 1834, to Elizabeth Roberst, who was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1811, and departed this life in 1903.

James W. Duvall was reared upon his father's farm and learned the carpenter's trade in his youth. During his entire life he has followed his trade in season and has also been engaged in agricultural pursuits.

He owned a good farm located four miles south of Windsor, of which he disposed in 1895, taking his town property in Windsor in exchange and has since made his home in Windsor.

On January 30, 1868, James W. Duvall and Mary T. Minter were united in marriage. Ten children have been born of this union: Buford, living at Weatherford, Oklahoma; Elsie, living at Crowley, Louisiana; Mrs. Elizabeth Funk, of Pettis County, Missouri; James S., living in Louisiana; Jennie, a trained nurse, Windsor, Missouri; Mrs. Ola Neff, St. Joseph, Missouri; Lillian, wife of W. W. Dunn, Greeley, Colorado. Mrs. Mary T. Duvall was born December 2, 1845, in Highland County, Ohio, the daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Macoupin) Minter, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. The Minters came to Missouri in 1857 and settled near Windsor, in Benton County.

It is worthy of note that Mr. Duvall served for six months with the Union forces during the Civil War under General Thomas. He is a Republican but is inclined to vote independently. He and Mrs. Duvall are members of the Baptist Church and are worthy and valued citizens of Windsor, where they have many warm and steadfast friends made during their long years of residence in this vicinity.

Woodford M. Hines, rural mail carrier for route number sixteen, Windsor, Missouri, is a native of Kentucky and was born in Warren County, that State, June 23, 1849. He is the son of Vincent K. and Maria (Stone) Hines, who were parents of ten children. Both parents were born and reared in Kentucky and Vincent Hines came to Henry County, Missouri, in 1866. He engaged in farming in the vicinity of Windsor and also loaned money to the surrounding farmers. He made his home in Windsor from 1875 until his death in February, 1901, at the age of eighty-six years. Mrs. Maria Hines died on June 17, 1901, at the age of seventy-six years.

The early schooling of Woodford M. Hines was obtained in a log school house in his native State of Kentucky. Coming to Henry County with his parents when fourteen years of age, he took up the life of a farmer and after he attained his majority he inherited a tract of one hundred twenty acres which he cultivated for fifteen years. He then sold out and bought land in St. Clair County, which he farmed for about seven years. For a time he was then engaged in the grocery business at Appleton City, Missouri, and also clerked in a dry goods and notions store. In 1900 he removed to Clinton and conducted a grocery store in

that city until 1901. He came to Windsor in that year for the purpose of looking after his deceased father's estate. For some years he operated a grocery and meat market in Windsor, and in January, 1918, he began his duties as mail carrier on rural route sixteen, succeeding his son, Vincent K., who enlisted in the quartermaster's department of the National Army.

Mr. Hines was married on February 23, 1873, to Melissa M. Stiles, a native of Johnson County, Missouri, and daughter of David and Mary (Geary) Stiles, who were natives of Kentucky and who settled in Johnson County, Missouri, as early as 1854. To Woodford M. and Melissa M. Hines have been born five children: Edward, deceased; one child died in infancy; Lottie, wife of Doctor Wall, Windsor, Missouri; Vincent K., now in the National Army service; Woodford C., an enlisted man in the United States Navy.

Mr. Hines is a Democrat and he and Mrs. Hines are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Hines is owner of two hundred acres of good farm land, one hundred sixty acres of which is in Henry County and forty acres in Johnson County.

William Hill Cannon, a progressive farmer of Springfield township, farming two hundred sixty-seven and one-half acres, is a native of Springfield township, Henry County. He was born July 8, 1874, the son of Lemuel D. and Laura (Reavis) Cannon, who were the parents of four children: Gussie, wife of C. C. Hartle, Roseland; William H.; Alice, wife of James Jordan, manager of elevator, Windsor, Missouri, and Jessie, wife of Lloyd Thomas of Springfield township.

Lemuel D. Cannon was born November 25, 1844, in Benton County, Missouri, the son of John R. and Feribs (Farmer) Cannon. John R. Cannon was born in Alabama in 1814 and came to Kentucky in early manhood. He married Feribs Farmer, who was born in Virginia, and came to Kentucky with her parents. Three children were born to this couple before they came to Missouri. It was in 1838 that they settled in Benton County, Missouri. Six more children came to bless this couple, making nine children. They are as follow: James, in the Confederate Soldiers Home in Houston, Texas; Henry, met his death by accident on the home farm; William, deceased; Anna, deceased, was the wife of Silas A. Jenkins, Leavenworth, Kansas; Lemuel D., father of the subject of this sketch; Napoleon, farming the home place in Springfield township, Henry County; Lafayette, deceased; Arthur C. and Almira, twins, the former

with his brother, Napoleon, and the latter is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Cannon lived within the radius of three counties, Benton, Henry and Johnson, at different times. On January 1, 1854, John R. Cannon died. During the Civil War the older brothers being in the army the care of the mother devolved upon the son, Lemuel Cannon, and many were the hardships the young son and mother endured during those trying times. Mrs. Cannon, who had married at the age of thirteen and reared her family, lived to be over eighty years of age. She died in 1910.

Lemuel Cannon was married August 1, 1869, to Laura Reavis, born in Henry County August 19, 1865, the daughter of Drewey Reavis. He was born in Tennessee and first settled in Cooper County, Missouri, later making their home in Henry County, and is now retired. Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Cannon farmed in Springfield township for many years, owning one hundred forty acres of well improved land.

William Hill Cannon, the son of these early pioneers, received his education in Henry County and has always farmed. He purchased his first land in 1889—one hundred acres in Springfield township. He is now the owner of two hundred sixty-seven and one-half acres of land. He is a stockholder in the Windsor elevator and also of the People's Bank of Calhoun.

September 5, 1901, William Cannon and Ida Plecker were united in marriage. She is the daughter of James and Millie (Wetford) Plecker. One child, Orville, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cannon and is now attending the district school.

Mr. Cannon is a Democrat and has been school director of Oakland school district. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and belongs to the Baptist Church.

William W. Moore, farmer and stockman, Springfield township, proprietor of one hundred sixty acres in sections 20 and 21, is a native of Cooper County, Missouri. He was born May 13, 1879, the son of William H. and Alcinda (Harris) Moore, who were parents of five children, the first born of whom died in infancy, the others being: Charles W., a farmer of Pettis County; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Kendrick, living near Knob Noster, Missouri; William W., of this review; Essie P., wife of George Kendrick, living near Green Ridge, Missouri.

William H. Moore was born August 13, 1844, in Cooper County, the son of William Moore, a native of North Carolina and an early pioneer of Missouri. William H. Moore's mother bore the maiden name of Jen-

kins. In 1880 William H. Moore located in Pettis County and followed agricultural pursuits until his retirement to a home in Leeton, Missouri, in 1908. His death occurred there on May 20, 1913. Mrs. Alcinda Moore was born May 24, 1846, in West Virginia and now resides in Leeton.

Reared in Pettis County, William W. Moore attended the district schools of his neighborhood, afterward attending the Windsor High School, from which he graduated in the class of 1901. For three years thereafter he taught school and then began farming in Pettis County. He rented land from his father until 1911 and then bought his present farm, the old Bob Bradley place. This old farm was in a run down condition, the buildings being in a state of disrepair and the soil worn out to a considerable degree, owing to indifferent cultivation in past years. Mr. Moore has rebuilt all the fencing, erected new buildings and restored the fertility of his acreage and now has one of the best farms in this section of Henry County. In addition to his farming interests he is a share holder in the Calhoun Elevator Company.

On May 3, 1911, he was united in marriage with Miss Cassie Letitia Long, who was born in Henry County, the daughter of Henry P. and Cordelia (Koontz) Long, residents of the western part of Henry County. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have one child, Earl Russell.

Mr. Moore is a Democrat. He and Mrs. Moore are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William P. Davis, rural carrier of rural mail route number fourteen, Windsor, Missouri, is a native of Ohio. He was born in Morgan County, Ohio, November 30, 1847, and is the son of Simeon and Nancy (Craig) Davis.

Simeon Davis was born near Williamsport, Maryland, January 19, 1810, and died January 17, 1884. He was a farmer and stockman during his entire life. Mr. Davis migrated to Ohio in 1830 and was married there in 1837. In 1865 he came west to Cooper County, Missouri, and purchased a farm near Pilot Grove, where he died. He was the son of James C. and Ann (Parrott) Davis, both of whom were natives of Maryland. Ann Parrott was a descendant of Gen. James C. Parrott, who was a soldier of the Mexican War. He afterwards settled at Keokuk, Iowa, where he was a well known merchant and served as postmaster of the city. Mrs. Nancy (Craig) Davis was born August 22, 1820, and departed this life in January, 1900.

William P. Davis enlisted in the 9th Regiment Ohio Cavalry in 1863

and saw much active and dangerous war service in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina during the Civil War. He accompanied General Sherman's victorious army on its famous march from Atlanta to the sea. His greatest battle was at Jonesboro. He received his honorable discharge from the service at Lexington, North Carolina, July 20, 1865, and then came to Cooper County, Missouri, in 1866. Five years later he made a trip to Morgan County, Ohio, but returned to Cooper County and engaged in farming. In 1890 Mr. Davis located in Pettis County and in 1898 he located on a farm about five miles east of Windsor. January 1, 1902, having received the appointment of Government mail carrier on rural route fourteen he moved to Windsor and for the past sixteen years has faithfully carried the mail on this route through sunshine and storm, through the heat of summer and the bitter cold of winter. He has become one of the familiar figures of this section of the county and is widely and favorably known.

April 21, 1868, Mr. Davis was married to Rachel Phillips, who was born January 22, 1846, in Morgan County, Ohio, and who departed this life October 15, 1902. Nine children were born of this marriage: James, Jasper, Missouri; Howard, deceased; Mary, at home with her father; Frank, address unknown; Simeon J., Cherryvale, Kansas; Florence N., at home; Mrs. Lesta Julian, Clinton, Missouri; Mrs. Stella Phillips, Otterville, Missouri; Mrs. Rachel Clark, Chetopa, Kansas.

The second marriage of Mr. Davis occurred August 7, 1914, with Mrs. Ollie (Cummings) Beasley, who was born in Madison County, Illinois, March 4, 1861, and was reared in Morgan County, Illinois. She was the daughter of Perry M. and Julia Ann (Fox) Cummings, the former a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and the latter of St. Joseph, Missouri. By her first marriage with James B. Beasley, Mrs. Davis is mother of six children.

Mr. Davis is a Republican and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John M. Trainer, a native of West Virginia and erstwhile farmer of Iowa, is one of the many men who have made Henry County their home after farming in other localities. He was born February 18, 1850, in Randolph County, West Virginia, and is the son of Thomas H. and Jane (Hart) Trainer. Thomas Trainer was a circuit rider of the Methodist Church and carried the Gospel to many souls. His trips, on horseback and by foot, were beset with many dangers, but he continued his long

and tedious journeys for many years. He was born in 1827 in West Virginia and is now deceased and his remains are buried at Moundsville, West Virginia. His wife, the faithful companion and mother of his thirteen children, died in 1874.

John M. Trainer spent his youth in West Virginia, receiving his education in Wheeling, West Virginia. For two years in early manhood he drove a team for a roller mill, and then was employed as a bridge builder for a railroad construction company until he was twenty-six years of age.

In 1876 Mr. Trainer went to Clinton County, Iowa, and worked as a farm hand and in 1880 purchased land in Ida County, Iowa, which he disposed of in 1892 and purchased land in Clinton County. In 1903 he came to Henry County, Missouri, and purchased one hundred sixty acres, his present farm.

John Trainer and Jessie Dripps were married February 2, 1881, in Iowa, her birthplace. They are the parents of six children, as follow: Harry D., in South Dakota; Mrs. Grace Barthlemeu, now a widow living in California; Charles D., in South Dakota; Mary, wife of Alfred Jensen, living in South Dakota; Ralph, in the United States Marine Corps, and Philip, at home.

Mr. Trainer has made many improvements upon his farm, setting out an orchard, building new fence and building the necessary farm buildings. He is the breeder of the Norman horse which he has introduced in his community and the farmers are finding this breed to be a superior farm animal.

Mr. Trainer is a Democrat and has served as school trustee. His church membership is in the Methodist faith, for which his father gave the best years of his life.

Dr. David A. Pollard, a prominent physician and surgeon of Calhoun, Missouri, is one of the well known and successful physicians of Henry County. Doctor Pollard was born May 27, 1869, in Clayton, Adams County, Illinois, the son of William J. and Martha (Ribelin) Pollard. William J. Pollard was born in 1836 in Tennessee and in 1850 settled in Caldwell County, Missouri, with his parents. He was a son of Stephenson Pollard, who operated a grist and carding mill at Mirabile, Missouri, a small village of Caldwell County. Stephenson Pollard and his good wife were people of strong religious tendencies who, through their consistent living, gave to their son's life his eagerness to become a minister of the Gospel. Their son, William J. Pollard, receiving his call to preach the

Gospel in the Baptist faith, labored faithfully in that field for many years. He was married to Martha Ribelin, who was born in 1830 in Kentucky and came to Missouri with her parents in the early days. In 1862 William J. Pollard organized a company of soldiers and served in the Confederate Army under General Price during the Civil War. In 1864 he moved his family to Illinois, and after the war he engaged in the work of a plasterer. In 1868 he moved his family to Polo, Missouri, on a farm, where he was a successful farmer until his retirement, when he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1881. He died in 1912. His wife, who had shared all of his struggles and had reared eight children born to them, died in 1908. Their family of sons and daughters are all living.

Dr. David Pollard, after receiving a good preparatory education, entered the Northwestern Medical College of Chicago, Illinois, and was graduated from that institution in 1890. For five years he practiced medicine in Ray, Missouri. In 1901 the possibilities of a lucrative practice at Lewis Station appealed to him and he located at this place, remaining until 1914, when he established himself in his profession at Barnard, Missouri. In 1916 he came to Calhoun, Missouri, where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice. He purchased a stock of drugs and accessories and in addition to his professional duties he supervised his drug store.

June 13, 1897, David Pollard and Irma Wiley were united in marriage. Irma Wiley Pollard was born near Lewis Station, Missouri. She is a daughter of Monroe and Emma (Lewis) Wiley. Monroe Wiley's parents were among the earliest settlers of Henry County. His parents were William and Marguerite (Whitson) Wiley. Mrs. Emma Lewis Wiley's ancestors were related to George Washington. Howell Lewis, one of her ancestors, was a cousin of the first president of the United States. Two children, Leland, age fourteen, and Mary, age twelve years, have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Pollard.

Doctor Pollard is a Democrat and takes a commendable interest in local affairs. He is now serving as the mayor of Calhoun. In 1916 he was elected to fill an unexpired term and in April, 1918, was elected to succeed himself. He is a member of the Methodist Church and holds membership in the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being a 32nd degree Mason; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and the Anti-Horse Thief Protective Association. Doctor Pollard also is a stockholder in the Farmers Elevator at Calhoun.

Richard T. Faith, a well known farmer of Deer Creek township, owns the farm which his father purchased nearly sixty years ago. Richard Faith was born in Tebo township, Henry County, January 21, 1854, the son of Ransom and Nancy (Wilson) Faith, who were the parents of eight children, as follow: Elizabeth, widow of M. W. Thompson of Johnson County, Missouri; Mary, of Calhoun; James T., Griding, Idaho; John W., deceased; Alvin of Clinton, Missouri; Richard T., of this sketch; Willis P. of Springfield township, and Mrs. Alice Garrison of Calhoun, Missouri.

Ransom Faith was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, June 22, 1816. He was a cabinet maker and came to Calhoun expecting to follow his trade, but did not follow it very long, as he soon was on a homestead in Tebo township, where his time was profitably employed in the clearing of the land and raising of corn and wheat. He sold his homestead in 1850 and purchased the one hundred twenty acres in Deer Creek township where he made his home the remaining years of his life. He was a very good man and capable of holding the esteem of his friends and neighbors. He was a member of the Methodist Church, South, and was Sunday school superintendent several years.

Ransom Faith married Nancy Wilson, who was born in 1816 in Green County, Tennessee. Her parents settled in Fayette County, Missouri, in 1830, remaining there two years, when they came, in 1832, to Tebo township, Henry County, and remained here the rest of their lives, their sons and daughters receiving the opportunities of education which their district afforded and are now valued citizens of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are both deceased. Mrs. Nancy (Wilson) Faith died May 27, 1903. Her husband died June 21, 1884.

After the death of his parents Richard Faith purchased the interest of the other heirs. He was married November 4, 1897, to Elizabeth Sellars, who was born February 5, 1866, in Benton County, Missouri. Her parents, Calvin and Malissa (Parker) Sellars, were born in Tennessee and came to Henry County in 1858, remaining only a short time, when they went to Benton County. After the Civil War they returned to Henry County, locating in Deer Creek township and passing their remaining days there. Four children: Willie R., a daughter living at home, Clyde of Colorado, Edith and Marjory at home, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Faith. Mr. Faith and family are members of the Methodist Church and he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is a Democrat and he has served his township as the township treasurer.

Edward L. Hutcherson.—Among the many successful cattle feeders of Henry County Edward Hutcherson holds a prominent place. He is the owner of six hundred eighty acres of land in Deer Creek township, where he is enabled to carry on farming and stock raising and to feed cattle on a large scale. He also raises a great many hogs each year. Edward Hutcherson has lived fifty years on Henry County soil, coming to Bethlehem township with his parents in 1869. His birthplace was on a farm in Menard County, Illinois, where he was born February 11, 1862, the son of David J. and Rachel E. (Marand) Hutcherson.

David Hutcherson was born in Green County, Kentucky, March 20, 1815. In 1830 his parents left their home and started by ox team for Missouri, but the winter weather which came so severely at the outset stopped them in Illinois. They came no farther, spending the remaining years of their life in agricultural pursuits there. Their son, David Hutcherson, was reared in Illinois and was married there. He farmed in that State until 1869, when he came to Missouri, settling in Bethlehem township, Henry County. He farmed on this land the remainder of his life. He died in 1898. His wife, Mrs. Rachel Marand, was born in 1818 in Baltimore, Maryland, and made her home in Illinois. She was a daughter of William Marand. After coming to Henry County with her husband and family she was a faithful wife and mother, enduring the privations of those early days. She died in 1878.

Edward Hutcherson was only seven years old when his parents arrived on Henry County soil and has made his home here ever since. March 17, 1886, he was married to Laura L. Whitlow, a native of Henry County and a daughter of A. K. and Mary Jane (Hall) Whitlow, natives of Kentucky who came to Leesville township, Henry County, purchasing land at an early day. They are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hutcherson have nine children, as follow: Ernest Glen, a farmer near Clinton, Missouri; Clyde N., who served in the United States Army during the great World War; Rachel, married R. E. Jones, whose sketch appears in this volume; Howard, a farmer near Clinton, Missouri; Mary, Frank, Robert and Luther at home with their parents.

When Edward Hutcherson was twenty-four years of age he rented land and seven years later he purchased a farm. This he disposed of and purchased the nucleus of the present farm. It was one hundred acres and year by year he has added to it until he now owns six hundred and eighty acres. Mr. Hutcherson has made a success of his farming ventures

and stands in the upper rank of the producers in the township. Politically he is a Democrat, but is too busy a man to seek offices of public favor.

John W. Willard, one of the representative farmers of Tebo township, who by a strict attendance to his farming interests has become one of the prosperous citizens of Henry County, was born August 5, 1873, in Ross County, Ohio, the son of Ellis and Jerusha Emiline (Kline) Willard. Ellis Willard was born in 1838 in Muskingum County, Ohio. During the Civil War he served in Company A, 94th Regiment Illinois Infantry and saw service in a number of the important battles. He participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, December 7, 1862, and was at the siege and capture of Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 4, 1863. He fought in the battles of Fort Morgan, Alabama, and Spanish Fort, Alabama. After the war he returned to his farming in Ohio and for many years led a useful and happy life in the rearing of his family and took an active part in the reconstruction period after the war. His death was in 1873. Mrs. Jerusha (Kline) Willard was born October 9, 1853, in Vinton County, Ohio. To Ellis and Jerusha (Kline) Willard were born two children: Frank, deceased, and John W., the subject of this sketch. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Willard married Simpson Ross and had two children. She now resides in Caldwell County, Missouri, where she has lived many years.

John Willard came to Caldwell County, Missouri, in 1881 with his mother and step-father, Simpson Ross. After receiving his education he rented land in that county until his removal to Johnson County, Missouri. He purchased land in Post Oak township which he later sold and bought land in Tebo township, Henry County, in 1903. He has built a house, barn and made various other buildings.

Mr. Willard's marriage to Effie Hosman was solemnized October 25, 1896. She was born November 8, 1874, in Caldwell County, Missouri, the daughter of James and Cathena (Wheeler) Hosman. James Hosman was born March 2, 1848, in Davis County, Missouri, and his wife was born July 18, 1853, in Indiana. They are the parents of two children: Effie, Mrs. John Willard and George, a farmer of Caldwell County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Hosman make their home on their farm in Tebo township which they purchased in 1907. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Willard, as follow: Edna, at home; Goldia, wife of Charles Hanger,

Leeton, Missouri; Marion, James, Lawrence, Opal, Homer, Oren and Mable at home with their parents.

Mr. Willard is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Church.

Edwin S. Covington, a successful and well known farmer and stockman of Deepwater, Missouri, is a native born Missourian and his education and opportunities have been such as Henry County affords. He was born December 16, 1878, in Honey Creek, Henry County, the son of Robert W. Covington, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Mr. Covington's early life was spent upon the farm and his education was received in the district schools of his township and the Clinton High School at Clinton, Missouri. When he was twenty-one years of age Mr. Covington was renting land from his father and tilling the soil on his own account. He rented land until 1909, when he purchased two hundred acres of land in Bethlehem township. In 1914 he purchased thirty-five acres close to the western outskirts of Deepwater, Missouri, and has built a modern home.

The marriage of Edwin Covington and Virginia Carter was solemnized April 25, 1907. Virginia (Carter) Covington was born in Henry County and is a daughter of Capt. William F. Carter, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Covington supports the policies and principles of the Democratic party. He takes a commendable interest in public matters and ranks high among the citizens of Henry County, of whom he is one of the most substantial.

Albert L. Levy.—The opportunities of the farmers of Henry County are the outgrowth of the privations and struggles of the pioneer men and women who came in the early days of the county's history. The farmer is reaping today where the pioneer labored and sowed. Albert L. Levy was born February 15, 1870, in Fairview township, Henry County, the son of Thomas J. and Frances (Dunning) Levy, who were natives of Illinois and Kentucky, respectively. Thomas J. Levy was born in 1834 in Illinois and with his parents, Franklin and Nancy A. Levy, who were natives of Illinois, came to Clinton township, Henry County, in the very early days of the incoming settlers to Henry County. Thomas Levy received his education amongst the pioneer surroundings and conditions, helping in the building of the home and reclaiming the wild land to cultivated fertility. He married Nancy Dunning, who was born in Caldwell

County, Kentucky, and came with her parents, Henry and Nancy (McFarland) Dunning, to Henry County in 1848. She was the mother of two children, Harry, deceased, and Albert L., of this sketch. She passed away in 1876.

Thomas J. Levy, after leaving his son Albert L. with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dunning, went to New Mexico and later to Arizona, where he was interested in mining and also farming. He died in 1902.

Albert Levy was educated in the district schools and cared for by his grandparents, who are now deceased. He has farmed for many years, purchasing a farm in Clinton township in 1914 and disposing of the same in 1918.

The marriage of Albert Levy and Susan Ann Moyer took place March 9, 1891. Mrs. Susan Levy was born on the farm in Clinton township where she and her husband now reside. Her parents are John and Catherine (Rhodes) Moyer. A more complete history of the Moyer family will be found in the sketch of Jacob Moyer. Mr. and Mrs. Levy have one child, Pearl Frances, born in 1904, and is attending the Deepwater High School.

Mr. Levy is a Democrat and is a member of the Baptist Church. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge.

Walter Stewart, a progressive young farmer of Davis township, who is operating one hundred sixty acres of land owned by his father, Orrin Stewart, is a native son of Henry County. He was born September 1, 1886, in Davis township, Henry County, the son of Orrin and Althena (Miller) Stewart, who for the past fifty years have made their home in Henry County. Orrin Stewart was born in Juniata, Blair County, Pennsylvania, in 1835. During the Civil War he served in the Union Army and participated in some of the most important battles of the war. When the war ended he received an honorable discharge and returned to Logansport, Indiana, where he remained until 1867. He came to Henry County, Missouri, that year and for a time taught school and later engaged in farming. He owns two hundred ninety-one acres of land in Davis and Honey Creek townships, which for many years he farmed. His sons have relieved him of all responsibility and are now renting the place. Orrin Stewart now lives with his son, Walter, and is hale and hearty in spite of his three score and ten years. Orrin Stewart and Althena (Miller) Stewart are the parents of four children, as follow: Jennie, wife of

A. T. Lloyd of Davis township; Harvey H., Davis township; William M., Davis township, and Walter, the subject of this sketch. The mother died August 25, 1900.

Walter Stewart received his education in the district schools and has always helped his father on the farm. As the cares and burdens became too heavy, he finally relieved his father of responsibility and is now renting one hundred sixty acres of his father's estate.

February 22, 1908, Walter Stewart married Johannah Natter and four children have been born to them, as follow: Glen, Emery C., Clifford W. and Clarence. Mrs. Stewart was born in Davis township, Henry County, a daughter of Joe and Mary (Grobe) Natter, who are well known and successful farmers of Davis township.

Mr. Stewart is one of the young farmers who are stepping into the places of their elders and he is successfully conducting his farming operations, laying the foundations for a better and bigger opportunity for the children growing around his fireside. He is one of the progressive young men of Pettis County.

John C. Rice, late of Davis township, was one of the best known of the pioneer citizens of Henry County and was born in Kentucky in 1838 and died in 1894. He was a son of John C. and Abigail (Coleman) Rice, of North Carolina ancestry. The Rice family were pioneers in Kentucky and John C. Rice resided in his native State with his parents until 1854, when his parents went to Kansas and were there during the border warfare days. The elder Rice entered land in Kansas as did John C. Rice, but he was too young to obtain title to the land. The family became dissatisfied and started to make the return trip to Kentucky. While on the homeward journey the father of John C. Rice died at Sibley, Missouri, at the home of General Mosby. After his father's death, John C. Rice refused to return to Kentucky and came to Henry County, where he entered forty acres of land in Davis township, finally purchasing one hundred sixty acres and residing thereon with his mother and sister. Civil War breaking out and times being bad it became unsafe to remain in the neighborhood, and his mother and sister went to Warrensburg, Mr. Rice himself joining the 1st Iowa Cavalry Regiment. He served four years in the Union Army and was stationed at Little Rock and Arkansas points during his term of service. He was accidentally injured and suffered from fever, being placed in the hospital at Little Rock. After his recovery he became a nurse in the hospital and remained there until he was mus-

tered out of the service in 1865. He returned home and rented a farm from Captain Denny, near Calhoun, for one year. He then came back to his farm and erected a cabin, which is still standing.

John C. Rice was married in 1868 to Lucetta Jane Walker, who was born in 1841 in North Carolina and is a daughter of Dr. William and Elizabeth (Van Hoy) Walker, natives of North Carolina who migrated to Missouri in 1852. Doctor Walker settled in Walker township, Henry County, and was the first pioneer to build a home out on the unbroken prairie away from the streams and timber tracts. For forty years he practiced medicine. When Mrs. Rice came to Henry County with her parents the only homes in the near vicinity were those of Col. John Van Hoy, Selathiel Stone, Doctor Gates and Uncle Billy Gates. These homes were located on the edge of timber. School was held in a log cabin for a three months' term during the summer season. The only church in the neighborhood was the Adobe Church, in which services were held by Doctor Jones, an old line Presbyterian minister. The settlers went to Cook's Mill on Grand River in order to have their grist ground.

The following children were born to John C. and Lucetta Jane Rice: Hugh, died at the age of three years; Clyde A.; Eva May, wife of John Warner, residing on the home farm, mother of two children, Mrytle and Sylvia.

John C. Rice was a Republican and an elder of the Presbyterian Church. He was a supporter of the Grange and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Rice was one of the best posted and best read men of his day. Being a constant student and reader, who was also a deep thinker, he wrote upon many subjects and the members of his family prize very highly the many literary productions which were accumulated during his life time.

Clyde A. Rice, who is residing in the old home of his parents, is one of the best known of the young generation of farmers in Henry County. He was born on March 2, 1870, and received his education in the district school and the old Clinton Academy. Mr. Rice is a Democrat and has held various township offices including those of tax collector and constable. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge No. 772. Mr. Rice is secretary of the La Due Grain and Supply Company of La Due, Missouri.

December 20, 1893, Clyde A. Rice and Estella Coates were married.

To this marriage have been born four children: Edna, wife of Brady Morgan, mother of two children, Helen Louise and Hazel Lorene, Montrose, Missouri; Howard C., Bernard, and Ruby, at home. Mrs. Estella (Coates) Rice was born in Bear Creek township, March 9, 1871, and is a daughter of William S. and Nancy (Pinkston) Coates, natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Nancy (Pinkston) Coates was born in Kentucky, November 12, 1835, and is the daughter of Basil and Elizabeth (Noland) Pinkston, who came from their native State of Kentucky to Missouri in 1839 and settled in Rives County, now Henry, near Calhoun. Other pioneers who came to this section about the same time were John A. Pigg, Archie Legg, Colonel Squires, and Uncle Isom Pinkston. Mrs. Coates recalls that the only schools were subscription schools. By a first marriage with William S. Gutridge, who died in 1860, Mrs. Coates had two children, James Henry and John William, deceased. By her second marriage there were two children, Mrs. Olive May Davis, living in Canada, and Mrs. Clyde A. Rice. When the Pinkston family came to this section they drove across country with ox teams.

Robert D. Ming of Davis township is one of the best known and most successful of the younger generation of farmers and stockmen of Henry County. Mr. Ming was born on March 5, 1880, on the Ming home place in Davis township and is the son of William F. Ming, who came to Henry County, Missouri, from Franklin County in 1879. (See sketch.) Robert D. Ming was educated in the district school of his vicinity and studied for two years at the Missouri Valley College, Marshall, Missouri, after which he completed a course in the Sedalia Business College. He chose agriculture and stock raising as his life vocation and was given 200 acres outright by his father as his share of the family estate. He has increased his acreage to a total of 390 acres, which is one of the best improved farms in this section. The buildings on the Ming place are in first-class condition and the farm is equipped with a concrete silo having a capacity of 150 tons of silage. Mr. Ming is essentially a stock man and devotes his attention principally to the breeding and feeding of cattle and hogs for the markets.

September 25, 1908, Mr. Ming was united in marriage with Miss Stella Keeler, who was born in Illinois, a daughter of Orville L. (deceased) and Elizabeth A. Keeler, who formerly resided in Henry County. Mr. Keeler died at Lowrie City and Mrs. Keeler now makes her home in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Ming have children as follow: Morris Milton, born August, 1909; and William Orville, who died at the age of two years.

Mr. Ming is a Democrat and is one of the recognized leaders of his party in Henry County. He has served as school trustee and at the present time is township committeeman for Davis township. He is a director and vice-president of the bank of La Due, Missouri. He and Mrs. Ming are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Mt. Carmel.

William F. Ming.—The Ming family is one of the old and prominent pioneer families of Missouri, a worthy representative of which family is William F. Ming, now living retired in Clinton, Missouri. Mr. Ming was born at Gray's Summit, Franklin County, Missouri, February 1, 1850. He is the son of James M. and Jemima (Osborn) Ming, natives of Virginia.

James M. Ming was born in 1826 and died in 1911. He was a son of Woolrich Ming, a native of Virginia, who migrated to Franklin County, Missouri, during the early thirties and settled in that county. James M. Ming was here reared to young manhood and became a merchant and farmer. During his early life he went to Montana and took out a wagon or trainload of merchandise which he disposed of in Virginia City, during the early sixties. After remaining there for two years he returned to Franklin County and became prominently identified with Franklin County affairs. He was successful as a merchant and became a large land owner. He was elected county judge in Franklin County and served as a member of the county court at a time when the county was sued for the amount of railroad bonds issued some years before. Mainly through his efforts a compromise was effected with the bond holders and a settlement obtained which satisfied all parties concerned and saved the county a vast amount of litigation and expense. He traded merchandise for land in Henry County which he gave outright to his sons. Besides his business at Gray's Summit he established a wholesale business at St. Louis and conducted a successful business in the city while continuing to make his home in Franklin County. He was father of ten children, the following of whom were reared to maturity: William F., subject of this review; E. D., a resident of Franklin County; Clara, wife of Dr. A. H. May, Washington, Missouri; Fannie, deceased wife of Doctor Wallace; Emmet, deceased, formerly lived in Henry County, later going to Oklahoma.

After attending the common schools of his native county, William F. Ming studied for two years in St. Louis University. He then took up farming and stock raising as a life vocation. Coming to Henry County in 1879, he took charge of a tract of land in Davis township in partner-

ship with his brother. Later his brother, E. D. Ming, moved back to Franklin County, and William F. bought his brother's interest in the farm. He increased his holdings to 800 acres and resided on the farm until 1906, at which time he made his home in Clinton. Mr. Ming improved his land from raw prairie and was very successful as a stock raiser and feeder, producing large herds of cattle for the markets each year.

On January 3, 1878, William F. Ming and Miss Celeste Jeffries were united in marriage. The following children were born of this marriage: Robert D., now living on the home place in Davis township; Carrie, at home with her parents; Dr. Charles Morris Ming, a physician now undergoing special training at Cornell University for service in the National Army as surgeon. The mother of the foregoing children was born October 2, 1854, in Franklin County, Missouri, the daughter of Charles and Alvira (Adams) Jeffries, natives of Virginia, who were early settlers of Franklin County. Charles Jeffries died at his home in that county in 1872.

Mr. Ming is a Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and is fraternally affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

George W. Cruce.—The late George W. Cruce was one of the oldest pioneer settlers of Henry County. Mr. Cruce was born September 11, 1829, in Crittendon County, Kentucky, and died March 26, 1912, at his home in Clinton, Missouri. He was the son of James and Nancy (Harrison) Cruce, who spent all of their lives in Kentucky. George W. Cruce made his first trip to Missouri in 1854, and after viewing the country with the intention of settling in the western part of the State he returned home. After a stay of two years in Kentucky he came to Henry County and purchased his farm in Davis township. Two years after coming to this county he was married to Miss Frances G. Hester. Three children were born of this marriage: Ella, died at the age of five years; George Cruce, born 1860, resides with his mother in Clinton; Marshall R., born 1863, resides in Nevada, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Cruce improved a splendid tract of 400 acres of land in the northwest corner of Davis township and resided there until 1898, when they retired to a home in Clinton. In 1880 they removed to Whitesboro, Texas, so as to be with their son who was engaged in business in that city. They resided in Texas for eleven years and then returned to Clinton.

Mrs. Frances G. (Hester) Cruce was born May 22, 1838, in Tennessee,

the daughter of Thomas and Mary E. (Baynum) Hester, natives of Virginia, who were pioneer settlers of Kentucky and who came to Missouri as early as 1840 and made a settlement in St. Clair County. Thomas Hester died in St. Clair County in 1841 and his widow then came to Henry County and lived here with her children. During the Civil War period the family removed to Kentucky, where they remained for a short time, and then came back to Missouri and made their home in Warrensburg for four years. After the war they came to Henry County. Mr. and Mrs. Cruce accompanied them to Kentucky, where Mrs. Cruce's youngest son was born. Her daughter, Mary E. Cruce, died in Crittendon County, Kentucky. There were fourteen children in the Hester family, eight of whom were reared: Anthony N., Robert, Thomas, Martha B., Mary A., Juliet, Eliza, and Frances G. (Cruce) the only surviving member of the family.

George Cruce, who makes his home with his mother in Clinton, has been a successful farmer and has been married and is father of six children: George G., living in Canada; Robert J., lives in Montana; Mrs. Ella Clairry, lives near Urich, Missouri; James G., who is cultivating the Cruce home place; Mrs. Mary F. Hedland lives in Warrensburg; Paul lives in Clinton. Mrs. Frances G. Cruce has eleven great-grandchildren. For the past sixty-four years she has been a member of the Christian Church and active in religious works. She is the only living charter member of the Clinton Christian Church.

Mrs. Cruce recalls the early pioneer days spent in St. Clair County and that the settlers went to mill at what was known as Captain Lena's Mill on Sac River. They went to market by ox-team to Osceola, at that time a landing port for the boats which came up the Osage River. Mrs. Hester owned a number of slaves, seventeen in all, who did all the work of the farm and were very devoted to their mistress. All of the children were well educated and received every advantage possible to give them during those early days. They were prosperous and happy until the war broke out, eventually causing Mrs. Hester to lose all of her slaves and the family fortunes were considerably weakened.

George W. Cruce was a Democrat and was one of the leaders of his party in Henry County for a number of years. He was a self-educated man and was highly intelligent. For over twenty years he served as justice of the peace for Davis township. He was a member of the Christian Church and while a resident of Whitesboro, Texas, he served as deacon

of the church. For over sixty-two years he was a Mason and took an active interest in the affairs of this order.

R. A. Guynn, president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Montrose, Missouri, was born in Pennsylvania, December 10, 1860, and is the son of Vincent and Hannah (Shelby) Guynn, both natives of Pennsylvania. Hannah (Shelby) Guynn was a niece of Gen. J. O. Shelby of Civil War fame. The Guynns migrated to Illinois in 1861 and came to Henry County, Missouri, in 1867, locating upon a partly improved farm in Bear Creek township, which Mr. Guynn purchased. In later years Vincent Guynn lost his health and retired to a home in Montrose, where he died in 1883 at the age of 55 years. His wife, Hannah, was born in 1832 and died in 1885. They were parents of seven children: R. A., subject of this sketch; Mrs. Jennie Sagesser, deceased; Mrs. Annie Walker, a widow living at Appleton City, Missouri; Mrs. Linnie Williams, residing in Ohio; John, deceased; May, and Richard, deceased.

The early education of R. A. Guynn was obtained in the public schools of Calhoun, where his father was located prior to settling upon his farm near Montrose. He pursued a course in pharmacy and in 1872 he established a drug store in Montrose. For a period of thirty-five years he was successfully engaged in the drug business and is one of the oldest business men of Montrose in point of years of service in business. He engaged in the banking business in 1907 and is making a success of finance. Mr. Guynn is interested in agricultural pursuits and owns a splendid farm of 428 acres near Montrose, the cultivation of which he personally oversees.

R. A. Guynn and Miss Zella Kistler were united in marriage in 1893. Mrs. Zella Guynn is a native of Ohio and a daughter of J. C. Kistler, who resides upon a farm one mile west of Clinton. Six children have blessed this union: Emmet, born in 1894, resides upon a farm north of Clinton; Reuben, born 1895, a chemist by profession, now in the national service, as first sergeant at the Base Hospital, Fort Doniphan, enlisted at Kansas City, Missouri, in April, 1917, disposed of his drug business at Kansas City, first stationed at Jefferson Barracks, then at Fort Snelling and now at Fort Doniphan, was married when home on furlough to Miss Mattie Wallace, a teacher in the Chilhowee, Missouri, schools; Lucille, born 1897, a graduate of the Clinton High School and a teacher in the Franklin school at Clinton; Genevieve, born 1899, a student in the Chicago Conservatory of Music; Shelby, born 1901, graduate of the Clinton High School, class of 1918; Zella, born 1903, student in the Montrose High School, class of 1918.

Mr. Guynn is a Democrat in politics and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is one of the substantial and leading citizens of Montrose whose influence has ever been on the side of advancement for his home city and the surrounding territory.

Farmers and Merchants Bank, Montrose, Missouri.—The statements of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Montrose, Missouri, show that the region tributary to Montrose is prospering as never before in its history. From November 20, 1917, to March 4, 1918, this bank had an increase of deposits exceeding \$50,000, which is no small item for a bank in a small city. This bank was established in 1907 with a cash capital of \$10,000 by Mr. R. A. Guynn and others. Mr. Guynn was the first president of the bank, and the first cashier was Mr. Linton. The present officers are: R. A. Guynn, president; C. M. Clark, cashier; Charles H. Engeman, vice-president; R. A. Guynn, C. M. Clark, Charles H. Engeman, J. N. Kauman, C. J. Kauman, Mrs. W. J. Brownsberger, and Mrs. R. A. Guynn, directors. Every dollar invested in the stock of this bank is owned and controlled by home people and is distributed among twenty stockholders.

The official statement of this bank as made to the State Bank Commissioner on March 4, 1918, shows a capital stock of \$10,000; surplus of \$8,000; undivided profits of \$2,500; and total deposits of \$187,742. This bank is an United States Depository for postal savings.

Nicholas Bayard Conrad, attorney at law, Montrose, Missouri, member of the Clinton bar and actively engaged in practice since 1894, was born in Henry County, two miles east of Montrose, May 4, 1868, a son of John and Elizabeth Margaret (Wolfrum) Conrad, the former a native of Canton Graubuenden, Switzerland, and the latter of Bavaria, Germany. In early life the father was a stone cutter, learning the trade in the old country. His family had lived in Switzerland for many generations and was of old crusader stock. When twenty-eight years of age he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, intending to work his way across the continent to California, where he had relatives. He was a cousin of John Sutter, in whose mill-race gold was discovered in California in 1848. But while he was at Leavenworth, Kansas, the Civil War broke out and he enlisted in the Second Regiment of Kansas Infantry as a private, becoming a member of Company A. He re-enlisted, serving in all four years. He saw General Lyon shot at Wilson's Creek, and was afterwards at the battles of Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga and Chattanooga. He was

twice wounded, once by a musket ball, and again by having his collar bone broken by a piece of shell, but was never in a hospital.

Elizabeth M. Wolfrum came from Germany in 1839 with her father, mother, and three brothers. They were on the ocean all winter, having suffered shipwreck and went up the river to their destination, Kansas City, where she lived with her father ten years. Her father had been a soldier in the German army and had served under Blucher at Waterloo, and the father wished to get his sons away from the danger of European wars, but two of them died from disease contracted while serving the Union during the Civil War. Her father's brother, Jacob Wolfrom, came to Henry County in 1839 and entered land. In 1849 she was married to Andrew Gunther of Jefferson City and they moved to Henry County, two miles east of where Montrose now stands, bought out her uncle and built a new log house, a mill and a distillery. Four children were born of this marriage: Mrs. Rosalie Berneker, of El Centro, California; Andrew J. Gunther of Montrose, Missouri; Mrs. Fritz Datweiler of Clinton, Missouri; and Mrs. Theresa Brownsberger of Montrose, Missouri. Andrew Gunther enlisted in the Federal Army in 1861 and was shot the same year. In 1866 the widow married John Conrad and two children were born to this marriage: Nicholas B. and Albert M. Conrad. John Conrad died August 4, 1887, and Elizabeth M. Conrad died July 5, 1903.

N. B. Conrad supplemented his early education by study in the Clinton Academy under Prof. E. P. Lamkin. Mr. Conrad received the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Arts, and was valedictorian of his class. He then taught school five years, obtaining his certificate from County Commissioner W. W. Palmer and had at that time the highest grade of any first grade certificate in the county. Mr. Conrad afterward pursued a law course at the University of Missouri, graduating in the law class of 1894 in the first rank with distinction and wrote one of the prize theses of the year, and in June, 1896, was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State. In 1906 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Henry County, the only Republican ever elected in the county for over forty years. During his incumbency of the office he made an efficient officer and never had an indictment quashed. For some years, Mr. Conrad was the editor of the "Henry County Republican" of Clinton, Missouri.

On September 22, 1896, Mr. Conrad was married to Miss Emma L. Arnold, who was born in Wisconsin, a daughter of Christian C. and Sarah

J. (Snowden) Arnold, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Canada. The father learned the millers trade in the East and upon his removal from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin engaged in the milling business in that State for a number of years. In 1883 he removed with his family to Montrose, where he operated a mill for a number of years, and afterwards for fifteen years was owner and editor of the "Montrose Record." Mr. Arnold was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Corps three years, participating in many hard fought battles, among them being the battles of the Wilderness and Gettysburg. Mrs. Conrad was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin and Missouri and graduated from the Montrose High School as valedictorian of her class. She taught for three years in the Montrose public schools, and later graduated from the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Conrad: Elizabeth Margaret, Arnold Bayard, and Wolf from Snowden. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad are active members of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Conrad is an elder. He is a Mason and has filled all the chairs in his Masonic lodge and has taken the Royal Arch Degree.

Edwin B. Hunt.—Under arching and spreading trees at the cross-roads in the center of Walker township, where the little cluster of buildings known as the town of Piper stands, is the Hunt blacksmith shop. Always busy, jolly, friendly to all, ever ready to do work which requires skill and strength, Edwin B. Hunt has conducted his blacksmith and wagon shop for the past fifteen years and has waxed prosperous as the years have passed. He is one of the "old timers" of Henry County in the sense that he is native-born to Henry County, his father before him having been one of the pioneers of Walker township.

Edwin B. Hunt was born October 20, 1868, on a farm located just a half mile south of his place of business. He is the son of William (born April 11, 1809; died April, 1874) and Priscilla (Covey) Hunt (born December 6, 1825), and at present the oldest living pioneer woman of Henry County.

William Hunt was a native of North Carolina, and his wife, Priscilla, was a native of Tennessee. His first wife was Agubeth Hunt, who was born in 1816 and died in 1846. The following children were born of this marriage: Elizabeth, Mary Margaret, John, William H., and James W., all of whom are deceased. By the second marriage the following children were born: William, John Samuel, Enoch Johnson, Joseph Levi, William

Robert, George Jacob, Edwin B., Lydia Ellen, Nancy Hester, Susan Priscilla, Martha Jane, and Elizabeth Catharine.

William Hunt came to Henry County from Pettis County, Missouri, in the early fifties and entered a large tract of free Government land in Walker township. He died upon his home place near Piper and his aged widow now makes her home with Edwin B. Hunt. Of the twelve children born to William and Priscilla Hunt, six are living: Edwin B.; John S., Washington; W. R., Idaho; Mrs. Elizabeth Raybourn, Idaho; and two half-brothers; also William H. Hunt, Deepwater township, and Mrs. Mary Reavis, Bear Creek township.

Mr. Hunt learned the trade of blacksmith under Thomas J. Pitts, but since his boyhood days has been skilled in iron work and showed a special aptitude for the smithing trade. His first shop was located one mile west of Piper, and in 1910 he located at Piper, his present location. He has not only made a success of blacksmith but has been and is a successful farmer. He is owner of 400 acres of land in the immediate neighborhood, his holdings including the Hunt home place.

Mr. Hunt was married in April, 1888, to Martha C. Long, daughter of J. C. Long, one of the early settlers of Henry County. Mrs. Martha C. Hunt was born October 28, 1867, in Henry County, and is the daughter of John C. and Ruth (Burgess) Long, natives of Miller County, Missouri, who located in Henry County in 1866 and spent the remainder of their lives in this county. There were ten children in the Long family, nine of whom are living: Mrs. Pink Osborn, Oklahoma; Mrs. Eva Chadwell, Oklahoma; Doc Long, Lowry County, Missouri; Mrs. Nellie Jackson, living in Lowry County, Missouri; Kid Long, and Dutch Long, St. Clair County, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Edwards, St. Clair County, Missouri; Mrs. Edwin B. Hunt; Arch Long, Kansas.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin B. Hunt are as follow: Pearl, a farmer in Walker township; Mrs. Ruth F. Hill, Walker township; James J., Charles A., and Ervin J., who is farming the Hunt acreage. Mr. Hunt has always been a Republican. He has served as a member of the township board and is the present justice of the peace of Walker township. He and Mrs. Hunt are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Andrew Wally was born in Switzerland, May 14, 1853, and is the son of Joseph and Bertha (Minch) Wally, both of whom were natives of the Canton of Graubunden, Switzerland, and immigrated to America in 1870. They first located in Michigan, where they joined their son Andrew, who had preceded them to this country. From Michigan they went to

Illinois and in 1871 they came to Montrose, Missouri, where Joseph Wally followed his trade of stonemason and also engaged in farming. Recently he removed to his son's ranch in western Arkansas and is making his home there. He was born in 1827. Mrs. Joseph Walley was born in 1836 and died in 1911. They were parents of four children: Mrs. Margaret Negg, deceased; Mrs. Eve Herman died in Bates County, Missouri, April 18, 1918; Mrs. Mary Kloeppinger, Rockville, Missouri; and Andrew Wally, subject of this sketch.

When he had attained the age of fifteen years, Andrew Wally left his native land in order to find fortune in America. He first located in Michigan, from there went to Illinois and in 1871 he arrived in Montrose. For a period of two years he was employed as section hand on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. For seven years he was engaged in the mercantile business in the employ of O. S. Johnson. In 1880 he embarked in business on his own account with a small stock of hardware goods and a small capital which represented his savings for the past seven years. The business grew constantly and in 1885, Mr. Wally found it necessary to erect a new building, now known as the Wally building, in order to adequately house his large stock of hardware and implements. Mr. Wally succeeded in building up one of the largest hardware concerns in Henry County and he continued to operate the business until his retirement from active business affairs in 1910. He is owner of a large and well-equipped ranch in Benton County, Arkansas, located six miles west of Gravette. Mr. and Mrs. Wally divide their time between the ranch and Montrose. They have a beautiful, modern home in Montrose, built of stucco and very attractive both inside and out.

Mr. Wally was married in 1883 to Wilhelmina Beckman, who was born in 1858 at Stadfelt, Saxony, Germany, and is the daughter of Heinrich and Amelia (Reinhart) Beckman, the latter of whom died in her native country in 1864. Heinrich Beckman immigrated to America in 1872 and settled on a farm located fifteen miles from Washington, Missouri. He died on his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Wally have one son and a daughter: Joseph Henry, engaged in business in Kansas City, married Edna Regnier, and has two children, Joseph, Jr., aged five years, and Bettie, one year old; Minnie, wife of Wallace Carl Duewel, who is operating the Wally ranch in Arkansas.

Mr. Wally was formerly a Republican but of late years has become an independent voter. He has filled all local offices in Montrose during

his long business career in this city and was always found in the forefront of civic movements which were intended for the betterment of the community in general. He and Mrs. Wally are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is fraternally affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is also a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge, and the Commandery.

Bruce M. Wilson, farmer and stockman, Montrose, Missouri, is a native son of Henry County and is a member of one of the oldest and most prominent of the pioneer families of the county. He was born in Deepwater township, October 8, 1867, on the old Wilson homestead and is the son of Joseph H. Wilson, concerning whom an extended biography is given in this volume. He was educated in the public schools of Deepwater township and the Methodist Episcopal College at Morrisville, Missouri. Mr. Wilson has always been engaged in farming and stock raising and resided on the farm until his removal to a home in Montrose, Missouri, December 22, 1916. He is owner of 236 acres of land in Henry County and is cultivating the old home place of the Wilson family in partnership with Edward Houx.

Mr. Wilson was married to Mrs. Maud (Post) Colson on December 22, 1916. Mrs. Wilson is the daughter of Allen and Caroline Post, former residents of Deepwater township, who were old settlers of Henry County and who are both deceased.

Mr. Wilson is a Democrat and attends the Methodist Episcopal Church of which Mrs. Wilson is a member. He is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Montrose and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Clinton, Missouri.

William Bettels.—The Bettels family is one of the most substantial and respected in Henry County, every member of which has succeeded in accumulating a competence and are farm owners in the neighborhood of Germantown, in Deepwater township. Forty-eight years ago Frank and Gertrude Bettels left their old home in Hanover, Germany, and crossed the ocean with their family of six sons and four daughters, landing at New York City. They at once came to Missouri and settled in St. Charles County, residing there until 1876, at which time they came to Henry County, Missouri. The sons of the family had preceded the parents in the removal to Henry County. Frank Bettels died in 1905 at the age of 75 years. His wife, Gertrude, is deceased.

The children of Frank and Gertrude Bettels are as follow: Joseph died in Henry County, in 1915; William, subject of this review; Frank, a resident of St. Louis; Ferdinand died in 1903; August, a prosperous farmer of Walker township; Bernard, a farmer in Deepwater township; Henry, a resident of Deepwater township; Sophia, deceased.

William Bettels was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1851, and was nineteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to America. He came to Henry County from St. Charles County in 1874 and during the first two years of his residence in this county he worked at farm labor. During these two years he saved his earnings and then invested in his present farm, which he purchased in 1876.

The Bettels farm consists of 140 acres and is located three miles southwest of Germantown in Deepwater township. The place is nicely improved with a good home and farm buildings, all of which have been erected by the proprietor, who has otherwise beautified the surroundings with shrubbery and evergreen, making the farm a very attractive one.

Mr. Bettels was married in 1876 to Margaret Hoele (born 1851, died 1911), the daughter of Matthias Hoele, a pioneer settler of Henry County, of German extraction. Seven children were born to William and Margaret Bettels, as follow: Mrs. Kate Weisman, Walker township; Frank Bettels, born 1883, married in 1914 to Anna Tilling, and father of one child, Ida, born January 11, 1915, is tilling the home farm; Sophia is a teacher in the parochial schools of Belleville; Lena and Ida are teachers in the parochial schools of St. Louis.

The Democratic party has always had the unqualified support of William Bettels, who is considered one of the best citizens of this county. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

Henry Kalwei, late of Deepwater township, was born at Otmos Doghold, Westphalia, Germany, November 16, 1833, and departed this life June 17, 1915, at his farm in Deepwater township. Mr. Kalwei came to America in 1869 and settled upon a tract of land given him by an uncle. This farm was all covered with timber but was partially improved with a log cabin which was entirely surrounded by virgin timber. Clearing this land was the hardest kind of labor, but Mr. Kalwie succeeded in clearing all of the land but twenty acres of the tract of 160 acres, of which forty acres was later sold by the Kalweis. For a period of nine years, Henry Kalwei plied his trade of shoemaker in Germantown and made boots and shoes with the skill of the craftsman who loves his trade.

As he became well to do he erected a large residence on the highest point of the land embraced in the farm.

Soon after his marriage in 1868 in Westphalia, Germany, with Catharine Krimphoff, the newly wedded couple started for America to find a home and rear their family. Mrs. Catharine Kalwei was born in September of 1843, is the daughter of Henry (died 1880) and Mary Elizabeth (Renekamp) Krimphoff (died 1877). Mrs. Kalwei is a sister of Mrs. Garland Dahlman of Deepwater township. To Henry and Catharine Kalwei were born children as follow: Mary, wife of Anton Hake, living near Germantown; Annie, deceased; John Bernard, died in infancy; John Gerard, a farmer in Deepwater township; Anton Lawrence, born August 10, 1875, is operating the home farm; Kate, wife of C. J. Kaumans, Deepwater township; Henry, and Anton, farmers in Deepwater township; Theresa, wife of George Giliph, Walker township; Clara (Kaumans), living in California, and Elizabeth, twins, at home.

Henry Kalwei will long be remembered as an industrious and enterprising citizen who bequeathed to his family a heritage of right living which will long be remembered. Anton Kalwei, his son, is a typical son of an excellent father who is likewise industrious and highly respected. He is a Democrat and with the other members of the family belongs to the Germantown Catholic Church.

Frank Puthoff.—There is one thing which Frank Puthoff of Deepwater township can boast of that most of his neighbors lack, and that is a splendid view of the surrounding country from his dooryard. Mr. Puthoff selected the highest place on his land, the topmost part of a high hill, for his home, affording a view of the surrounding country for many miles in every direction. He is owner of eighty acres of land upon which he was born March 5, 1866, in a log house. Mr. Puthoff is the son of Joseph (born October 26, 1826; died March 7, 1916), who was a native of Germany and the son of Henry Puthoff, who came to America in 1858 or 1860, and was an early settler of the Germantown neighborhood.

Joseph Puthoff was twice married, his first marriage taking place in Germany with Clara Harmon, who died leaving three children: Henry, Kansas City, Missouri; Theodore, living on a farm near Germantown, whose daughter, Margaret, is housekeeper for Frank, subject of this sketch; Joseph, lives near Germantown, Missouri. His second marriage was with Mary Hake, born in Germany in 1850 and died December 11,

1888. This marriage took place at Boonville, Missouri, and was blessed with ten children: Frank; Anton, Kansas City; Mary, wife of Anton Rotert, Walker township; Kate, wife of William Rotert, Deepwater township; Minnie, wife of John Grabel, Walker township; Mrs. Josephine Kalwei, Deepwater township; John, Kansas City; Mrs. Elizabeth Sickman, Deepwater township; Theresa and Annie, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Puthoff were devout members of the Catholic Church and so lived their lives that they left an indelible imprint upon the community which will endure forever.

Joseph Puthoff became owner of 160 acres of land and thirty acres of timber which his son Frank has managed for the heirs for some years. Frank Puthoff has purchased eighty acres of this land from their heirs, in addition to becoming owner of the timber tract. He erected his handsome home of eight rooms in 1914. Mr. Puthoff is a Republican and is a member of the Germantown Catholic Church.

George H. Dehn, owner of a splendid farm of 240 acres in Clinton township upon which he has resided since December 25, 1911, is an industrious and successful Henry County farmer and stockman. Mr. Dehn was born in St. Clair County, Iowa, April 21, 1868. He is the son of Peter and Susannah (Meuse) Dehn, the former of whom was a native of Darmstadt, and the latter of whom was born in Luxemburg, Germany. Each accompanied their parents to America when young, and after their marriage in Illinois they moved to Iowa. In July of 1868 they located in Henry County, Missouri, and settled upon a farm six miles west of Clinton in Honey Creek township. Peter Dehn built up a splendid farm and was engaged in farming pursuits until his death in April, 1910, at the age of 86 years. His wife, Susannah, died in December, 1910, at the age of 76 years. They were parents of the following children: Katie lives at Ash Grove, Missouri; John, an extensive farmer living about one mile west of Clinton; Daniel lives in Fields Creek township; Mrs. Lizzie Duer, lives in Clinton; Annie died at the age of 19 years; Mrs. Mary Myers resides at Ash Grove, Missouri; Mrs. Susan Loyd lives on a farm in Clinton township; George H., subject of this sketch; Mrs. Rosa Batschelet, La Due, Missouri; Mrs. Emma Keck, Fields Creek township.

George H. Dehn remained with his parents until he attained the age of twenty-five years. He then married and cultivated his father's farm from 1893 to 1907. He then purchased his present farm of 200

acres. Mr. Dehn was married in 1893 to Miss Retta Albin, who was born in Illinois the daughter of William D. Albin.

To George H. and Retta Dehn have been born two children: Jesse, born November 5, 1896, and Mary, born June 4, 1899.

Mr. Dehn is independent in his political views. He usually votes for the candidates who seem to him to be best fitted to give the best service to the people. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Edgar A. Ross.—One of the neatest and best-kept farmsteads in Fairview township is that of Edgar A. Ross, which consists of 120 acres, just enough to keep one energetic farmer busily employed the year round. This farm is well improved with a good residence, and a silo to supplant the feeding of live stock in winter.

Edgar A. Ross was born November 11, 1862, in Wisconsin, the son of George H. and Carolina (Wilson) Ross, the former of whom was a native of Vermont and the latter a native of Michigan. George H. Ross was the son of Arad and Hannah (Batchelor) Ross, both of whom were natives of Vermont and descended from old New England families. Mrs. Caroline (Wilson) Ross was the daughter of Solomon and Harriet (Robinson) Robinson, who lived to great ages. It is an actuality that Edgar A. Ross recalls seeing both of his grandfathers and grandmothers and his great-grandfather and his great-grandmother in one room of his father's home in Wisconsin. Few men are given to see so many generations of one family, and that family his own people. Edgar A. Ross is the oldest of nine children born to his parents as follow: Edgar A.; Albert, and Frank, deceased; David lives in Iowa; Jesse lives in Iowa; Mrs. Annie Lanning resides in Canada; Clare lives in Washington; Ernest lives in North Dakota; Mrs. Grace Brooks lives in Iowa.

George H. Ross left Wisconsin in 1867 and settled in Hardin County, Iowa, where he became well to do. During the Civil War he served as volunteer in the 48th Wisconsin Infantry, for one year. He is now living comfortably in Hardin County, Iowa, after a successful career. Mrs. Caroline Ross was born in 1838 and departed this life in 1895. Longevity is one of the characteristics of the members of the Ross family, the grandfather of Edgar A. Ross having lived to attain the great age of 97 years.

Edgar A. Ross was reared and educated in Wisconsin and Hardin

County, Iowa. His parents were in poor circumstances and his life has been made up largely of hard work and grinding toil until of late years. When the family located in Iowa, George H. Ross had but three horses and \$50 in money. He earned money enough to provide sustenance for his family by quarrying rock at 75 cents per cord and for a long time the family subsisted on corn which cost them \$1.25 per bushel. In time, Mr. Ross prospered as Hardin County was developed and he became owner of 320 acres of rich Hardin County corn land valued at \$250 an acre. Being the oldest of the family, Edgar A. Ross bore a great part of the burden of supporting the family during the lean years when times were hard. All of the other children of the family received a good education.

When Edgar A. Ross had attained the age of twenty-one years (1883) he went to Wisconsin, there married and resided in that State until 1890. He was engaged in railroad work and held the position of section foreman and had charge of a gravel train. In 1890 he returned to Iowa and purchased a farm. On account of poor health engendered by the severe winter weather of his home county in Iowa, he sold out his Iowa farm in 1903 and came to Missouri and purchased his farm in Fairview township. Mr. Ross has never regretted the change and states that Henry County is a far healthier section in which to live and a much easier place in which to make a living and accumulate a sufficiency of this world's goods than in Iowa, where land is much higher in price and consequently harder to obtain. He is well content with his location and would not swap farms with one of his relatives in Iowa if compelled to reside there.

Mr. Ross was married in 1888 to Miss Phoebe Ann Smith, who was born in Vermont, the daughter of Aaron and Amarillas (Reck) Smith. No children have been born of this marriage, but Mr. and Mrs. Ross have reared five adopted children, all of whom were orphans whom they took when young and raised to upright manhood and womanhood, namely: Grace, wife of John Robbins, Fairview township; Benjamin, operating a creamery at Lincoln, Nebraska; Miss Myrtle Speck, now in Oklahoma; and Mytle, at home.

Mr. Ross is a Republican. He is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and is one of the leading and substantial citizens of the Deepwater neighborhood, who is intelligent, well read and popular with all who know him.

James Bryant, a progressive and enterprising farmer and stockman of Bethlehem township, proprietor of a splendidly improved farm of 240 acres, is a native of New Jersey. He was born February 22, 1864, and is the son of Henry and Martha (Long) Bryant, both of whom were born and reared in England, immigrated to the United States, settled in New Jersey, resided in that State until 1865, and then moved westward to Illinois. Two years' residence in Illinois were sufficient, however, and they came to western Missouri, settling in Henry County in 1867. Mr. Bryant purchased a farm near the city of Clinton and resided there during the remainder of his days. He died in 1910. Mrs. Martha Bryant departed this life in March, 1917. Henry and Martha Bryant were parents of eight children, six of whom are living: George, a resident of California; Mrs. Eliza Briggs, Kansas; James, subject of this sketch; Mrs. Florence Matter, Garden City, Missouri; Mrs. Martha Dando, Kansas City, Missouri; Henry lives at Hutchinson, Kansas.

James Bryant was reared to manhood on the home place, which he now owns, and has the distinction of having lived for a period of forty years in the same house. He began his own career when twenty-one years of age, renting land for three years, after which he invested his savings in forty acres, and began farming on his own account on his own land after marriage. By hard work, and good financial management, he has attained to a position of competence.

October 19, 1890, James Bryant and Miss Della P. Wright were united in marriage. They have two adopted children: Ellis, aged nineteen years, and Wilma, aged fourteen years. Ellis Bryant was born August 14, 1899, and enlisted in the National Army at Sedalia, Missouri, in August, 1917, pursued the regular course of training at Camp Doniphan and is now on the western battle front in France. He is a member of Company D, 140th United States Infantry.

Mrs. Della P. (Wright) Bryant was born October 21, 1869, in northern Missouri, and is the daughter of Richard and Susie (Green) Wright, natives of old Missouri, and who located permanently in Henry County in 1872. The Wright home was located three miles east of Clinton where Mr. Wright died in 1874. Mrs. Wright died at the Bryant home in 1911. The following children were born to Richard and Susie Wright: Mrs. Rebecca Reid, Bethlehem township; Mrs. Ella Harrison, Colorado; Jonah Wright, Bethlehem township; Mrs. Della Bryant, of this review; Mrs. Betty Brown, living in Montana.

Mr. Bryant is a Republican and he and Mrs. Wright are members of the Christian Church. They are worthy people who are well liked and highly respected in their neighborhood.

James Baker.—Residing on his eighty-acre farm east of Leesville, almost in the heart of the timbered country which lies adjacent to the village, is James Baker, for years the “Blacksmith of Leesville.” Mr. Baker is a native of Missouri and was born in Monroe County, August 31, 1844, the son of William and Ruth (Standiford) Baker, natives of Kentucky and Missouri, respectively.

William Baker was a cabinet maker by trade, whose parents were pioneers of Monroe County. He settled at White Sulphur Springs, St. Clair County, Missouri, in 1845, and in 1861 came to Leesville, where he plied his trade of skilled cabinet maker until after the Civil War, when he located on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits until his death. He was father of four children: W. P., Mary, and Francis, deceased; James, subject of this sketch, is the only survivor of the family. The mother of these children departed this life in 1849. After her death, some time later, William Baker married Elizabeth Goff, and to this marriage were born children as follow: Louisa, deceased; John M., Garden City, Missouri; Thomas, Henry, and George, deceased; Mrs. Sarah Carlton, Colorado; Mrs. Nora Acock, Benton County, Missouri.

On August 26, 1864, James Baker enlisted in Company A, 45th Missouri Infantry, and served for six months in Missouri.

In 1873 Mr. Baker was married to Miss Margaret A. Hay, born in 1854, in Osage County, Missouri, the daughter of Benjamin and Jane Hay, who removed to Iowa in 1854 and resided in that territory until 1858, when they returned to Missouri, but later went again to Iowa in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are parents of three children: Mrs. Attelia Province, living near Warsaw, Benton County, Missouri; Lincoln, operates the Baker blacksmith and wagon shop in Leesville; George is at home with his parents. Mrs. Province has borne children as follow: Jacob died at the age of fourteen years; Florence and Elva, who died at the age of six years. Lincoln Baker has three children living. One died in infancy. The others are: Frieda, Norene and Olive.

James Baker established a blacksmith shop and wagon shop in Leesville in 1865, which has become one of the old landmarks in eastern Henry County. He plied his trade for a period of thirty-five years and then retired to his farm, turning over the management of the shop to his son. He is living serenely content and well taken care of by

his faithful and competent wife, who is one of the most intelligent and capable women in the county, as well as being a splendid cook and housekeeper. He is a Republican and he and Mrs. Baker are members of the Christian church. He is a member of Dan McCook Post, Grand Army of the Republic. The Baker home is a pleasant one and hospitality is the keynote of the home life of the Bakers.

Levi Helphrey, a farmer and stockman of Tebo township, is a native of Taney County, Missouri, and was born December 5, 1868. He is the son of David M. and Isabelle (Wyatt) Helphrey. David M. Helphrey, the father, was born in Ohio and accompanied his parents to Iowa when but a boy. He removed to Taney County, Missouri, in 1868, and there became a live stock trader and dealer. He made a practice of gathering a herd of mules, driving them to the cotton-growing regions of the South, disposing of them to the planters and then driving back herds of Southern cattle which he had purchased. In 1874 he drove a herd of cattle to Johnson County, Missouri, and traded the cattle for land in Post Oak township. In 1875 he settled on this land and was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1912, when he retired to a home in Windsor. Later he settled in Leeton, where he is now residing. David Helphrey was born in 1836. His wife, Isabelle, was born in 1842. They were parents of eleven children, of whom eight were reared to maturity and are now living. By a former marriage, David M. Helphrey was father of one child.

Levi Helphrey was reared to become a tiller of the soil. After his marriage he rented land for a time and in 1897, his father gave him a tract of 180 acres in section 7, Tebo township. He sold this land in 1913 and purchased his present nicely improved farm of 160 acres. This farm is a very good one and each year, with favorable seasons, produces good crops.

On August 17, 1893, Levi Helphrey and Miss Ina M. Smith were united in marriage. To this marriage have been born a family of thirteen children, three of whom died in infancy. The others are: Rolla, Flossie, Mamie (deceased), David, Carlos, Walton, Joseph, Ralph, Clyde, and Louisa. The mother of this family was born September 22, 1871, in Cooper County, Missouri, the daughter of Thomas and Mary R. (Weedin) Smith, who are now living at Rockville, Bates County, Missouri.

In politics, Mr. Helphrey is a Democrat, and he is fraternally a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Reuben T. Lindsay, one of Henry County's successful farmers and stock raisers, is a native son of this county. He was born in a pioneer log cabin in Fields Creek township, November 2, 1861. He is a son of Reuben T. Lindsay and Margaret (Stone) Lindsay. They were the parents of the following children: James D., Sarah J., Reuben T. and John S. W. Margaret (Stone) Lindsay was a daughter of Solothiel and Jane (Close) Stone, natives of North Carolina, who with their family came to Henry County in 1847. Her father was born in 1786 and died in 1862, and her mother was born in 1796 and died in 1872. They were the parents of the following children: Rebecca, Margaret, Eliza C., D. C., C. L., Minerva, Flavety, John C., Susan S., S. A. and Nancy C. Margaret Stone Lindsay died March 2, 1881, and Reuben T. Lindsay afterwards married her sister, who was the widow of Rev. James Cummings.

Reuben T. Lindsay, Sr., was born April 3, 1827, in Rockingham County, North Carolina, the son of Reuben and Sarah (Walls) Lindsay. His father, Reuben Lindsay, was born in 1778, in Maryland, and with his parents went to Rockingham County, North Carolina, in 1790, where he received his education and became a very influential and prosperous tobacco planter and slave owner. In the War of 1812 he was United States quartermaster, located at Norfolk, Virginia. In 1815 he married Sarah Walls, who was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, in 1790, and shortly after her birth her parents moved to Rockingham County, North Carolina. Reuben Lindsay, Sr., died in 1827, and left his widow with five children, as follow: Joshua, James, Morrison A., Robert and Reuben T. With her son, Reuben T., the mother came to Tebo township, Henry County, in 1839, and one year later settled in section 10, Fields Creek township. They were the second family to settle in Fields Creek township, Joseph Fields being there only a short time previous to their coming. Mrs. Sarah Lindsay later married William Fewell, and they returned to North Carolina, where she died, in 1865.

R. T. Lindsay, Sr., served in the Civil War and was a member of the 16th Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry. After the war he continued farming and stock raising, and was very successful. He was a Royal Arch Mason, and with his family was a member of the Methodist Church. He was laid to rest in Englewood Cemetery, Clinton, and his second wife died at Adair, Oklahoma, in 1903.

Reuben T. Lindsay, whose name introduces this review, was educated

in the Felds Creek school, and his education supplemented by attendance at the Clinton Academy and the Fayette, Missouri, College. He has followed farming and stock raising all of his life, spending his early days with his father, and later tilling the same acres as his own. He owns 2,100 acres of land, the most of which is in pasture land for his large herds of cattle and hogs. About 700 acres are farmed, raising the usual crops of wheat, corn and oats. His home is modern and well kept, where all of his friends are welcome to enjoy his hospitality.

In 1887 Mr. Lindsay was united in marriage to Sallie F. Roysten, a daughter of Dr. E. C. and Eliza Drake Roysten. The father is deceased, and the mother lives at Huntingdale, Missouri, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. One daughter, Mrs. J. S. Spangler, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay. She resides with her parents.

Mr. Lindsay is one of Henry County's most progressive citizens, and ranks among the leading citizens of the county. The Lindsay family is truly one of Henry County's pioneer families.

James L. Elliston, a well-known general insurance man of Clinton, Missouri, is a native son of Henry County. He was born in Fields Creek in 1864, the son of Jephthā D. and Elvira F. Ferguson (Lewis) Elliston, the former a native of Grant County, Kentucky, and the latter a native of Virginia. Jephthā D. Elliston settled in the northern portion of Henry County prior to the Civil War. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army, and at the close of the war returned to Henry County, and lived but a short time. He died in 1865. His wife survived him a number of years, departing this life in 1900.

James L. Elliston was reared in Henry County and educated in the public schools, and has been in the insurance business in Clinton practically since he reached manhood. In 1885 he entered the general insurance business in Clinton, with Theodore W. Collins. In 1903 this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Elliston continued the insurance business alone. He is recognized as one of the successful insurance men of Henry County, and has built up an extensive business.

Mr. Elliston has been identified with the Democratic party since boyhood, and has taken an active interest in local politics. He has served as city treasurer, councilman and mayor of Clinton. He was elected mayor in 1898, serving a term of two years.

In 1901 James L. Elliston was united in marriage with Miss Louise Oldham, a native of Mississippi, and a daughter of Doctor Oldham.

Mr. Elliston is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and is a Knights Templar Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Capt. Garrett W. Freeman.—At this time, during the greatest conflict the world has ever known, we honor more and more the last remnant of the veterans who fought in the sixties. Capt. Garrett Freeman served through the Civil War in the Union Army, even though previous to the outbreak he and his father were slave owners.

Captain Freeman was born May 27, 1839, in Shawnee township, the son of James and Elizabeth (Elkins) Freeman. James Freeman was a native of Virginia, and his wife was born in what is now West Virginia. They came to Shawnee township, Henry county, in 1839, just a short while before the birth of Captain Freeman. Very few settlers had preceded these pioneers into Shawnee township. James Freeman was a slave owner, and at the election of 1860 voted for Stephen A. Douglas, but when the war came on he took his stand for the Union. He decided he was not in favor of slavery, and that it was indeed a curse. During and after the war James Freeman was a Republican. He lived to a good ripe old age. He died in 1892. His wife, Elizabeth Elkins, was an aunt of Senator Elkins of West Virginia. She is also deceased. Of the family two sons, Garrett W., the subject of this sketch, and James M., a farmer, near Huntingdale, Missouri, survive.

In 1860 Captain Garrett Freeman was married to Sallie Allen, a native of Howard County, Missouri. Her brother, Rev. Garrett Allen, is a minister at Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman had two children born to them: Robert Lee, a merchant of Nevada, Missouri, married Josie Richardson, of Adrian, Missouri. Their daughter, Wilma, is a graduate of the Nevada High School. The second child born to Captain and Mrs. Freeman was Mollie, who married Floyd Crews, and is now deceased. Her three surviving children are as follow: Wright, James and Garry.

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